

编号: 2021013444

班级: 自11

姓名: 马捷

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1. 解: (1) 由题意可知:  $x_2(k+1) = (1 + 1\%)x_2(k) - 2\% \cdot \cancel{(1+0.8\%)}x_2(k) + 4\% \cdot \cancel{(1+0.8\%)}x_1(k)$ .

$$x_1(k+1) = (1 + 0.8\%)x_1(k) - 4\% \cdot \cancel{(1+0.8\%)}x_1(k) + 2\% \cdot \cancel{(1+0.8\%)}x_2(k).$$

整理得人口变化的状态方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = 0.96448 x_1(k) + 0.0202 x_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = 0.99 x_2(k) + 0.0404 x_1(k) \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } x_1(0) = 1 \quad x_2(0) = 9 \quad (\text{单位为4亿})$$

(2) 代码及曲线见附件. 计算结果在 result.txt 中.  
曲线在 png 文件中. 代码在 hves.m 文件中.

(3).  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.96448 & 0.0202 \\ 0.0404 & 0.99 \end{pmatrix}$   $\lambda_1 = 1.009$   $\lambda_2 = 0.949$   
 $\therefore |\lambda_1| > 1$   
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  均大于 1, 故该人口系统不稳定.  $\therefore$  该人口系统不稳定

2. 解: 离散化有:  $x(k+1) = e^{AT} x(k) + \left( \int_0^T e^{A\tau} B d\tau \right) u(k)$ .

其中:  $e^{AT} = I + AT + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 T^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} A^k T^k + \dots$

$$\because A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore A^k = 0 \quad k \geq 2$$

$$\therefore e^{AT} = I + AT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^T e^{A\tau} B d\tau = \int_0^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \tau \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} d\tau = \int_0^T \begin{pmatrix} \tau \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T^2}{2} \\ T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{离散时间状态方程即为: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T^2}{2} \\ T \end{pmatrix} u(k)$$

当  $u(k) \equiv 1$  时,  $x_2(k+1) = x_2(k) + T$   $\therefore x_2(1) = x_2(0) + T$ .

累加有  $x_2(k+1) = x_2(0) + kT$

$$x_1(k+1)T = x_1(k) + T x_2(k) + \frac{T^2}{2} = (x_2(0) + kT)T + \frac{T^2}{2} + x_1(k).$$

$$\therefore x_1(1) = (x_2(0) + kT)T + \frac{T^2}{2} + x_1(0)$$

累加可得:  $x_1(k+1) = x_1(0) + \frac{k+1}{2} T^2 + x_2(0) kT + T \sum_{i=0}^k i$

$$= x_1(0) + \frac{k+1}{2} T^2 + x_2(0) kT + \frac{k(k+1)}{2} T^2$$

综上,  $x(k)$  解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k) = x_1(0) + x_2(0) kT + \frac{k^2}{2} T^2 \\ x_2(k) = x_2(0) + kT \end{cases}$$



编号: 2021073444

班级: 自11

姓名: 孙捷

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3. 解: 根据迭代法求出的离散系统状态方程的解:

$$x(k) = A^k x(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} A^{k-j-1} B u(j) \\ = A^k x(0) + (B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1} B) \begin{pmatrix} u(k-1) \\ u(k-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

若  $k=n$  时,  $A^k B$  中不会出现新线性无关向量.若实现状态任意转移,  $(B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1} B)$  应满秩,  $(B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1} B)$  应满秩. ~~$(B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1} B)$  应满秩~~

$$k=2 \text{ 时 } (B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{k-1} B) \begin{pmatrix} u(k-1) \\ u(k-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{pmatrix} = (B \ AB) \begin{pmatrix} u(1) \\ u(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $T \neq 2k\pi$  时,

秩为 2 且最多两个控制可以实现任意的任意转移.

$$4. \text{ 解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad R = 1 \quad P(2) = F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(k) = Q(k) + A^T \tilde{P}(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{P}(k)$$

$$\tilde{P}(k) = [P^{-1}(k+1) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(2) \text{ 不可逆: } P(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(1) \text{ 不可逆: } P(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } \tilde{P}(1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{P}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore u^*(0) = -(1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} x(0) = -1 \quad x(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u^*(1) = -(1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad J^* = \frac{1}{2} x^T(0) P(0) x(0) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad R(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad H(2) = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ AB & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q_F(N) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_F(N) = G(k) = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ A^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore u(N) = \begin{pmatrix} u(0) \\ u(1) \end{pmatrix} = -[R(N) + H^T(N) Q_F(N) H(N)]^{-1} H^T(N) Q_F(N) G(k) x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

若  $u(0), u(1)$  与 (1) 中相同, 故  $J^* = \frac{3}{4}$  与 (1) 相同.