# 第9章 系统的状态变量分析法

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## 系统的状态变量和状态方程

## 1、经典的线性系统理论

-系统函数 系统外部特性 单输入单输出系统

#### 2、状态变量分析

状态变量 系统内部特性 多输入多输出系统

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} C & i_L(t) \\ C & - v_C(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}v_{C}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_{C}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_{C}(t) = x(t)$$

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}v_{C}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_{C}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_{C}(t) = x(t)$$

$$\begin{cases}
L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = x(t) - Ri_{L}(t) - v_{C}(t) \\
C\frac{\mathrm{d}v_{C}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = i_{L}(t)
\end{cases}$$

#### 经典分析法中(输出输入分析法)



不关心系统内部变量的变化情况,只对输出变量y(t)感兴趣,这种方法称为端口方法或输入输出分析法。

#### 状态变量分析法中

只要知道  $t=t_0$  时的一组数据和  $t\geq t_0$  时的系统输入,就能完全确定系统在  $t\geq t_0$  的任何时间的行为。

这一组数据就称为系统在  $t = t_0$  的状态(数据个数要最少)

• 表示系统状态随时间t变化的变量称为状态变量。

## n 阶系统有n个状态量

• 描述系统状态变量的一阶导数与状态变量和激励信号关系的方程称为状态方程。

#### 状态方程是n个一阶微分方程组。

• 描述系统输出与状态变量和激励之间关系的方程称为输出方程。

输出方程是代数方程组。

#### 用状态变量法分析系统的优点:

- 1) 便于研究系统内部物理量的变化
- 2) 适合于多输入多输出系统
- 3) 也适用于非线性系统或时变系统
- 4) 便于分析系统的稳定性
- 5) 便于采用数字解法,为计算机分析系统提供了 有效途径

## (1) 连续系统状态方程和输出方程的一般形式

设系统有k个状态变量:  $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \dots, \lambda_k(t)$ 

m个输入信号:  $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_m(t)$ 

r 个输出信号:  $y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_r(t)$ 

则状态方程和输出方程分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) = a_{11}\lambda_{1}(t) + \dots + a_{1k}\lambda_{k}(t) + b_{11}x_{1}(t) + \dots + b_{1m}x_{m}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) = a_{21}\lambda_{1}(t) + \dots + a_{2k}\lambda_{k}(t) + b_{21}x_{1}(t) + \dots + b_{2m}x_{m}(t) \end{cases}$$

• • •

$$\dot{\lambda}_k(t) = a_{k1}\lambda_1(t) + \dots + a_{kk}\lambda_k(t) + b_{k1}x_1(t) + \dots + b_{km}x_m(t)$$

其中 $\lambda(t)$  为状态变量 $\lambda(t)$  的一阶导数。

$$\begin{cases} y_{1}(t) = c_{11}\lambda_{1}(t) + \dots + c_{1k}\lambda_{k}(t) + d_{11}x_{1}(t) + \dots + d_{1m}x_{m}(t) \\ y_{2}(t) = c_{21}\lambda_{1}(t) + \dots + c_{2k}\lambda_{k}(t) + d_{21}x_{1}(t) + \dots + d_{2m}x_{m}(t) \\ \dots \\ y_{r}(t) = c_{r1}\lambda_{1}(t) + \dots + c_{rk}\lambda_{k}(t) + d_{r1}x_{1}(t) + \dots + d_{rm}x_{m}(t) \end{cases}$$

上述状态方程和输出方程可以写成矩阵形式:

状态方程: 
$$[\dot{\lambda}(t)]_{k \times 1} = [A]_{k \times k} [\lambda(t)]_{k \times 1} + [B]_{k \times m} [x(t)]_{m \times 1}$$

输出方程: 
$$[y(t)]_{r\times 1} = [C]_{r\times k}[\lambda(t)]_{k\times 1} + [D]_{r\times m}[x(t)]_{m\times 1}$$

其中:

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \cdots a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \cdots a_{2k} \\ \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} \cdots a_{kk} \end{bmatrix} \qquad [B] = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \cdots b_{1m} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \cdots b_{2m} \\ \vdots \\ b_{k1} & b_{k2} \cdots b_{km} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[B] = egin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \cdots b_{1m} \ b_{21} & b_{22} \cdots b_{2m} \ \cdots \ b_{k1} & b_{k2} \cdots b_{km} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \cdots c_{1k} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \cdots c_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & c_{r2} \cdots c_{rk} \end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$[D] = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1m} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{r1} & d_{r2} & \cdots & d_{rm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1m} \ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2m} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ d_{r1} & d_{r2} & \cdots & d_{rm} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## (2) 离散系统状态方程和输出方程的一般形式

设系统有k个状态变量:  $\lambda_1[n]$ ,  $\lambda_2[n]$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $\lambda_k[n]$ 

m个输入信号:  $x_1[n], x_2[n], \dots, x_m[n]$ 

r 个输出信号:  $y_1[n], y_2[n], \dots, y_r[n]$ 

#### 则状态方程和输出方程分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{1}[n+1] = a_{11}\lambda_{1}[n] + \dots + a_{1k}\lambda_{k}[n] + b_{11}x_{1}[n] + \dots + b_{1m}x_{m}[n] \\ \lambda_{2}[n+1] = a_{21}\lambda_{1}[n] + \dots + a_{2k}\lambda_{k}[n] + b_{21}x_{1}[n] + \dots + b_{2m}x_{m}[n] \\ \dots \\ \lambda_{k}[n+1] = a_{k1}\lambda_{1}[n] + \dots + a_{kk}\lambda_{k}[n] + b_{k1}x_{1}[n] + \dots + b_{km}x_{m}[n] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1[n] = c_{11}\lambda_1[n] + \dots + c_{1k}\lambda_k[n] + d_{11}x_1[n] + \dots + d_{1m}x_m[n] \\ y_2[n] = c_{21}\lambda_1[n] + \dots + c_{2k}\lambda_k[n] + d_{21}x_1[n] + \dots + d_{2m}x_m[n] \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$(y_r[n] = c_{r1}\lambda_1[n] + \dots + c_{rk}\lambda_k[n] + d_{r1}x_1[n] + \dots + d_{rm}x_m[n]$$

#### 离散系统状态方程和输出方程的一般形式

#### 上述状态方程和输出方程可以写成矩阵形式:

状态方程: 
$$\left[\lambda[n+1]\right]_{k\times 1} = \left[A\right]_{k\times k} \left[\lambda[n]\right]_{k\times 1} + \left[B\right]_{k\times m} \left[x[n]\right]_{m\times 1}$$

输出方程: 
$$[y[n]]_{r\times 1} = [C]_{r\times k} [\lambda[n]]_{k\times 1} + [D]_{r\times m} [x[n]]_{m\times 1}$$

$$egin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] = egin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \ \lambda_2[n] \ \cdots \ \lambda_k[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ \dots \\ x_m[n] \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} y[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \\ \dots \\ y_r[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

#### (2) 离散系统状态方程和输出方程的一般形式

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \cdots a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \cdots a_{2k} \\ \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} \cdots a_{kk} \end{bmatrix} \qquad [B] = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \cdots b_{1m} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \cdots b_{2m} \\ \vdots \\ b_{k1} & b_{k2} \cdots b_{km} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[B] = egin{array}{c} b_{11} & b_{12} \cdots b_{1m} \ b_{21} & b_{22} \cdots b_{2m} \ & \cdots \ b_{k1} & b_{k2} \cdots b_{km} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1k} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & c_{r2} & \cdots & c_{rk} \end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$[D] = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1m} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{r1} & d_{r2} & \cdots & d_{rm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1m} \ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2m} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ d_{r1} & d_{r2} & \cdots & d_{rm} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

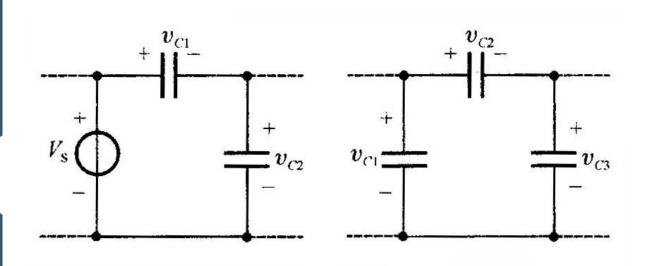
## 9.2 连续系统状态方程的建立

## 建立状态方程的基本步骤包括:

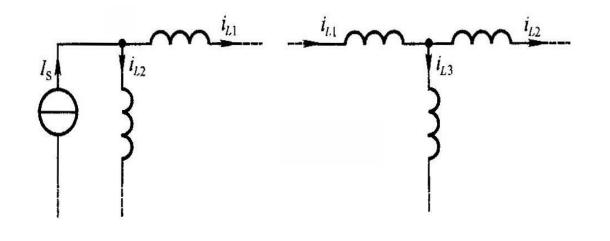
- (1) 确定状态变量的个数,它等于系统的阶数;
- (2) 选择状态变量;
- (3) 列写状态变量的一阶微分方程组;
- (4) 对步骤(3) 中所列写的方程组进行化简,为求解方便起见,一般写成矢量矩阵的形式。

#### 具体步骤:

- (1)确定状态变量的个数:它等于独立的储能元件的个数,即独立电感和电容个数之和;
- (2) 选择状态变量:一般选择流过电感的电流 $i_L(t)$ 和电容两端电压 $v_C(t)$ 作为状态变量;
- (3) 微分方程的编写: 依据网络约束条件(即KVL和KCL)来建立电路方程;
- (4) 消去非状态变量:运算化简成状态方程的标准形式,并写成矢量矩阵形式。

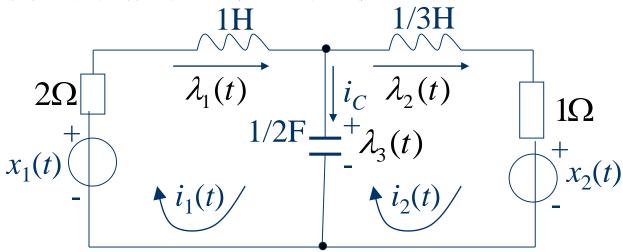


$$v_{C1} = v_{C2} + v_{C3}$$



$$i_{L1} = i_{L2} + i_{L3}$$

例: 给定下图所示电路, 列写状态方程。



解:

$$2\lambda_1(t) + \frac{d}{dt}\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t) = x_1(t)$$

$$\lambda_2(t) + \frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{dt} \lambda_2(t) - \lambda_3(t) = -x_2(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\lambda_3(t) = \lambda_1(t) - \lambda_2(t)$$

#### 整理得:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) = -2\lambda_{1}(t) - \lambda_{3}(t) + x_{1}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) = -3\lambda_{2}(t) + 3\lambda_{3}(t) - 3x_{2}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{3}(t) = 2\lambda_{1}(t) - 2\lambda_{2}(t) \end{cases}$$

#### 表示成矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_1(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_2(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \\ \lambda_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 系统状态方程间接编写的一般步骤:

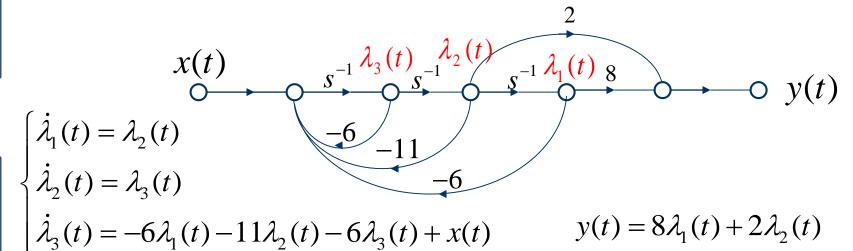
- (1)根据给定系统的表示方式(微分方程、冲激响应、系统函数),模拟出系统的信号流图(直接型、级联型、并联型);
  - (2) 确定状态变量的个数,它等于系统的阶数;
  - (3) 依据系统的信号流图,选择积分器的输出作为状态变量;
- (4) 根据信号流图的运算规则,列写状态方程和输出方程,并写成矩阵形式;

例9.2-2: 分别给出用直接型、级联型和并联型结构实现下式所示系统的状态方程和输出方程:

$$H(s) = \frac{2s+8}{s^3+6s^2+11s+6}$$

解: (1) 直接型

$$H(s) = \frac{2s^{-2} + 8s^{-3}}{1 + 6s^{-1} + 11s^{-2} + 6s^{-3}}$$



写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_1(t) = \lambda_2(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_2(t) = \lambda_3(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_3(t) = -6\lambda_1(t) - 11\lambda_2(t) - 6\lambda_3(t) + x(t) \end{cases}$$
  $y(t) = 8\lambda_1(t) + 2\lambda_2(t)$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_1(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_2(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \\ \lambda_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \\ \lambda_3(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

(2) 级联型 
$$H(s) = \frac{2s+8}{s^3+6s^2+11s+6}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{s+4}{s+2} \cdot \frac{2}{s+3} = \frac{s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1+4s^{-1}}{1+2s^{-1}} \cdot \frac{2s^{-1}}{1+3s^{-1}}$$

$$x(t) \circ \underbrace{-\frac{s^{-1} \lambda_3(t)}{s^{-1} \lambda_2(t)}}_{S} \underbrace{(t) \lambda_2(t)}_{S} \underbrace{(t) \lambda_1(t) 2}_{S} \underbrace{(t) \lambda_1(t) 2}_{S}$$

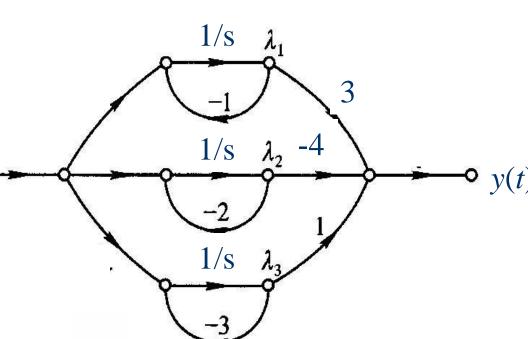
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) = -3\lambda_{1}(t) + 4\lambda_{2}(t) + [-2\lambda_{2}(t) + \lambda_{3}(t)] = -3\lambda_{1}(t) + 2\lambda_{2}(t) + \lambda_{3}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) = -2\lambda_{2}(t) + \lambda_{3}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{3}(t) = -\lambda_{3}(t) + x(t) \\ y(t) = 2\lambda_{1}(t) \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{3}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}(t) \\ \lambda_{2}(t) \\ \lambda_{3}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

并联型 
$$H(s) = \frac{2s+8}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{3}{s+1} + \frac{-4}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$= \frac{3s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}} + \frac{-4s^{-1}}{1+2s^{-1}} + \frac{s^{-1}}{1+3s^{-1}} = H_1(s) + H_2(s) + H_3(s)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) = -\lambda_{1}(t) + x(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) = -2\lambda_{2}(t) + x(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{3}(t) = -3\lambda_{3}(t) + x(t) \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = 3\lambda_1 - 4\lambda_2 + \lambda_3$$



$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) = -\lambda_{1}(t) + x(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) = -2\lambda_{2}(t) + x(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{3}(t) = -3\lambda_{3}(t) + x(t) \end{cases} \qquad y(t) = 3\lambda_{1} - 4\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{3}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}(t) \\ \lambda_{2}(t) \\ \lambda_{3}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \\ \lambda_3(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

例9.2-3 用并联结构形式列写下列系统的状态方程和输出方程。

$$H(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+1)^3(s+2)(s+3)}$$

解:

$$H(s) = \frac{3/2}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{-7/4}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{15/8}{s+1} + \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{1/8}{s+3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}} \right)^{3} - \frac{7}{4} \left( \frac{s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}} \right)^{2} + \frac{15}{8} \cdot \frac{s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}} - 2 \cdot \frac{s^{-1}}{1+2s^{-1}} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{s^{-1}}{1+3s^{-1}}$$

根据上式可以画出如下流图:

$$H(s) = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}}\right)^{3} - \frac{7}{4} \left(\frac{s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}}\right)^{2} + \frac{15}{8} \cdot \frac{s^{-1}}{1+s^{-1}} - 2 \cdot \frac{s^{-1}}{1+2s^{-1}} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{s^{-1}}{1+3s^{-1}} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{s^{-1}}{$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_1(t) = -\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_2(t) = -\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_3(t) = -\lambda_3(t) + x(t) \\ \lambda_4(t) = -2\lambda_4(t) + x(t) \\ \lambda_5(t) = -3\lambda_5(t) + x(t) \end{cases}$$

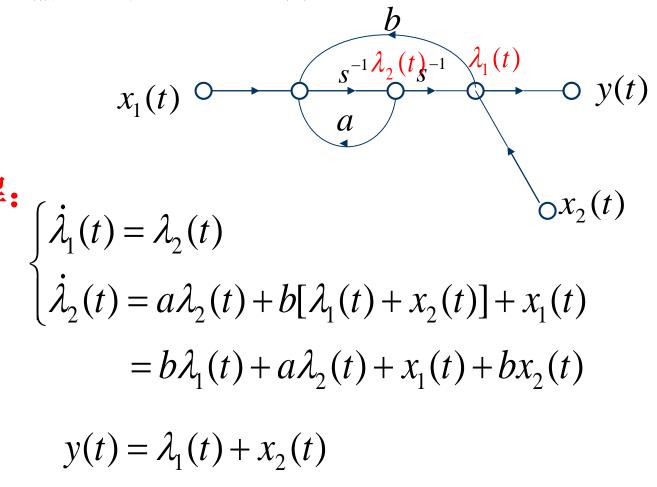
$$y(t) = \frac{3}{2}\lambda_1(t) - \frac{7}{4}\lambda_2(t) + \frac{15}{8}\lambda_3(t) - 2\lambda_4(t) + \frac{1}{8}\lambda_5(t)$$

#### 写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{3}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{4}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{5}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}(t) \\ \lambda_{2}(t) \\ \lambda_{3}(t) \\ \lambda_{3}(t) \\ \lambda_{4}(t) \\ \lambda_{5}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{7}{4} & \frac{15}{8} & -2 & \frac{1}{8} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \\ \lambda_3(t) \\ \lambda_4(t) \\ \lambda_5(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

例 已知系统的信号流图如下图所示,列写系统的状态方程与输出方程(写成矩阵形式)。



两边取拉氏变换

$$\begin{cases} s[\Lambda(s)] - [\lambda(0^{-})] = [A][\Lambda(s)] + [B][X(s)] \\ [Y(s)] = [C][\Lambda(s)] + [D][X(s)] \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} [\Lambda(s)] = (s[I] - [A])^{-1} [\lambda(0^{-})] + (s[I] - [A])^{-1} [B] [X(s)] \\ [Y(s)] = [C](s[I] - [A])^{-1} [\lambda(0^{-})] + [C](s[I] - [A])^{-1} [B] + [D] ][X(s)] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [\Lambda(s)] = \underbrace{\left(s[I] - [A]\right)^{-1}[\lambda(0^{-})] + \left(s[I] - [A]\right)^{-1}[B][X(s)]}_{\text{零報入解}} \\ [Y(s)] = \underbrace{\left[C\right]\left(s[I] - [A]\right)^{-1}[\lambda(0^{-})] + \left[\left[C\right]\left(s[I] - [A]\right)^{-1}[B] + \left[D\right]\right][X(s)]}_{\text{零報入响应}[Y_{zi}(s)]}$$
 零状态响应 $[Y_{zs}(s)]$ 

这样,就可以通过求逆变换,得到时域表示式。

其中: 
$$[H(s)] = [C](s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B] + [D]$$
 ----- 系统函数矩阵

$$= \begin{bmatrix} H_{11}(s) & H_{12}(s) & \cdots & H_{1m}(s) \\ H_{21}(s) & H_{22}(s) & \cdots & H_{2m}(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ H_{r1}(s) & H_{r2}(s) & \cdots & H_{rm}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{ij}(s) = \frac{\hat{\pi}i^{\uparrow}\hat{\pi} \perp Y_i(s) + \gamma \hat{\pi}j^{\uparrow}\hat{\pi} \lambda X_j(s) \hat{\pi}i^{\downarrow}}{\hat{\pi}j^{\uparrow}\hat{\pi} \lambda X_j(s)}$$

例如:

$$H_{11}(s) = \frac{Y_1(s)}{X_1(s)} \bigg|_{X_2(s)=0} H_{12}(s) = \frac{Y_1(s)}{X_2(s)} \bigg|_{X_1(s)=0} H_{21}(s) = \frac{Y_2(s)}{X_1(s)} \bigg|_{X_2(s)=0}$$

$$H_{22}(s) = \frac{Y_2(s)}{X_2(s)} \bigg|_{X_1(s)=0} H_{31}(s) = \frac{Y_3(s)}{X_1(s)} \bigg|_{X_2(s)=0} H_{32}(s) = \frac{Y_3(s)}{X_2(s)} \bigg|_{X_1(s)=0}$$

## 连续时间系统状态方程的求解

## 矩阵的逆

设

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1K} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2K} \\ & \cdots & & & \\ a_{K1} & a_{K2} & \cdots & a_{KK} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $[A]^{-1}$  存在的条件是: 1) [A]是方阵; 2)  $|A| \neq 0$  非奇异、满秩)

性质: 
$$(1)[A]^{-1}[A] = [A][A]^{-1} = [I]$$
  $(2)([A]^{-1})^{-1} = [A]$ 

$$[A]^{-1} = \frac{\operatorname{adj}[A]}{|A|} \qquad \sharp \mathfrak{P}:$$

adj[A] -----[A]的伴随矩阵

|A| ----- [A]的行列式

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1K} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2K} \\ & \cdots & & \\ a_{K1} & a_{K2} & \cdots & a_{KK} \end{bmatrix} \quad [A]^{-1} = \frac{adj[A]}{|A|}$$

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{K1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{K2} \\ & \cdots & & \\ A_{1K} & A_{2K} & \cdots & A_{KK} \end{bmatrix}$$
其中,A...是元素 $a_{ii}$  的代数余因子(代数余子式)

其中, $A_{ij}$  是元素 $a_{ij}$  的代数余因子(代数余子式)  $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} m_{ij}$ 

 $m_{ij}$ 是划去矩阵[A]的第i 行和第j 列 后所得的(K-1)×(K-1) 阶矩阵的行列式。

**解:** 
$$|A| = -1 \neq 0$$
 所以, $[A]$ 存在逆矩阵。

adj[A] = 
$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sharp \Phi \colon A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \quad \cdots$$

其中: 
$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
  $A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1$  ···

所以
$$[A]^{-1} = \frac{adj[A]}{|A|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

对于二阶矩阵 
$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A]^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

例 已知 
$$[A] = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 求  $[A]^{-1}$ 

$$[A]^{-1} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 例9.3-1 已知系统的状态方程和输出方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_1(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

起始状态和输入信号分别为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(0^-) \\ \lambda_2(0^-) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u(t) \\ \delta(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

求系统的状态变量和输出信号。

$$\mathbf{M}: (s[I]-[A])^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & -2 \\ 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 2 \\ 0 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s-1} & \frac{2}{(s+1)(s-1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\Lambda(s)] = (s[I] - [A])^{-1}[\lambda(0^{-})] + (s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B][X(s)]$$

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

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

$$[H(s)] = [C](s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B] + [D]$$

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

### 连续时间系统状态方程的求解

零状态响应:

状态响应:
$$[Y_{zs}(s)] = [H(s)][X(s)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s}{s-1} & \frac{1}{s-1} \\ \frac{s}{s+1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s-1} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1zs}(t) \\ y_{2zs}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^t \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1zs}(t) \\ y_{2zs}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^t \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

零输入响应:

$$[Y_{zi}(s)] = [C](s[I] - [A])^{-1}[\lambda(0^{-})]$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1zi}(t) \\ y_{2zi}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

全响应:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1zi}(t) \\ y_{2zi}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y_{1zs}(t) \\ y_{2zs}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^t \\ 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

**例9.3-3**下图所示电路中,已知  $R_1 = R_2 = 1\Omega$ , L = 1H, C = 1F, x(t) = u(t) (设起始状态为零)

解: 设 $\lambda_1(t) = v_C(t)$ ,  $\lambda_2(t) = i_L(t)$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_1 \\
\downarrow \\
x(t) \\
- \\
R_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i_C(t) \\
+ \\
v_C(t)
\end{array}$$

代入各元件阻值并整理得:

$$\begin{cases} L \frac{d\lambda_2(t)}{dt} + R_2 \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) + C \frac{d\lambda_1(t)}{dt} = \frac{x(t) - \lambda_1(t)}{R_1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\lambda_1(t)}{dt} = -\lambda_1(t) - \lambda_2(t) + x(t) \\ \frac{d\lambda_2(t)}{dt} = \lambda_1(t) - \lambda_2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\lambda_1(t)}{dt} = -\lambda_1(t) - \lambda_2(t) + x(t) \\ \frac{d\lambda_2(t)}{dt} = \lambda_1(t) - \lambda_2(t) \end{cases}$$
$$y(t) = C \frac{d\lambda_1(t)}{dt} = -\lambda_1(t) - \lambda_2(t) + x(t)$$

#### 写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{d\lambda_{1}(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{d\lambda_{2}(t)}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}(t) \\ \lambda_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{vmatrix} + x(t)$$

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

(1) 求 $i_L(t)$ 与 $v_C(t)$ , 即求 $\lambda_1(t)$ 和 $\lambda_2(t)$ 

$$(s[I] - [A])^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 1 \\ -1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & -1 \\ 1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\Lambda(s)] = (s[I] - [A])^{-1}[\lambda(0^{-})] + (s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B][X(s)]$$

$$\therefore [\lambda(0^{-})] = 0, [X(s)] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$[\Lambda(s)] = (s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B][X(s)] = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & -1 \\ 1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s}$$

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## 连续时间系统状态方程的求解

$$[\Lambda(s)] = (s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B][X(s)] = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & -1 \\ 1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{s+1}{s[(s+1)^2 + 1]} \right] = \left[ \frac{1/2}{s} + \frac{-1/2(s+1) + 1/2}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{s[(s+1)^2 + 1]} \right] = \left[ \frac{1/2}{s} + \frac{-1/2(s+1) - 1/2}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \right]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+1}{s[(s+1)^2+1]} \\ \frac{1}{s[(s+1)^2+1]} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1/2}{s} + \frac{-1/2(s+1)+1/2}{(s+1)^2+1} \\ \frac{1/2}{s} + \frac{-1/2(s+1)-1/2}{(s+1)^2+1} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\Lambda(s)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1+e^{-t}\sin t - e^{-t}\cos t)u(t) \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-t}\sin t - e^{-t}\cos t)u(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

## 

$$: [H(s)] = [C](s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B] + [D]$$

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

$$\therefore [Y(s)] = [H(s)][X(s)] = \frac{(s+1)}{(s+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$y(t) = i_C(t) = e^{-t} \cos t \cdot u(t)$$

### 9.4 离散系统状态方程的建立

#### 9.4.1 根据给定系统的差分方程建立状态方程

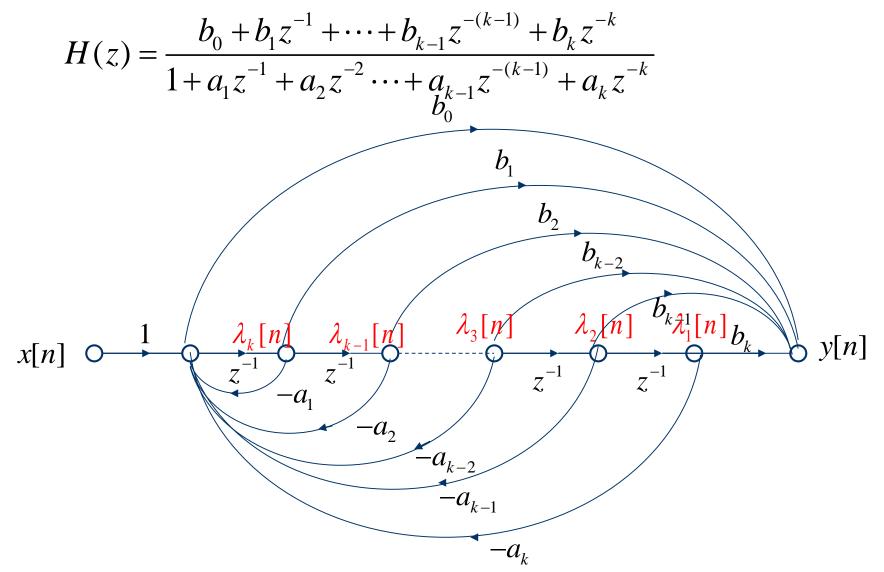
$$y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2] + \dots + a_{k-1} y[n-(k-1)] + a_k y[n-k]$$

$$= b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] + b_2 x[n-2] + \dots + b_{k-1} x[n-(k-1)] + b_k x[n-k]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_{k-1} z^{-(k-1)} + b_k z^{-k}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_{k-1} z^{-(k-1)} + a_k z^{-k}}$$

根据上式可画出直接型信号流图。

#### 9.4.1 根据给定系统的差分方程建立状态方程



选择每个延时器的输出作为状态变量。

#### 9.4.1 根据给定系统的差分方程建立状态方程

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{1}[n+1] = \lambda_{2}[n] \\ \lambda_{2}[n+1] = \lambda_{3}[n] \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{k-1}[n+1] = \lambda_{k}[n] \\ \lambda_{k}[n+1] = -a_{k}\lambda_{1}[n] - a_{k-1}\lambda_{2}[n] - \dots - a_{2}\lambda_{k-1}[n] - a_{1}\lambda_{k}[n] + x[n] \end{cases}$$

$$y[n] = b_k \lambda_1[n] + b_{k-1} \lambda_2[n] + \dots + b_2 \lambda_{k-1}[n] + b_1 \lambda_k[n] + b_0 \lambda_k[n+1]$$

$$= (b_k - a_k b_0) \lambda_1[n] + (b_{k-1} - a_{k-1} b_0) \lambda_2[n] + \dots +$$

$$(b_2 - a_2 b_0) \lambda_{k-1}[n] + (b_1 - a_1 b_0) \lambda_k[n] + b_0 x[n]$$

#### 9.4.1 根据给定系统的差分方程建立状态方程

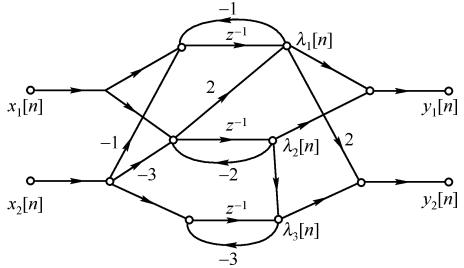
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}[n+1] \\ \lambda_{2}[n+1] \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{k-1}[n+1] \\ \lambda_{k}[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_{k} & -a_{k-1} & -a_{k-2} & \cdots & -a_{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}[n] \\ \lambda_{2}[n] \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{k}[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{k}[n] \end{bmatrix} x[n]$$

$$y[n] = \left[ (b_k - a_k b_0), (b_{k-1} - a_{k-1} b_0), \cdots (b_2 - a_2 b_0), (b_1 - a_1 b_0) \right] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n] \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{k-1}[n] \\ \lambda_k[n] \end{bmatrix} + b_0 x[n]$$

#### 9.4.2 根据给定系统的框图或信号流图建立状态方程

#### 例9.4-1 列写图示离散系统

的状态方程和输出方程。



$$\lambda_1[n+1] = -(\lambda_1[n] + 2\lambda_2[n+1]) + x_1[n] - x_2[n]$$

$$\lambda_2[n+1] = -2\lambda_2[n] + x_1[n] -3x_2[n]$$

$$\lambda_3[n+1] = -3(\lambda_2[n] + \lambda_3[n]) + x_2[n]$$

$$y_1[n] = (\lambda_1[n] + 2\lambda_2[n+1]) + \lambda_2[n]$$

$$y_2[n] = 2(\lambda_1[n] + 2\lambda_2[n+1]) + (\lambda_2[n] + \lambda_3[n])$$

#### 9.4.2 根据给定系统的框图或信号流图建立状态方程

经整理得: 
$$\lambda_1[n+1] = -\lambda_1[n] + 4\lambda_2[n] - x_1[n] + 5x_2[n]$$
  
 $\lambda_2[n+1] = -2\lambda_2[n] + x_1[n] - 3x_2[n]$   
 $\lambda_3[n+1] = -3\lambda_2[n] - 3\lambda_3[n] + x_2[n]$   
 $y_1[n] = \lambda_1[n] - 3\lambda_2[n] + 2x_1[n] - 6x_2[n]$   
 $y_2[n] = 2\lambda_1[n] - 7\lambda_2[n] + \lambda_3[n] + 4x_1[n] - 12x_2[n]$ 

矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}[n+1] \\ \lambda_{2}[n+1] \\ \lambda_{3}[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}[n] \\ \lambda_{2}[n] \\ \lambda_{3}[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}[n] \\ x_{2}[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n] \\ \lambda_3[n] \end{vmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 4 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 9.3.2 根据给定系统的框图或信号流图建立状态方程

$$\begin{cases} \left[\lambda[n+1]\right] = [A]\left[\lambda[n]\right] + [B]\left[x[n]\right] \\ \left[y[n]\right] = [C]\left[\lambda[n]\right] + [D]\left[x[n]\right] \end{cases}$$

两边取单边z变换

$$\begin{cases} z[\Lambda(z)] - z[\lambda[0]] = [A][\Lambda(z)] + [B][X(z)] \\ [Y(z)] = [C][\Lambda(z)] + [D][X(z)] \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} [\Lambda(z)] = (z[I] - [A])^{-1} z [\lambda[0]] + (z[I] - [A])^{-1} [B][X(z)] \\ [Y(z)] = [C](z[I] - [A])^{-1} z [\lambda[0]] + [C](z[I] - [A])^{-1} [B] + [D] \end{bmatrix} [X(z)] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [\Lambda(z)] = \underbrace{(z[I] - [A])^{-1} z[\lambda[0]]}_{\text{零输入解}} + \underbrace{(z[I] - [A])^{-1} [B][X(z)]}_{\text{零状态解}} \\ [Y(z)] = \underbrace{[C](z[I] - [A])^{-1} z[\lambda[0]]}_{\text{零输入响应}[Y_{zi}(z)]} + \underbrace{[C](z[I] - [A])^{-1} [B] + [D]}_{\text{零状态响应}[Y_{zs}(z)]} [X(z)] \end{cases}$$

这样,就可以通过求逆变换,得到时域表示式。

其中:
$$[H(z)] = [C](z[I] - [A])^{-1}[B] + [D]$$
-------系统函数矩阵

$$= \begin{bmatrix} H_{11}(z) & H_{12}(z) & \cdots & H_{1m}(z) \\ H_{21}(z) & H_{22}(z) & \cdots & H_{2m}(z) \\ & \cdots & & & \\ H_{r1}(z) & H_{r2}(z) & \cdots & H_{rm}(z) \end{bmatrix}_{r \times m}$$

$$\left| H_{11}(z) = \frac{Y_1(z)}{X_1(z)} \right|_{X_2(z)=0} H_{12}(z) = \frac{Y_1(z)}{X_2(z)} \bigg|_{X_1(z)=0} H_{21}(z) = \frac{Y_2(z)}{X_1(z)} \bigg|_{X_2(z)=0}$$

$$H_{22}(z) = \frac{Y_2(z)}{X_2(z)} \bigg|_{X_1(z)=0} H_{31}(z) = \frac{Y_3(z)}{X_1(z)} \bigg|_{X_2(z)=0} H_{32}(z) = \frac{Y_3(z)}{X_2(z)} \bigg|_{X_1(z)=0}$$

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例 己知某离散系统状态方程的系数矩阵为

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad [B] = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad [C] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad [D] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 画出系统的信号流图; (2) 求系统函数矩阵[H(z)];
- (3) 若  $x_1[n] = \delta[n], x_2[n] = u[n], 求y[n]。$

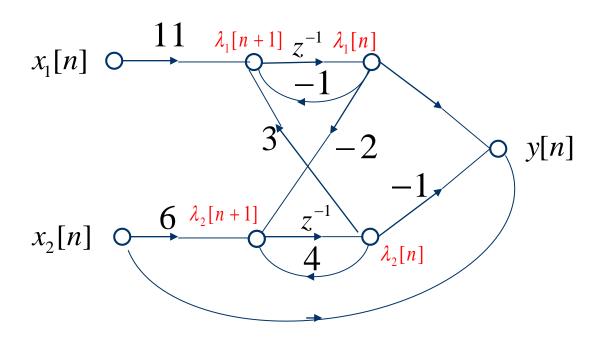
解: 根据[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]矩阵可列出状态方程和输出方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n+1] \\ \lambda_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1[n+1] = -\lambda_1[n] + 3\lambda_2[n] + 11x_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n+1] = -2\lambda_1[n] + 4\lambda_2[n] + 6x_2[n] \\ y[n] = \lambda_1[n] - \lambda_2[n] + x_2[n] \end{cases}$$

(1) 根据上述状态方程和输出方程可画出系统的信号流图



(2) 
$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $[B] = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $[C] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $[D] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$(z[I]-[A])^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} z+1 & -3 \\ 2 & z-4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} \begin{bmatrix} z-4 & 3 \\ -2 & z+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[H(z)] = [C](z[I] - [A])^{-1}[B] + [D]$$

$$= \frac{[1 -1]}{(z-1)(z-2)} \begin{bmatrix} z-4 & 3 \\ -2 & z+1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + [0 \ 1]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{11}{z-1} & \frac{z-7}{z-1} \end{bmatrix} = [H_{11}(z) \quad H_{12}(z)]$$

(3) 
$$[Y(z)] = [H(z)][X(z)] = [H_{11}(z) \quad H_{12}(z)] \begin{vmatrix} X_1(z) \\ X_2(z) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\frac{11}{z-1} \quad \frac{z-7}{z-1}\right] \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ z\\ \overline{z-1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{z^2 + 4z + 11}{(z-1)^2}$$
$$= -11 - \frac{6z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{12z}{z-1}$$

$$y[n] = -11\delta[n] + (12 - 6n)u[n] = \delta[n] + (12 - 6n)u[n - 1]$$

## 9.6 由状态方程判断系统的稳定性

#### 9.6.1 连续时间系统的稳定性判别

$$[H(s)] = [C](s[I] - [A])^{-1}[B] + [D]$$
 (1)

$$(s[I] - [A])^{-1} = \frac{\operatorname{adj}(s[I] - [A])}{\det(s[I] - [A])}$$
(2)

将式(2)代入式(1)得:

$$[H(s)] = \frac{[C] \operatorname{adj}(s[I] - [A])[B] + [D] \det(s[I] - [A])}{\det(s[I] - [A])}$$

[H(s)]的极点就是 $\det(s[I]-[A])=0$ 的根,对于因果系统 [H(s)]的所有极点位于左半s平面,则系统稳定(对于高阶系统,可以利用劳斯准则来判断,见附录D)。

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## 9.6.1 连续时间系统的稳定性判别

例9.6-1 已知 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_1(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_2(t) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ K & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

试求其中K值在什么范围内系统稳定。

解: 系统的特征多项式为

$$\det(s[I] - [A]) = \begin{vmatrix} s+2 & -1 \\ -K & s+1 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + 3s + 2 - K$$

要使系统稳定必须满足:

2-K>0,即当K<2时,系统稳定。

# 9.6.2 离散时间系统的稳定性判据

$$[H(z)] = \frac{[C] \operatorname{adj}(z[I] - [A])[B] + [D] \det(z[I] - [A])}{\det(z[I] - [A])}$$

[H(z)]的极点就是  $\det(z[I]-[A])=0$ 的根,对于因果系统 [H(z)]的所有极点位于单位圆内,则系统稳定(对于高阶系统,可以利用朱里准则来判断,见附录D)。

# 9.6.2 离散时间系统的稳定性判据

例9.6-2: 已知 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n+1] \\ \lambda_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x[n]$$

问该系统是否稳定。

解: 系统的特征多项式为

$$A(z) = \det(z[I] - [A]) = \begin{vmatrix} z - \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & z - \frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} = z^2 - \frac{5}{6}z$$

系统的两极点分别为0和 $\frac{5}{6}$ ,均在单位圆内,所以该系统稳定。

tf2ss----系统函数到状态方程的转换

ss2tf---系统函数的计算

ss和lsim----系统的状态方程的求解

例9.7-1 写出下列系统的状态方程。

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 3\frac{\mathrm{d}y(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + 2y(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}x(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + 2x(t)$$

解:

#### 例9.7-2 已知某连续系统的状态方程和输出方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}(t) \\ \lambda_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(t) \\ x_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1}(t) \\ y_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}(t) \\ \lambda_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(t) \\ x_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(t) \\ x_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u(t) \\ e^{-3t}u(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}(0^{-}) \\ \lambda_{2}(0^{-}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求该系统的系统函数矩阵H(s)和输出,并绘制输出的时域波形。

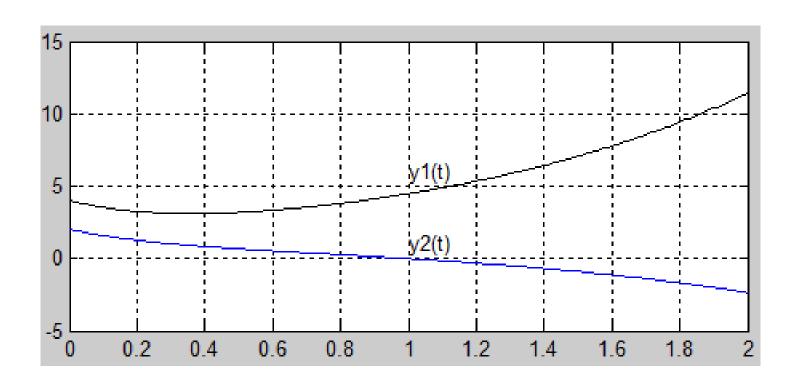
```
解:
```

```
A=[1\ 0;1\ -3];B=[1\ 0;0\ 1];C=[1\ -1;0\ -1];D=[1\ 1;1\ 0]; [a1,b1]=ss2tf(A,B,C,D,1) %求与输入x1(t)有关的系统函数 [a2,b2]=ss2tf(A,B,C,D,2) %求与输入x2(t)有关的系统函数
```

#### 运行结果为:

```
a1 = 1 3 -1 a2 = 1 1 -2 0 -1 1 b1 = 1 2 -3 b2 = 1 2 -3
```

```
A=[1 0;1 -3];B=[1 0; 0 1];C=[1 -1; 0 -1];D=[1 1; 1 0];
r0=[1 -1];dt=0.01;t=0:dt:2; %r0为系统的初始条件
x(:,1)=ones(length(t),1);x(:,2)=exp(-3*t)'; %系统的激励信号
sys= ss(A,B,C,D); y=lsim(sys,x,t,r0);
plot(t,y(:,1),'r');text(1,6,'y1(t)');hold on;
plot(t,y(:,2));text(1,1,'y2(t)');hold off;
```



### 例9.7-3 已知某离散系统的状态方程和输出方程为

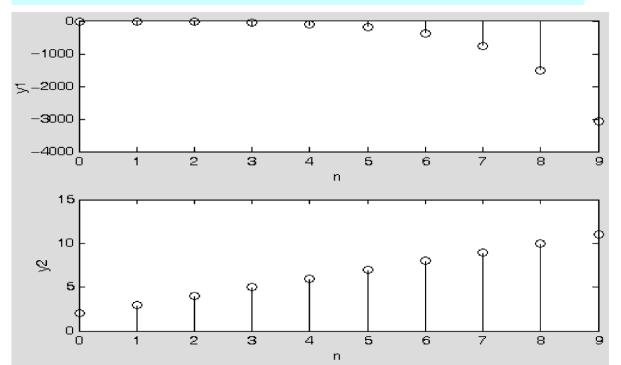
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n+1] \\ \lambda_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x[n]$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[n] \\ \lambda_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

其初始状态和输入分别为 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1[0] \\ \lambda_2[0] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $x[n] = u[n]$ 

求该系统的输出,并绘制输出的时域波形。

### 解:

```
 A = [-1\ 3; -2\ 4]; B = [2;1]; C = [-1\ 2; 1\ -1]; D = [0;0]; \\  r0 = [1; -1]; N = 10; x = ones(1,N); \\  sys = ss(A,B,C,D,[]); y = lsim(sys,x,[],r0); \\  subplot(2,1,1); y1 = y(:,1)'; stem((0:N-1),y1); \\  xlabel('n'); ylabel('y1'); \\  subplot(2,1,2); y2 = y(:,2)'; stem((0:N-1),y2); \\  xlabel('n'); ylabel('y2');
```



### 本章小结

- 1. 状态变量与状态方程;
- 2. 状态方程的建立(连续系统和离散系统)
- 3. 状态方程的求解(变换域解法)
- 4. 系统稳定性的判断