



现代控制理论

第二章 线性定常系统状态方程的解

2.1 线性定常连续系统状态方程的解

❖ 线性定常连续系统的状态方程的标准形式

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

当 $u(t)=0$ 时，有

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t)$$

自由运动

当 $u(t) \neq 0$ 时，有

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

受迫运动

1. 线性连续系统齐次状态方程的解

(1) 幂级数法

纯量（或称标量）齐次微分方程为

$$\dot{x}(t) = ax(t), \quad x(t)\big|_{t=0} = x(0), \quad a \in R$$



$$x(t) = e^{at} \cdot x(0)$$

$$= (1 + at + \frac{1}{2!}a^2t^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}a^kt^k + \cdots)x(0)$$

✚与纯量微分方程的解法相似，求解齐次状态方程。

❖ 设

b_0, \dots, b_k 都是 n 维向量

$$x(t) = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + \dots + b_k t^k + \dots$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = b_1 + 2b_2 t + \dots + kb_k t^{k-1} + \dots$$

比较系数

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A(b_0 + b_1 t + \dots + b_k t^k + \dots)$$

$$b_1 = Ab_0 \quad \Rightarrow b_1 = Ax(0)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2} b_1 = \frac{1}{2!} A^2 b_0 \quad \Rightarrow b_2 = \frac{1}{2!} A^2 x(0)$$

\vdots

\vdots

$$b_k = \frac{1}{k!} A^k b_0 \quad \Rightarrow b_k = \frac{1}{k!} A^k x(0)$$

\vdots

\vdots

令 $t=0$

$$b_0 = x(0)$$

$$\longrightarrow x(t) = (I + At + \frac{1}{2} A^2 t^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!} A^k t^k + \cdots) x(0)$$

定义

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2} A^2 t^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!} A^k t^k + \cdots$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k t^k$$

于是

$$x(t) = e^{At} x(0)$$

$$e^{At} \triangleq \Phi(t)$$

$$\longrightarrow x(t) = \Phi(t) x(0)$$

矩阵指数（函数）

状态转移矩阵

(2) 拉普拉斯变换法—齐次状态方程的解

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t), \quad x(0)$$

取拉氏变换

$$\longrightarrow sX(s) = AX(s) + x(0)$$

$$\longrightarrow (sI - A)X(s) = x(0)$$

$$\longrightarrow X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1}x(0)$$

取拉氏反变换

$$\longrightarrow x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]x(0)$$

$$e^{At} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]$$

例

2. 状态转移矩阵的运算性质

$$\Phi(t) = e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2}A^2t^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}A^kt^k + \cdots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}A^kt^k$$

(1) $\Phi(0) = I$

$$x(t) = \Phi(t)x(0) \implies x(0) = \Phi(0)x(0)$$

(2) $\dot{\Phi}(t) = A\Phi(t) = \Phi(t)A, \dot{\Phi}(0) = A$

(3) $\Phi(t_1 \pm t_2) = \Phi(t_1)\Phi(\pm t_2) = \Phi(\pm t_2)\Phi(t_1)$

(4) $\Phi^{-1}(t) = \Phi(-t), \Phi^{-1}(-t) = \Phi(t)$

$$(5) \quad e^{P^{-1}APt} = P^{-1}e^{At}P$$

(6) 两种常见的状态转移矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}, \Phi(t) = e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & & \\ & e^{\lambda_2 t} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda t} & te^{\lambda t} & \cdots & \frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} e^{\lambda t} \\ 0 & e^{\lambda t} & \cdots & \frac{t^{m-2}}{(m-2)!} e^{\lambda t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & e^{\lambda t} \end{bmatrix}$$

状态转移矩阵例题

3. 连续系统非齐次状态方程解

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t), x(0)$$

(1) 积分法

$$e^{-At}$$

$$e^{-At} [\dot{x}(t) - Ax(t)] = e^{-At} Bu(t)$$

因为 $\frac{d}{dt}[e^{-At}x(t)] = -Ae^{-At}x(t) + e^{-At}\dot{x}(t) = e^{-At}[\dot{x}(t) - Ax(t)]$

所以有 $\frac{d}{dt}[e^{-At}x(t)] = e^{-At}Bu(t)$

$$\longrightarrow e^{-At}x(t) - x(0) = \int_0^t e^{-A\tau} Bu(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\longrightarrow x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau$$

零输入响应

零状态响应

即

$$x(t) = \Phi(t)x(0) + \int_0^t \Phi(t-\tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

一般情况，初始时刻 t_0 ，则有

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

$$x(t) = \Phi(t-t_0)x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \Phi(t-\tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

(2) 拉氏变换法

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t), x(0)$$

取拉氏变换 \longrightarrow

$$sX(s) - x(0) = AX(s) + BU(s)$$

$$\longrightarrow X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1}x(0) + (sI - A)^{-1}BU(s)$$

取拉氏反变换 \longrightarrow

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]x(0) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}BU(s)]$$

$$x(t) = \Phi(t)x(0) + \int_0^t \Phi(t - \tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

非齐次状态方程解例题

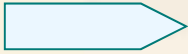
2.2 线性离散系统状态方程及其解

1. 线性离散状态方程的建立

(1) 由差分方程建立离散系统的状态空间表达式

$$y(k+n) + a_{n-1}y(k+n-1) + a_{n-2}y(k+n-2) + \cdots + a_0y(k) = b_0u(k)$$

$$x_1(k) = y(k); x_2(k) = y(k+1) = x_1(k+1); x_3(k) = y(k+2) = x_2(k+1); \\ \cdots; x_n(k) = y(k+n-1) = x_{n-1}(k+1)$$


$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = x_3(k) \\ \cdots \\ x_{n-1}(k+1) = x_n(k) \\ x_n(k+1) = -a_0x_1(k) - a_1x_2(k) - \cdots - a_{n-1}x_n(k) + u(k) \end{cases}$$

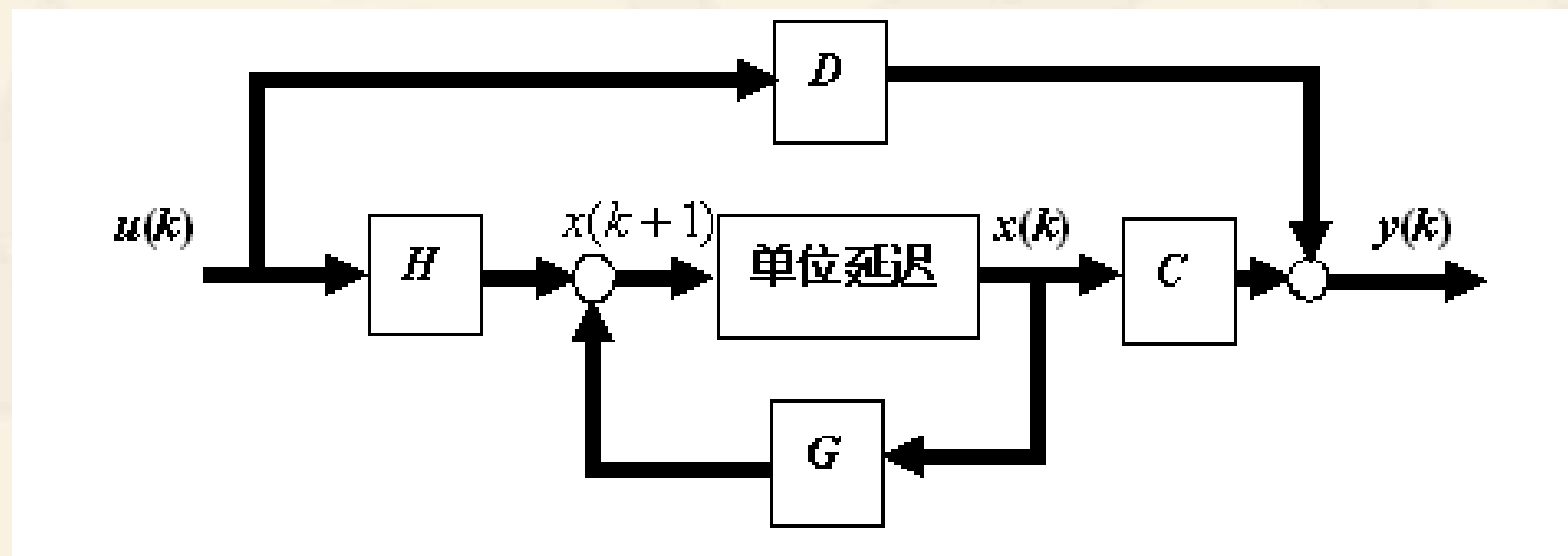
$$\longrightarrow \begin{cases} x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) \end{cases}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0]$$

线性定常离散系统一般表达式:

$$x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k)$$

$$y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k)$$



线性定常离散系统状态变量图

例（差分方程建立离散系统的状态空间表达式）

(2)由脉冲传递函数建立线性定常离散系统的状态空间表达式

$$\bar{G}(z) = \frac{\bar{b}_n z^n + \bar{b}_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + \bar{b}_1 z + \bar{b}_0}{\bar{a}_n z^n + \bar{a}_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + \bar{a}_1 z + \bar{a}_0}$$

$$\bar{G}(z) = \frac{b_n z^n + b_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + b_1 z + b_0}{z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 z + a_0}$$

$$\bar{G}(z) = \frac{\beta_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \beta_{n-2} z^{n-2} + \cdots + \beta_1 z + \beta_0}{z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 z + a_0} + d$$

$$G(z) = \frac{\beta_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \beta_{n-2} z^{n-2} + \cdots + \beta_1 z + \beta_0}{z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 z + a_0}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} \frac{Q(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{Q(z)}{U(z)} \frac{Y(z)}{Q(z)}$$

$$\frac{Q(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{1}{z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 z + a_0}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{Q(z)} = \beta_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \beta_{n-2} z^{n-2} + \cdots + \beta_1 z + \beta_0$$

$$a_i = \frac{\bar{a}_i}{\bar{a}_n}, b_i = \frac{1}{\bar{a}_n} \bar{b}_i$$

$$\beta_i = \frac{b_i}{b_n}, d = b_n$$

$$z^n Q(z) + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} Q(z) + \dots + a_1 z Q(z) + a_0 Q(z) = U(z)$$

根据 z 变换位移定理，在零初始条件下，有

$$q(k+n) + a_{n-1} q(k+n-1) + \dots + a_1 q(k+1) + a_0 q(k) = u(k)$$

$$x_1(k) = q(k), x_2(k) = q(k+1) = x_1(k+1), \dots, x_n(k) = q(k+n-1) = x_{n-1}(k+1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1}(k+1) \\ x_n(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1}(k) \\ x_n(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n-2} \quad \beta_{n-1}] x(k)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} Y(z) = \beta_{n-1} z^{n-1} Q(z) + \beta_{n-2} z^{n-2} Q(z) + \dots + \beta_1 z Q(z) + \beta_0 Q(z) \\ y(k) = \beta_{n-1} q(k+n-1) + \beta_{n-2} q(k+n-2) + \cdots + \beta_1 q(k+1) + \beta_0 q(k) \end{array} \right]$$

(3)由连续系统的动态方程经过离散化求取离散系统的动态方程

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, y = Cx + Du$$

解为 $x(t) = \Phi(t - t_0)x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \Phi(t - \tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau$

令 $t_0 = kT$, 则 $x(t_0) = x(kT) \triangleq x(k)$

令 $t = (k+1)T$, 则 $x(t) = x[(k+1)T] \triangleq x(k+1)$

在 $t \in [k, k+1]$ 区间内, $u(k) = u(k+1) = \text{常数}$, 于是其解为

$$x(k+1) = \Phi[(k+1)T - kT]x(k) + \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} \Phi[(k+1)T - \tau]Bu(k)d\tau$$

记 $H = \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} \Phi[(k+1)T - \tau]Bd\tau$ 令 $(k+1)T - \tau = \tau'$

$\Rightarrow H = \int_0^T \Phi(\tau)Bd\tau$ 记 $\Phi(T) = \Phi(t)|_{t=T} \triangleq G$

示例

$$x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k)$$

$$y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k)$$

2. 线性定常离散状态方程的解

$$x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k), \quad x(0)$$

(1) 递推法

$$x(1) = Gx(0) + Hu(0)$$

$$x(2) = Gx(1) + Hu(1) = G^2x(0) + GHu(0) + Hu(1)$$

$$x(3) = Gx(2) + Hu(2) = G^3x(0) + G^2Hu(0) + GHu(1) + Hu(2)$$

...

$$x(k) = Gx(k-1) + Hu(k-1)$$

$$= G^k x(0) + G^{k-1} Hu(0) + \cdots + GHu(k-2) + Hu(k-1)$$

$$= G^k x(0) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} G^{k-i-1} Hu(i)$$

$$\Phi(k) = G^k \quad x(k) = \Phi(k)x(0) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \Phi(k-i-1)Hu(i)$$

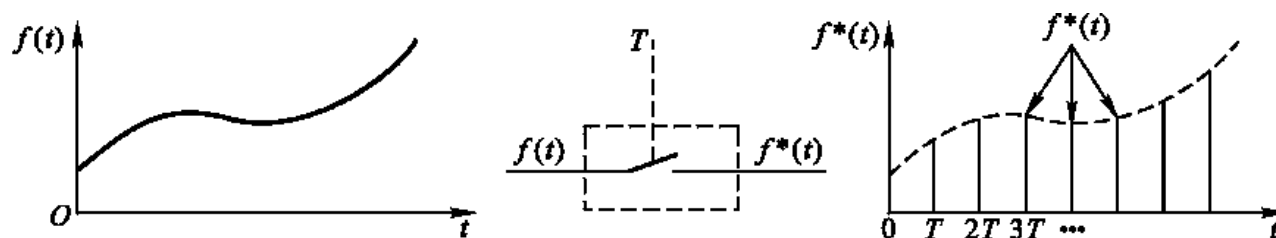


信号采样

采样或采样过程，就是抽取连续信号在离散时间瞬时值的序列过程，有时也称为离散化过程。

在计算机控制系统中，采样过程是不可缺少的。对时间和幅值均连续的模拟信号经过采样得到在时间上离散、幅值连续的脉冲序列，由A/D转换器整量化后才能送入计算机进行处理和运算。

完成采样操作的装置称为采样器或采样开关。



理想采样开关的采样过程



z 变换的定义

在拉氏变换中引入新复变量

$$z = e^{Ts}$$

从而有

$$F^*(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1}{T} \ln z} = F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT)(e^{Ts})^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT)z^{-k}$$

$F(z)$ 称为离散时间函数 $f^*(z)$ 的 z 变换。 z 变换实际是一个无穷级数形式，它必须是收敛的。就是说，极限

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N f(kT)z^{-k}$$

存在时， $f^*(z)$ 的 z 变换才存在。



z 变换的性质和定理

线性性质

$$Z[\alpha_1 f_1(t) \pm \alpha_2 f_2(t)] = \alpha_1 F_1(z) \pm \alpha_2 F_2(z)$$

求和定理

$$Z\left[\sum_{j=0}^k f(j)\right] = \frac{z}{z-1} Z[f(k)]$$

$$Z\left[\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} f(j)\right] = \frac{1}{z-1} Z[f(k)]$$

平移定理

$$Z[f(t+nT)] = z^n F(z) - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} z^{n-j} f(j)$$

$$Z[f(t-nT)] = z^{-n} F(z)$$

初值定理

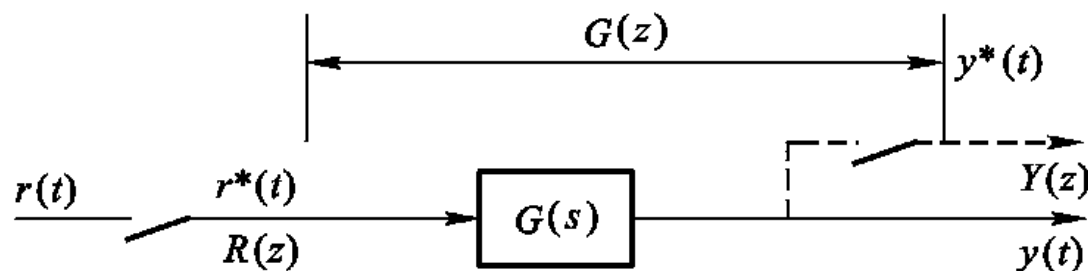
$$f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z)$$



脉冲传递函数的定义

线性离散系统的脉冲传递函数定义为零初始条件下，系统或环节的输出采样函数 z 变换和输入采样函数 z 变换之比。设开环离散系统如下图所示，系统输入信号为 $r(t)$ ，采样后 $r^*(t)$ 的 z 变换函数为 $R(z)$ 。经虚设的采样开关后得到输出采样函数 $y^*(t)$ 及其 z 变换 $Y(z)$ 。则根据定义得线性定常离散系统脉冲传递函数

$$G(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y(kT)z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r(kT)z^{-k}}$$



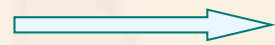
开环离散系统

(2) Z变换法

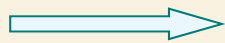
$$x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k)$$

对上式两端取Z变换，可得

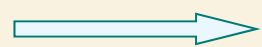
$$zX(z) - zx(0) = GX(z) + HU(z)$$



$$(zI - G)X(z) = zx(0) + HU(z)$$



$$X(z) = (zI - G)^{-1}zx(0) + (zI - G)^{-1}HU(z)$$



$$x(k) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}[(zI - G)^{-1}z]x(0) + \mathcal{Z}^{-1}[(zI - G)^{-1}HU(z)]$$

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1}[(zI - G)^{-1}z] = \Phi(k) = G^k$$

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1}[(zI - G)^{-1}HU(z)] = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \Phi(k-i-1)Hu(i) = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} G^{k-i-1}Hu(i)$$



End of Chapter 2

