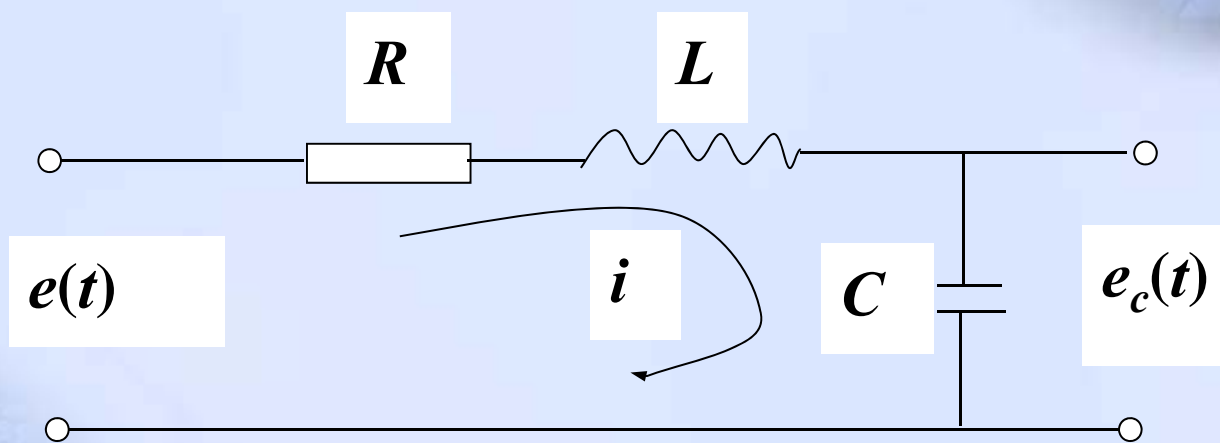


第一章 线性系统的状态空间描述

1.1 状态空间的基本概念



$$Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} + e_c = e$$

$$i = C \frac{de_c}{dt}$$

$$RC \frac{de_c(t)}{dt} + LC \frac{d^2 e_c(t)}{dt^2} + e_c(t) = e(t)$$

在零初始条件下，对上式进行拉普拉斯变换

$$RCsE_c(s) + LCs^2 E_c(s) + E_c(s) = E(s)$$

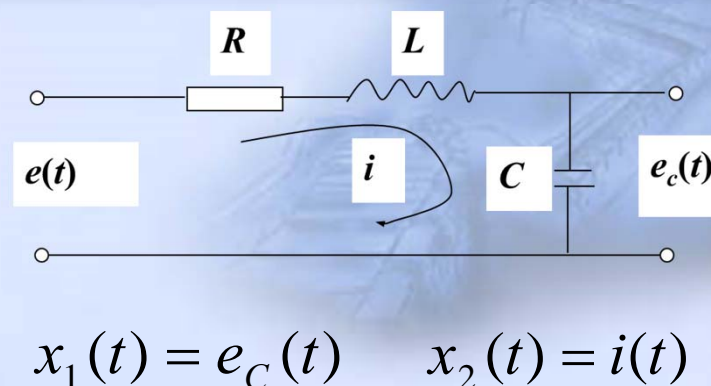
$$\frac{E_c(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{\downarrow 1}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i &= C \frac{de_c}{dt} \\ Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} + e_c &= e \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \dot{e}_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} i(t) \\ \dot{i}(t) = -\frac{1}{L} e_c(t) - \frac{R}{L} i(t) + \frac{1}{L} e(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{e}_c(t) \\ \dot{i}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_c(t) \\ i(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} e(t)$$

$$e_c(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_c(t) \\ i(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ **状态** 表征系统运动的信息称为状态。是对系统的过去、现在和将来的状况的描述。



➤ **状态变量** 系统的状态变量是指在描述对象运动的所有变量中，必定可以找到数目最少的一组变量，它们足以表征系统的**全部**运动。这组变量就称为对象的状态变量。记为

$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)$$

或简记为

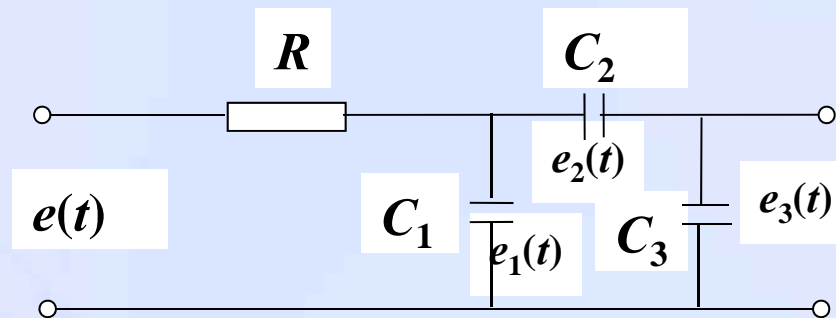
$$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$$

●状态变量满足下列两个条件：

- (1)在任何初始时刻 $t = t_0$ ，状态变量的值 $x_1(t_0), x_2(t_0), \dots, x_n(t_0)$ 表示系统在该时刻的状态；
- (2)当系统在 $t \geq t_0$ 的输入和上述初始状态确定时，则状态变量 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 完全能表征系统将来的行为。

●选取状态变量时需要注意以下两点：

- (1)状态变量的选取是不唯一的，但各状态变量之间一定是相互独立的。
- (2)状态变量选取并不一定非要在物理上是可测的，有时允许只有数学意义。



➤ **状态向量** 如果 n 个状态变量用 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 表示，并把这些状态变量看作是向量 x 的分量，则就称 x 为状态向量。

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_p \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_q \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ **状态空间** 以 n 个状态变量 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 作为坐标轴所构成的 n 维空间称为状态空间。

➤ 状态空间表达式 状态方程和输出方程

● **状态方程** 描述系统状态变量与系统输入之间关系的一阶微分方程组（对应于连续系统）或一阶差分方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$x_1(t) = e_C(t)$
 $x_2(t) = i(t)$
 $u(t) = e(t)$
 $y(t) = e_C(t)$

● **输出方程** 描述系统输出向量与系统状态向量和系统输入向量之间的函数关系式

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

分量形式 (**SISO**)

$$\frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = a_{11}x_1(t) + a_{12}x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n(t) + b_1u(t)$$

$$\frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = a_{21}x_1(t) + a_{22}x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n(t) + b_2u(t)$$

.....

$$\frac{dx_n(t)}{dt} = a_{n1}x_1(t) + a_{n2}x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n(t) + b_nu(t)$$

$$y(t) = c_1x_1(t) + c_2x_2(t) + \cdots + c_nx_n(t) + du(t)$$

矩阵一向
量形式

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

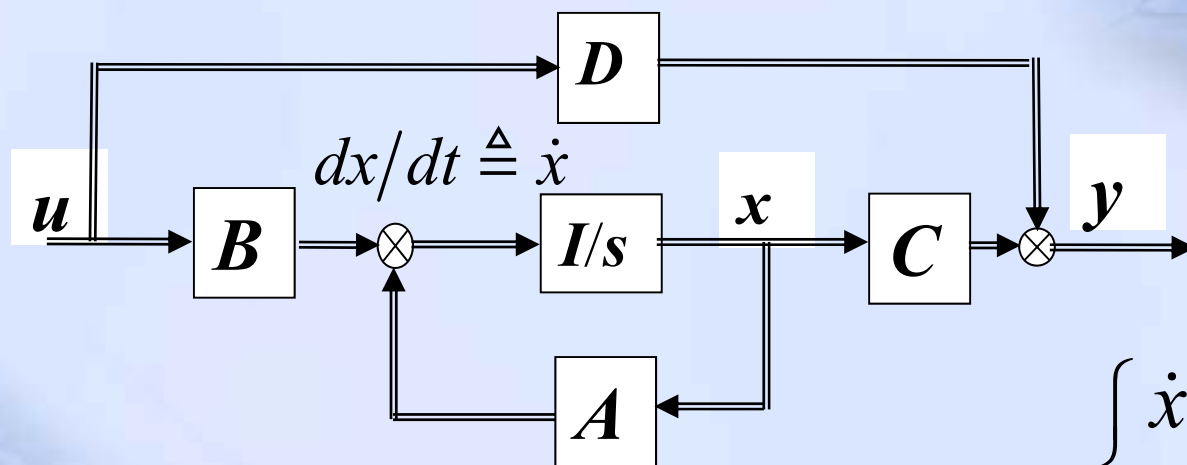
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_p \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{np} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times p}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{q1} & c_{q2} & \cdots & c_{qn} \end{bmatrix}_{q \times n}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1p} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{q1} & d_{q2} & \cdots & d_{qp} \end{bmatrix}_{q \times p}$$

状态变量图

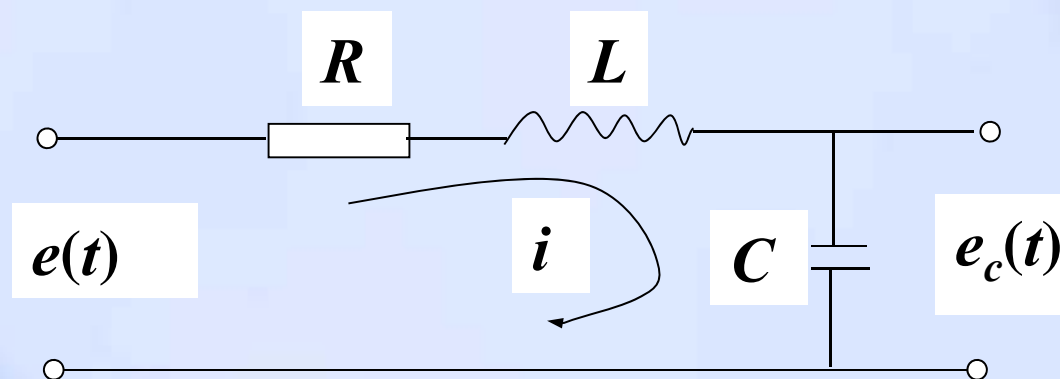


$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

● 状态空间表达式不唯一

1.2 状态空间表达式的建立

1、从物理系统的机理出发建立状态空间表达式



● 状态变量

储能元件

● 系统维数 n

独立储能元件数

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= e_c(t) \\ x_2(t) &= i(t) \\ u(t) &= e(t) \\ y(t) &= e_c(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1\dot{y} + a_0y = \beta_0u$$

2、由系统的微分方程建立系统的状态空间表达式

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1\dot{y} + a_0y = \beta_0u$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = \dot{y} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} = y^{(n-2)} \\ x_n = y^{(n-1)} \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 = \dot{y} \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 = \ddot{y} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} = x_n = y^{(n-1)} \\ \dot{x}_n = -a_0x_1 - a_1x_2 - \cdots - a_{n-1}x_n + \beta_0u \\ y = x_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \beta_0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

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

可控标准形

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \beta_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [1 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0]$$

友阵

可控标准形

例

$$\ddot{y} + 6\dot{y} + 11y = 6u$$

$$x_1 = y \quad x_2 = \dot{y} \quad x_3 = \ddot{y}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3、由系统的传递函数建立状态空间表达式

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

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

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

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

直接法、并联法及结构图法

直接法

$$G(s) = \frac{\beta_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \beta_{n-2}s^{n-2} + \cdots + \beta_1s + \beta_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1s + a_0}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} \frac{Z(s)}{Z(s)} = \frac{Z(s)}{U(s)} \frac{Y(s)}{Z(s)}$$

$$\frac{Z(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1s + a_0}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{Z(s)} = \beta_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \beta_{n-2}s^{n-2} + \cdots + \beta_1s + \beta_0$$

$$s^n Z(s) + a_{n-1}s^{n-1}Z(s) + \cdots + a_1sZ(s) + a_0Z(s) = U(s)$$



$$z^{(n)} + a_{n-1}z^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1\dot{z} + a_0z = u$$

$$x_1 = z, x_2 = \dot{z}, \dots, x_n = z^{(n-1)}$$

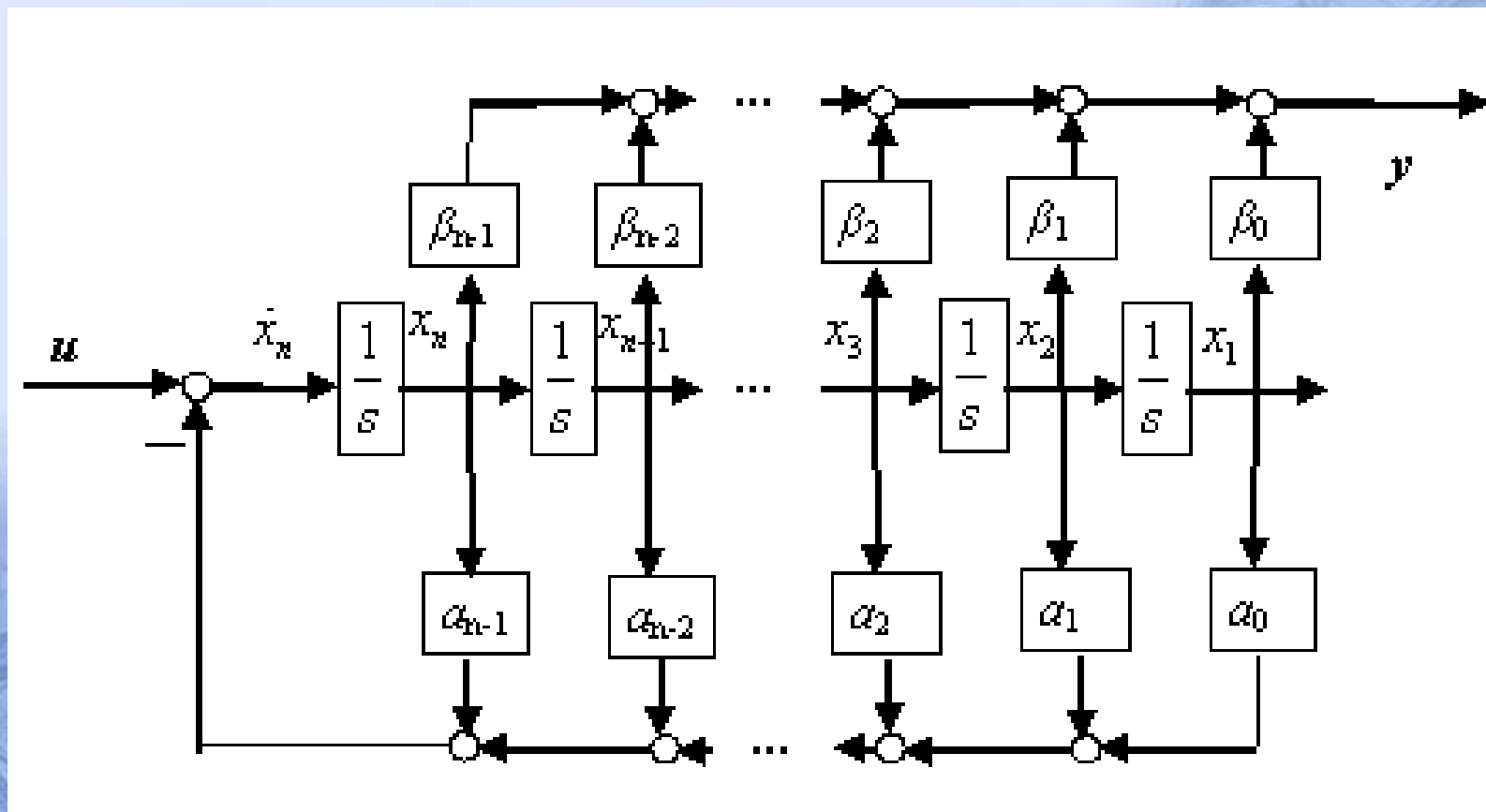
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$Y(s) = \beta_{n-1}s^{n-1}Z(s) + \beta_{n-2}s^{n-2}Z(s) + \dots + \beta_1sZ(s) + \beta_0Z(s)$$

$$y = \beta_{n-1}z^{(n-1)} + \beta_{n-2}z^{(n-2)} + \dots + \beta_1\dot{z} + \beta_0z$$

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

状态变量图



例题(直接法)

并联法

■ 传递函数极点互不相同

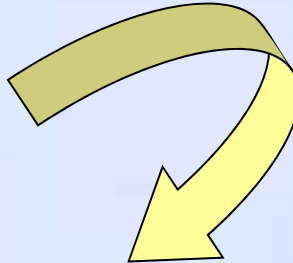
$$\alpha_i = \lim_{s \rightarrow \lambda_i} G(s)(s - \lambda_i)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\alpha_1}{s - \lambda_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{s - \lambda_2} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_n}{s - \lambda_n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{s - \lambda_i} = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)}$$


$$\text{令 } X_i(s) = \frac{1}{s - \lambda_i} U(s) \longrightarrow \begin{cases} X_1(s) = \frac{1}{s - \lambda_1} U(s) \\ X_2(s) = \frac{1}{s - \lambda_2} U(s) \\ \dots \\ X_n(s) = \frac{1}{s - \lambda_n} U(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} sX_1(s) = \lambda_1 X_1(s) + U(s) \\ sX_2(s) = \lambda_2 X_2(s) + U(s) \\ \dots \\ sX_n(s) = \lambda_n X_n(s) + U(s) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \lambda_1 x_1 + u \\ \dot{x}_2 = \lambda_2 x_2 + u \\ \dots \\ \dot{x}_n = \lambda_n x_n + u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

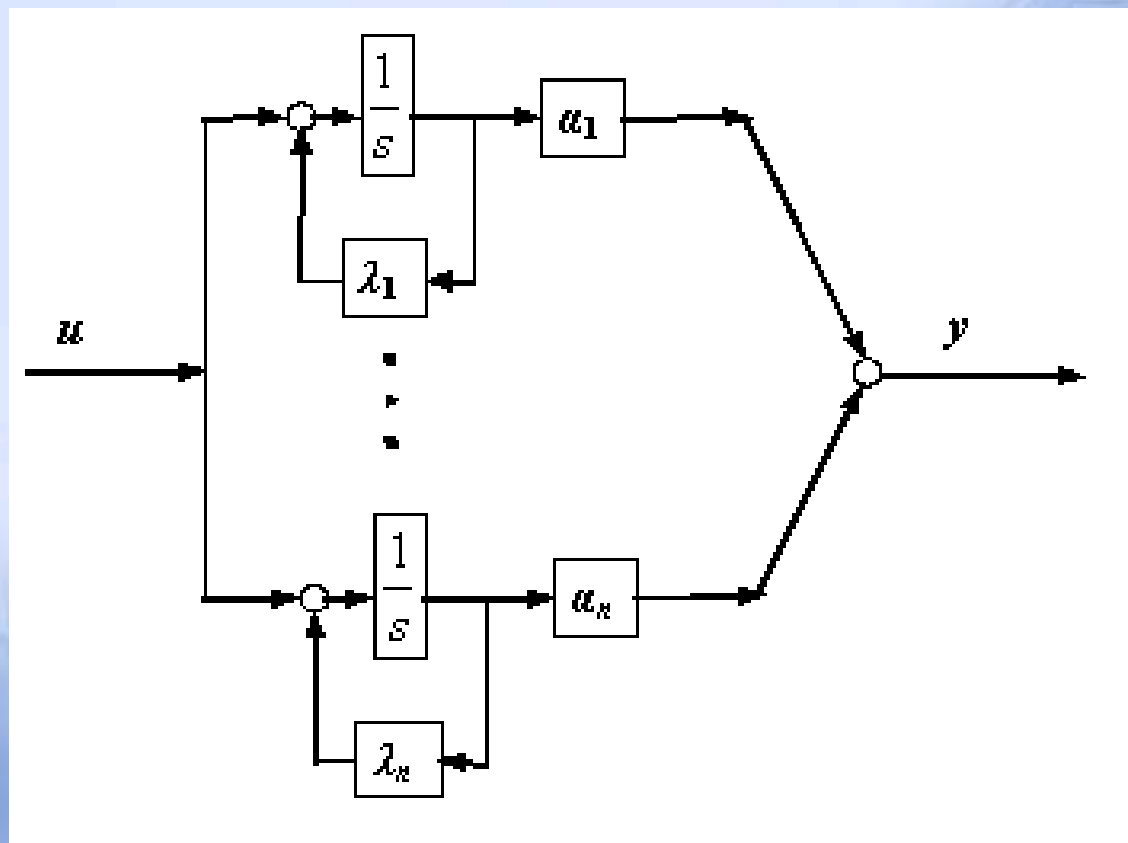
$$Y(s) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{s - \lambda_i} U(s)$$


$$Y(s) = \frac{\alpha_1}{s - \lambda_1} U(s) + \frac{\alpha_2}{s - \lambda_2} U(s) + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_n}{s - \lambda_n} U(s)$$


$$y = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n x_n$$

$$y = [\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n] x$$

并联法状态变量图（互异极点）



例题（并联法）

■ 传递函数有重极点情况

传递函数有三重极点： $\lambda_1, \lambda_1, \lambda_1, \lambda_4, \lambda_5$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{\alpha_{11}}{(s - \lambda_1)^3} + \frac{\alpha_{12}}{(s - \lambda_1)^2} + \frac{\alpha_{13}}{(s - \lambda_1)} + \frac{\alpha_4}{(s - \lambda_4)} + \frac{\alpha_5}{(s - \lambda_5)}$$

$$\alpha_{1j} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \lambda_1} \frac{1}{(j-1)!} \frac{d^{j-1}}{ds^{j-1}} G(s)(s - \lambda_1)^l, j=1, 2, \dots, l \quad (l=3)$$

$$\alpha_i = \lim_{s \rightarrow \lambda_i} G(s)(s - \lambda_i), i=4, 5$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_1)^3} U(s) \\ X_2(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_1)^2} U(s) \\ X_3(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_1)} U(s) \\ X_4(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_4)} U(s) \\ X_5(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_5)} U(s) \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_1)} X_2(s) \\ X_2(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_1)} X_3(s) \\ X_3(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_1)} U(s) \\ X_4(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_4)} U(s) \\ X_5(s) = \frac{1}{(s - \lambda_5)} U(s) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sX_1(s) = \lambda_1 X_1(s) + X_2(s) \\ sX_2(s) = \lambda_1 X_2(s) + X_3(s) \\ sX_3(s) = \lambda_1 X_3(s) + U(s) \\ sX_4(s) = \lambda_4 X_4(s) + U(s) \\ sX_5(s) = \lambda_5 X_5(s) + U(s) \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_1 = \lambda_1 x_1 + x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \lambda_1 x_2 + x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = \lambda_1 x_3 + u \\ \dot{x}_4 = \lambda_4 x_4 + u \\ \dot{x}_5 = \lambda_5 x_n + u \end{array} \right.$$

$$\longrightarrow \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & & & \\ & \lambda_1 & 1 & & \\ & & \lambda_1 & & \\ & & & \lambda_4 & \\ & & & & \lambda_5 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [\alpha_{11} \quad \alpha_{12} \quad \alpha_{13} \quad \alpha_4 \quad \alpha_5] x$$

结构图法

- 结构图法，也称串联法，从系统的结构图出发，将其转换为系统的状态变量图，然后从状态变量图中直接写出系统的状态空间表达式。

结构图 \Rightarrow 状态变量图 \Rightarrow 状态空间表达式

- 思路简单，是一种较为实用的方法，关键是在结构图中分解出每一个积分因子。下面用一个例子来说明这种方法。

例题（结构图法）

1.3 传递函数矩阵

■ 传递函数矩阵（传递矩阵）

初始条件为零时，表征输出向量的拉氏变换与输入向量的拉氏变换之间传递关系的矩阵

线性定常系统的状态空间表达式

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx + Du$$

在零初始条件下，对上式两边进行拉氏变换，得

$$sX(s) = AX(s) + BU(s)$$

$$X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} BU(s)$$

$$Y(s) = CX(s) + DU(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= C(sI - A)^{-1} BU(s) + DU(s) \\ &= [C(sI - A)^{-1} B + D]U(s) \end{aligned}$$

→ $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1} B + D$

→
$$G(s) = \frac{C(sI - A)^* B + D |sI - A|}{|sI - A|}$$

单输入-单输出系统 (SISO)

$$G(s) = \frac{C(sI - A)^* B + D |sI - A|}{|sI - A|} = \frac{b_n s^n + b_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + b_1 s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

结论

(1) 传递函数的分母多项式等同于系统矩阵 A 的特征多项式 $|sI - A|$ 。

\Rightarrow 系统传递函数的极点 \Leftrightarrow 系统矩阵 A 的特征值。

(2) 考虑系统的动态特性，对极点提出的要求，
就等同于对系统矩阵 A 的特征值的要求。

多输入—多输出系统 (*MIMO*)

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1(s) \\ Y_2(s) \\ \vdots \\ Y_q(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) & \cdots & G_{1p}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) & \cdots & G_{2p}(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{q1}(s) & G_{q2}(s) & \cdots & G_{qp}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1(s) \\ U_2(s) \\ \vdots \\ U_p(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$G_{ij}(s)$: 第*i*个输出量与第*j*个输入量之间的传递关系

例题 (传递函数矩阵)

1.4 状态方程线性变换及规范化

1、线性变换

涉及: 系统的特征值、特征向量及其特征方程

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu & x = P\bar{x} & \dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{A}\bar{x} + \bar{B}u \\ y = Cx + Du & \xrightarrow{P \text{ 非奇异}} & y = \bar{C}\bar{x} + \bar{D}u \end{array}$$

$$\bar{A} = P^{-1}AP, \quad \bar{B} = P^{-1}B, \quad \bar{C} = CP, \quad \bar{D} = D$$

线性变换性质

2、几种常用的线性变换规范化

□ 化系统矩阵**A**为对角形

■ **A**具有任意形式

■ **A**为友阵形式

□ 化系统矩阵**A**为约当形

■ **A**为友阵形式

■ **A**具有任意形式

□ 化**A**阵为模式矩阵

$$x = P\bar{x}$$

化系统矩阵**A**为对角形

➤ **A**具有任意形式 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \cdots \neq \lambda_n$

特征向量

$$\bar{A} = P^{-1}AP \Rightarrow P\bar{A} = AP, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix} \bar{A} = A \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Ap_1 & Ap_2 & \cdots & Ap_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix} \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} Ap_1 & Ap_2 & \cdots & Ap_n \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 p_1 & \lambda_2 p_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n p_n \end{bmatrix} \quad Ap_i = \lambda_i p_i$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

化系统矩阵**A**为对角形

➤ **A**为友阵 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \dots \neq \lambda_n$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \cdots & \lambda_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{n-1} & \lambda_2^{n-1} & \cdots & \lambda_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = \Lambda = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

范德蒙
矩阵

例

化系统矩阵A为约当形

➤ A为友阵形式

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \cdots & p_j & \frac{1}{1!} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial \lambda_j} & \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 p_j}{\partial \lambda_j^2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{\partial^m p_j}{\partial \lambda_j^m} & \vdots & p_{m+1} & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_j = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda_j & \lambda_j^2 & \cdots & \lambda_j^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

例如，设A阵具有五重实特征值 λ_1 ，只有两个独立实特征向量 p_1, p_2 ，其余 $(n-5)$ 为个互异实特征值，若A阵约当化的可能形式为

$$J = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & & & & & \\ & \lambda_1 & 1 & & & & \\ & & \lambda_1 & & & & \\ & & & \lambda_1 & 1 & & \\ & & & & \lambda_1 & & \\ & & & & & \lambda_6 & \\ & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & \frac{1}{1!} \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial \lambda_1} & \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 p_1}{\partial \lambda_1^2} & \vdots & p_2 & \frac{1}{1!} \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial \lambda_1} & \vdots & p_6 & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ **A**为任意形式

$$J = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & & & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \ddots & & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & \\ & & & \lambda_1 & & \\ & & & & \lambda_{m+1} & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_m & \vdots & p_{m+1} & \cdots & p_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_m J_1 = A P_m,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 p_1 & p_1 + \lambda_1 p_2 & \cdots & p_{m-1} + \lambda_1 p_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A p_1 & A p_2 & \cdots & A p_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 p_1 = A p_1 & \Rightarrow p_1 \\ p_1 + \lambda_1 p_2 = A p_2 & \Rightarrow p_2 \\ \dots & \\ p_{m-1} + \lambda_1 p_m = A p_m & \Rightarrow p_m \end{cases}$$

化系统矩阵**A**为模式矩阵

$$\lambda_1 = \sigma + j\omega \quad \lambda_2 = \sigma - j\omega$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma + j\omega & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma - j\omega \end{bmatrix} \\ P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M = Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma & \omega \\ -\omega & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ Q = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re } p_1 & \vdots & \text{Im } p_1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

The background of the slide is a blue-tinted sketch of the Great Wall of China. The wall is depicted as a series of connected stone blocks, winding through a landscape of misty, rolling mountains. The perspective is from a high vantage point, looking down and along the length of the wall as it disappears into the distance. The overall mood is serene and majestic.

End of Chapter 1