



# 第八章 线性系统的状态空间分析









## 8.1 线性系统的状态空间描述



#### 8.1.1 线性系统的状态空间描述

1. 状态变量



n个独立变量

n 阶线性常微分方程

 $t_0$  时刻 — n 个独立的初始条件

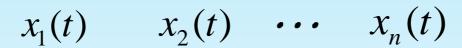








## 2. 状态向量





$$\boldsymbol{x}(t)$$



$$\boldsymbol{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$







#### 3. 状态空间







n 个坐标轴

n 维线性空间



$$x(t_0)$$
  $x(t)$ 



状态轨线或状态轨迹







## 4. 状态方程



n 个状态变量









#### 状态方程的列写举例



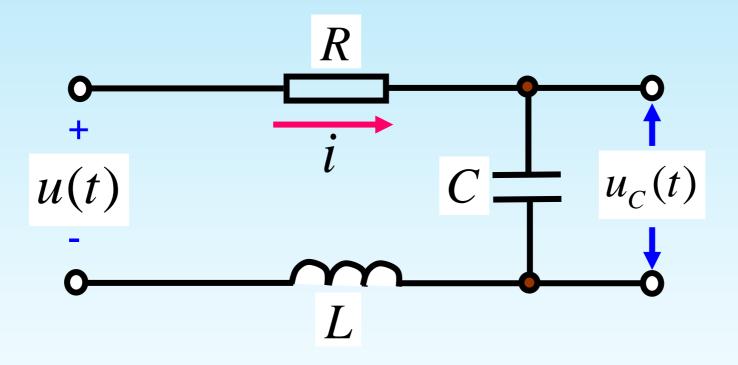
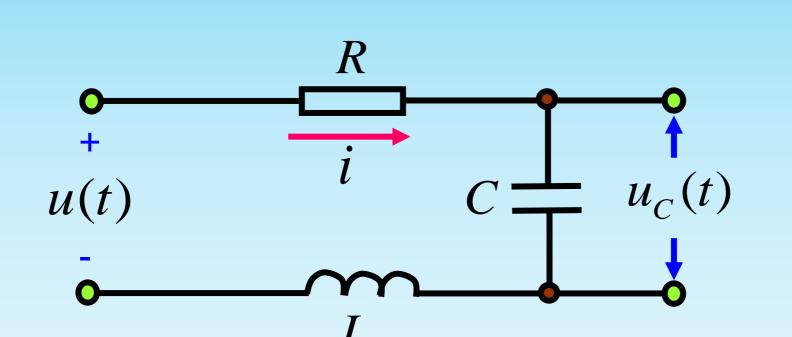




图1 典型的 RLC 电路







$$C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_c}{\mathrm{d}t} = i$$

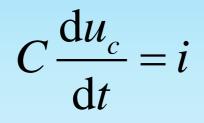




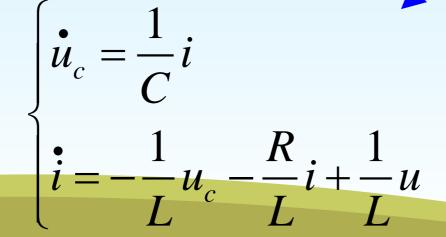








$$L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + Ri + u_c = u$$







定义

$$x_1 = u_c$$

$$x_2 = i$$

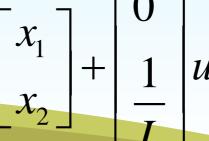


$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}_c = \frac{1}{C}i \\ \dot{i} = -\frac{1}{L}u_c - \frac{R}{L}i + \frac{1}{L}u \end{cases}$$





状态方程: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ L \end{bmatrix} u$$

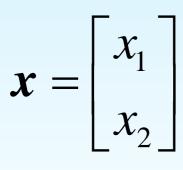




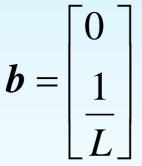




$$\dot{x} = Ax + bu$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix}$$



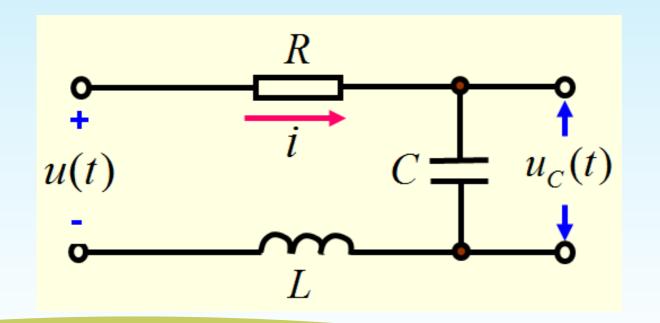


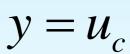






#### 输出变量与状态变量间的函数关系式。







$$y = x_1$$







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

$$y = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}$$



$$\mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$







#### 6. 状态空间表达式

状态方程和输出方程总合起来,构成对一个系统完整的动态描述——系统的状态空间表达式。

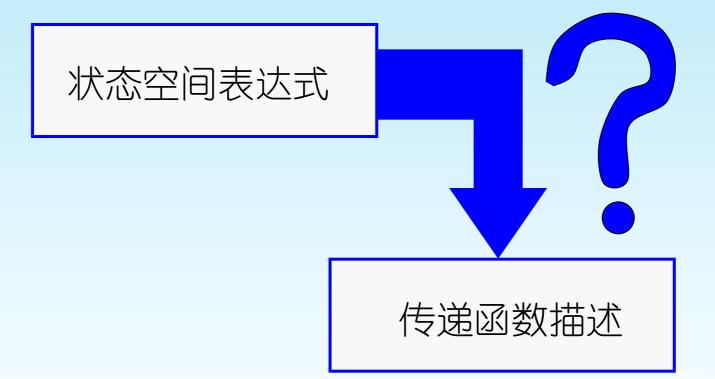




















$$\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{u}_c = \frac{1}{C}i \\
\dot{i} = -\frac{1}{L}u_c - \frac{R}{L}i + \frac{1}{L}u
\end{bmatrix}$$



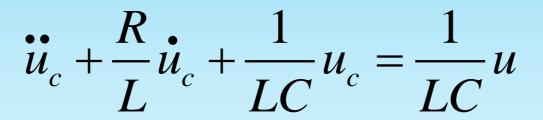
$$u_c + \frac{R}{u_c} \cdot \frac{1}{LC} u_c = \frac{1}{LC} u$$









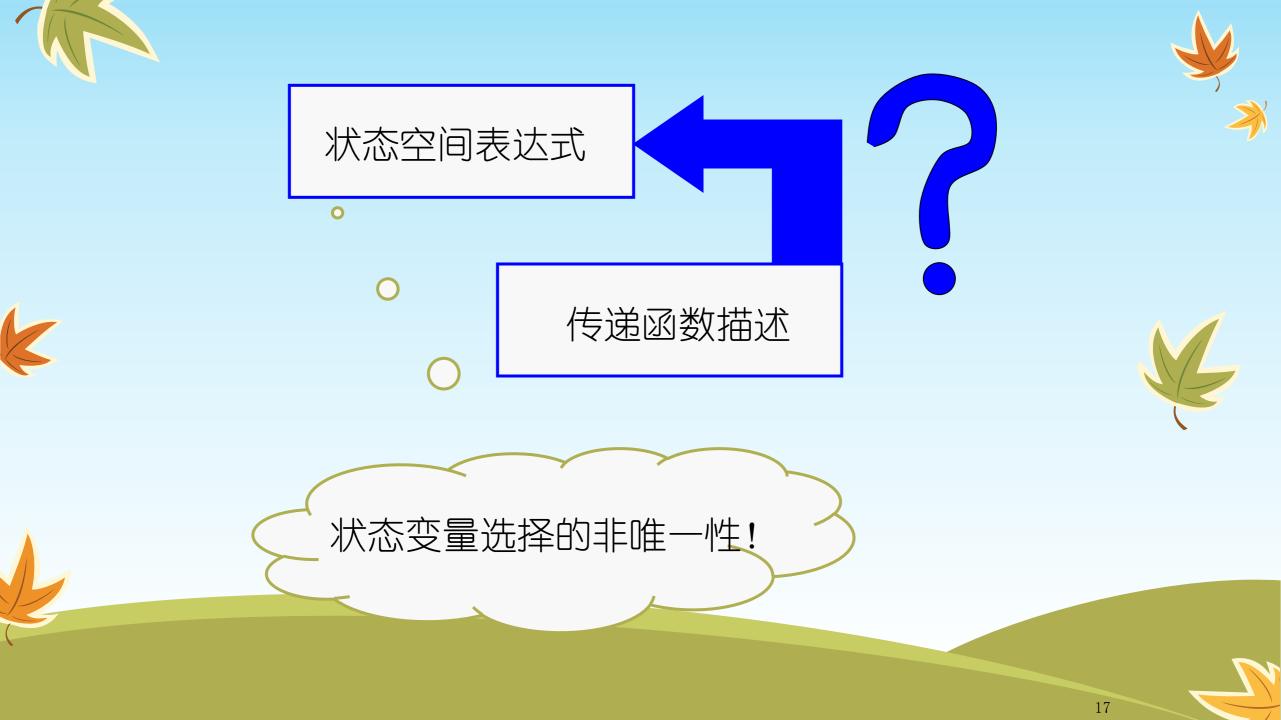




$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$



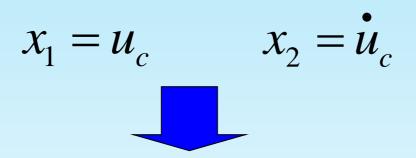






#### 对上例选择不同状态变量





$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{u}_c = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \dot{u}_c = -\frac{1}{LC}u_c - \frac{R}{L}\dot{u}_c + \frac{1}{LC}u$$

$$= -\frac{1}{LC}x_1 - \frac{R}{L}x_2 + \frac{1}{LC}u$$









$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{u}_c = x_2$$





$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{LC}x_1 - \frac{R}{L}x_2 + \frac{1}{LC}u$$



$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & R \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ LC \end{bmatrix} u$$





#### 一个系统的两个不同状态方程!

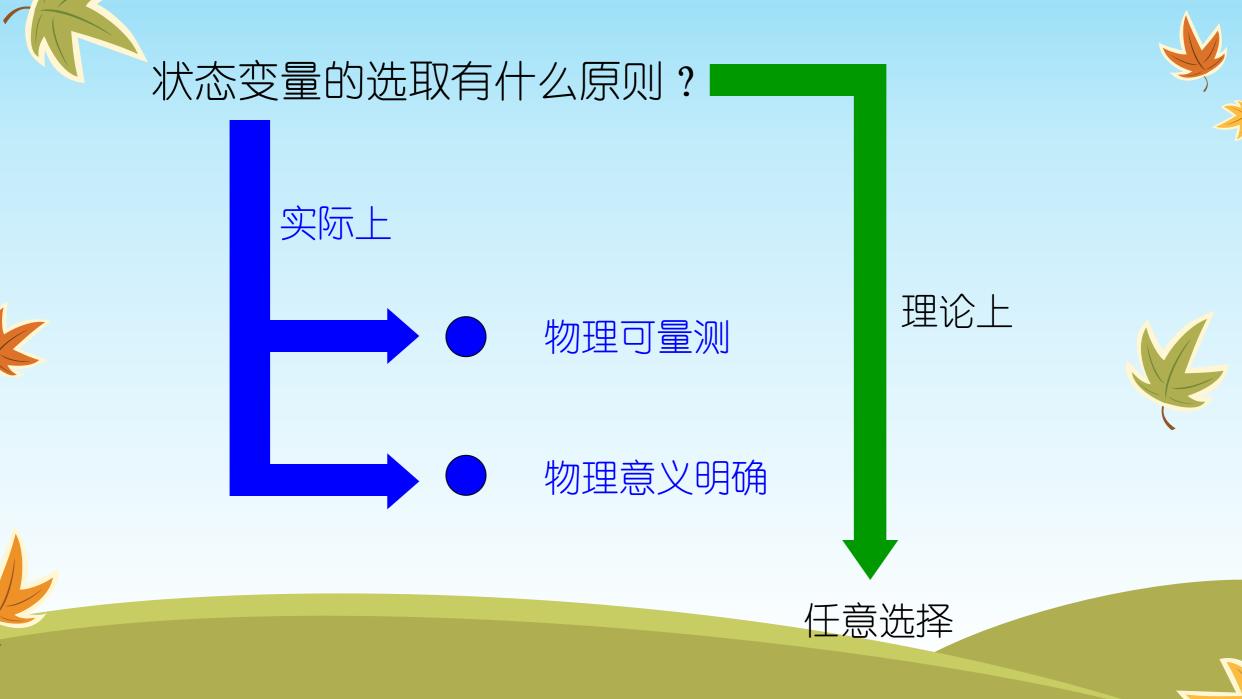


$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} u \qquad \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & R \\ -\overline{LC} & L \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ LC \end{bmatrix} u \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ \dot{u}_c \end{bmatrix}$$

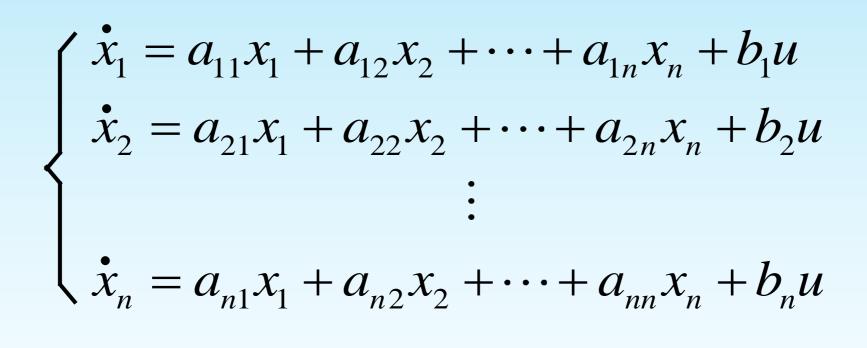








#### 单输入单输出状态空间表达式的一般形式



$$y = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_n x_n$$



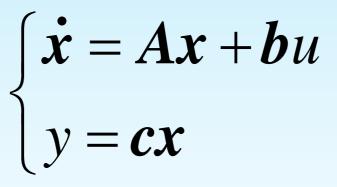


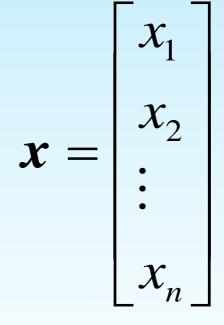




## 矩阵形式

















$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$oldsymbol{b} = egin{bmatrix} b_2 \ dots \ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\boldsymbol{c} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \end{bmatrix}$$





#### **■** *Y* 输入 *m*输出情形

$$\dot{x}_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n + b_{11}u_1 + b_{12}u_2 + \dots + b_{1r}u_r$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n + b_{21}u_1 + b_{22}u_2 + \dots + b_{2r}u_r$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\dot{x}_n = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n + b_{n1}u_1 + b_{n2}u_2 + \dots + b_{nr}u_r$$



$$y_{1} = c_{11}x_{1} + c_{12}x_{2} + \dots + c_{1n}x_{n} + d_{11}u_{1} + d_{12}u_{2} + \dots + d_{1r}u_{r}$$

$$y_{2} = c_{21}x_{1} + c_{22}x_{2} + \dots + c_{2n}x_{n} + d_{21}u_{1} + d_{22}u_{2} + \dots + d_{2r}u_{r}$$

$$\vdots$$

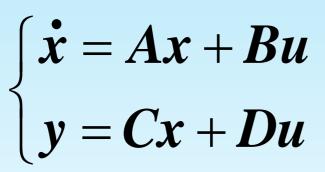
$$y_m = c_{m1}x_1 + c_{m2}x_2 + \dots + c_{mn}x_n + d_{m1}u_1 + d_{m2}u_2 + \dots + d_{mr}u_r$$





#### 多输入多输出系统状态空间表达式的矩阵形式

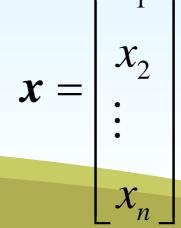




$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_m \end{bmatrix}$$









$$a_{11}$$
  $a_{12}$   $\cdots$   $a_{1n}$ 

$$a_{21}$$
  $a_{22}$   $\cdots$   $a_{2n}$ 

$$a_{n1}$$
  $a_{n2}$   $\cdots$   $a_{nn}$ 

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nr} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_{n1}$$
  $b_{n2}$   $\cdots$   $b_{n}$ 

$$m{C} = egin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{m1}$$
  $c_{m2}$   $\cdots$   $c_{mn}$ 

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} D = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1r} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mr} \end{bmatrix}$$





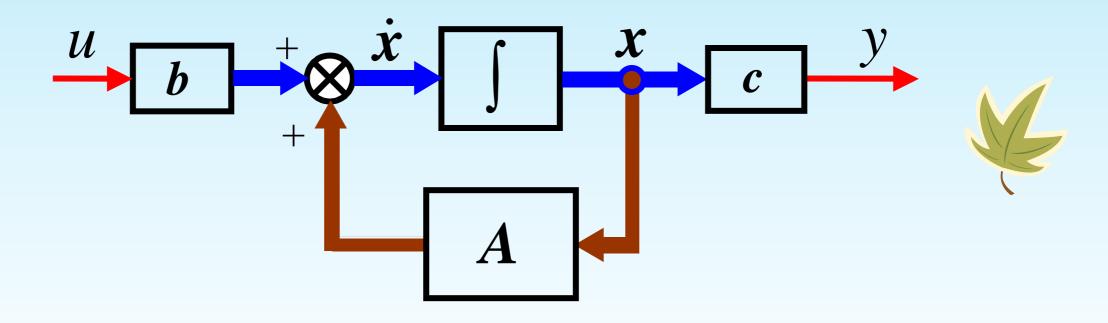






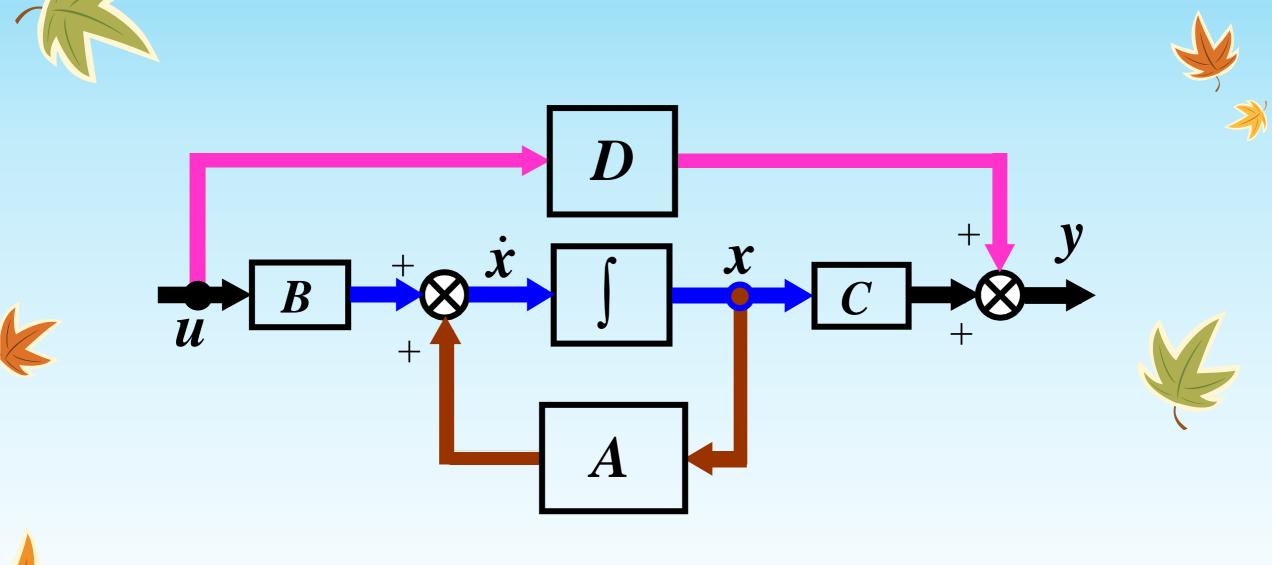


### 7. 状态空间表达式的系统方块图









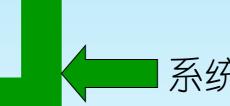








## 状态空间表达式的本质



系统的一种完全描述





内部状态变量与外部信号的关系



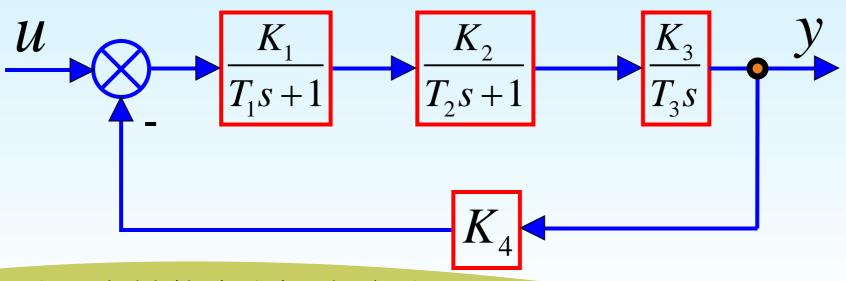




#### 8.1.2 线性系统的状态空间表达式的建立

1. 根据系统的方块图建立状态空间表达式

【例8-1】 给定单输入单输出系统的方块图如下



试写出其状态空间表达式。

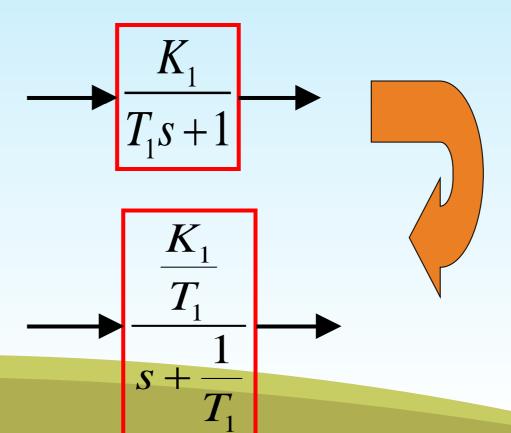






第一步: 将方块图改画成模拟结构图

首先考虑一个子模块



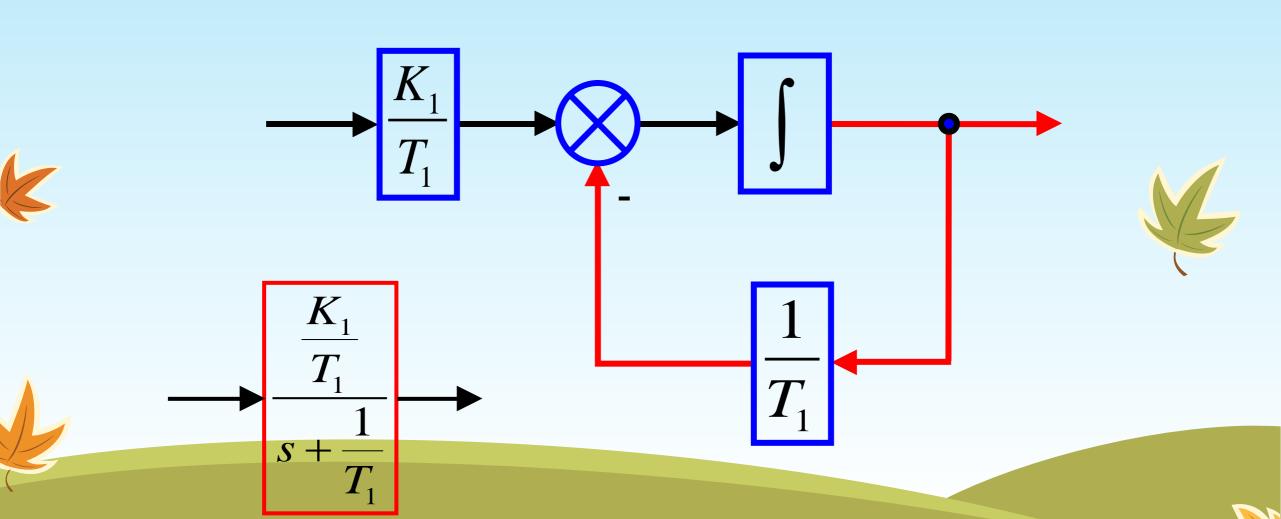






## 该子模块的模拟结构图为

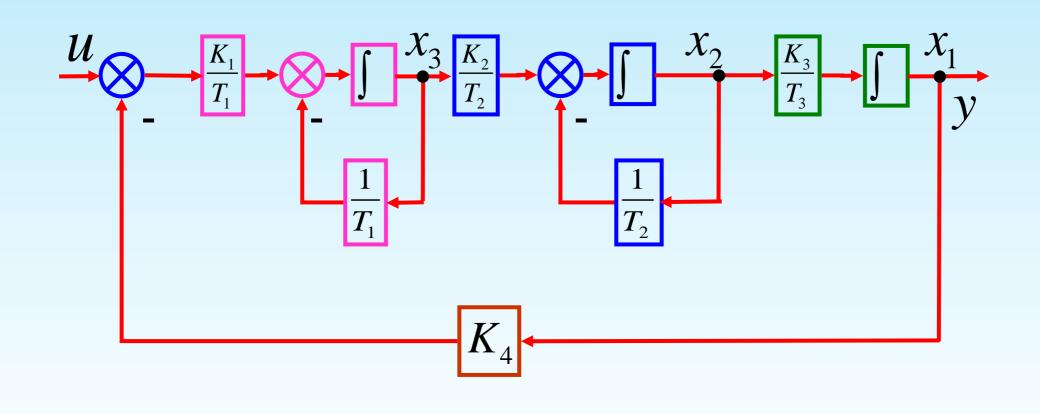






#### 整个系统的模拟结构图为













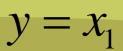


$$\dot{x}_{1} = \frac{K_{3}}{T_{3}} x_{2}$$

$$\dot{x}_{2} = -\frac{1}{T_{2}} x_{2} + \frac{K_{2}}{T_{2}} x_{3}$$

$$\dot{x}_{3} = -\frac{1}{T_{1}} x_{3} - \frac{K_{1} K_{4}}{T_{1}} x_{1} + \frac{K_{1}}{T_{1}} u$$











	0	$\frac{K_3}{T_3}$	0		 0	
$\dot{x} =$	0	$-\frac{1}{T_2}$	$\frac{K_2}{T_2}$	<i>x</i> +	$0$ $\nu$	U
	$-rac{K_1K_4}{T_1}$	0	$-\frac{1}{T_1}$		$\left[\frac{K_1}{T_1}\right]$	

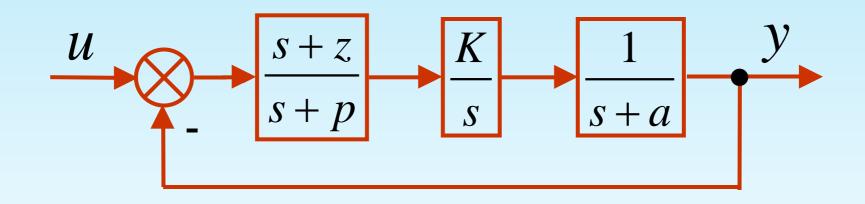






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## 【例8-2】 考虑一个含有零点的单输入单输出系统的方块图





试写出其状态空间表达式。



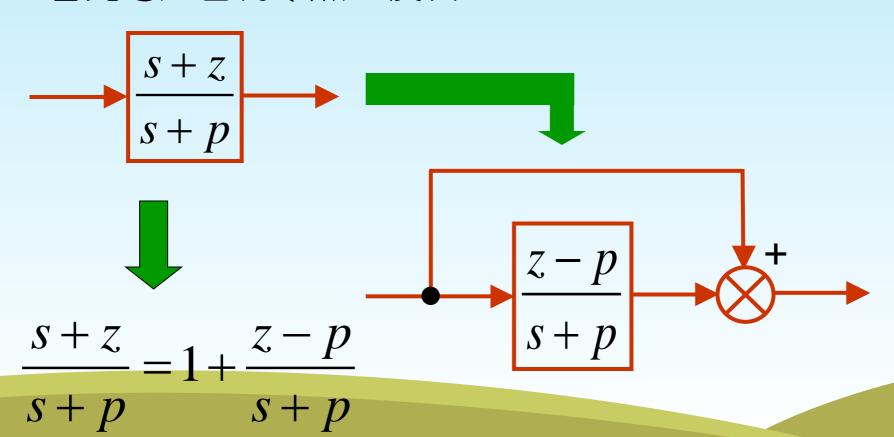






第一步: 将方块图改画成模拟结构图

首先考虑含有零点的模块

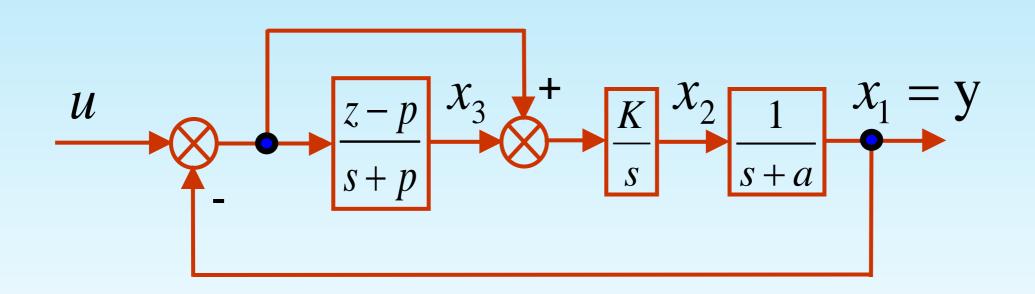












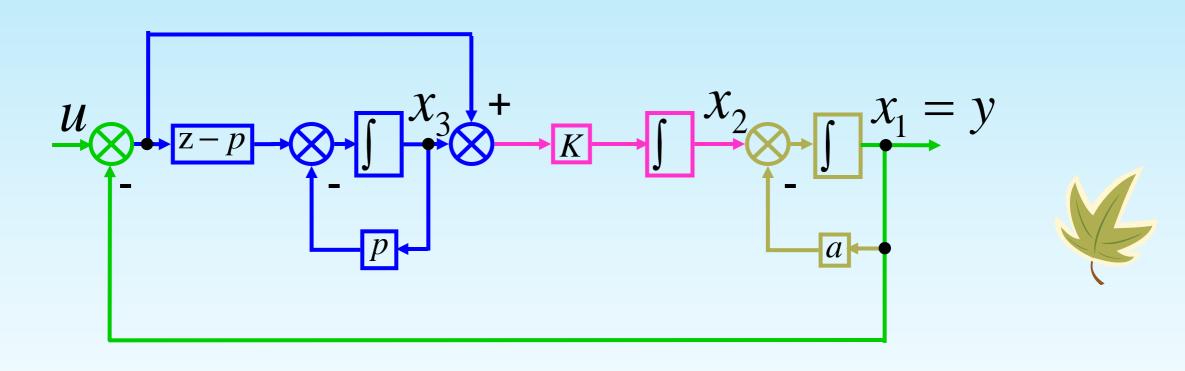




画出原系统的模拟结构图如下:













# 第二步:根据模拟结构图写出状态方程

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ -K & 0 & K \\ -(z-p) & 0 & -p \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ K \\ z-p \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}$$



$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x$$







控制系统按照能量属性分类:

电气

机械

机电

气动液压

热力

物理定理定律

牛顿定律



能量守恒定律



状态空间

表达式

基尔霍夫定律



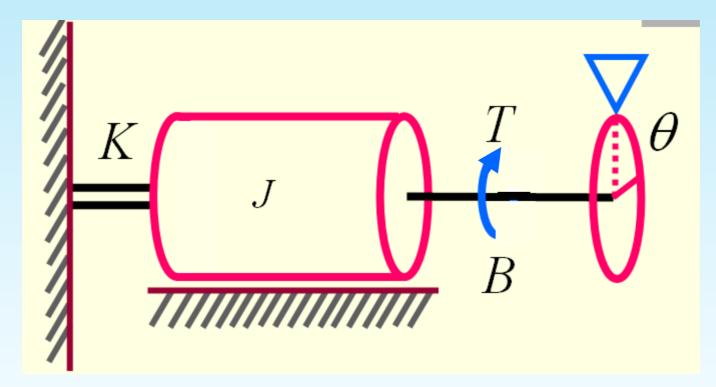


【例8-3】

# 试列写如图所示机械旋转运动模型的状态空间



表达式。





**/** 转动惯量

B — 粘性阻尼系数

K —— 扭转轴的刚性系数

T — 施加于扭转轴上的力矩









## 定义

$$x_1 = \theta$$

$$x_2 = \omega = \theta$$

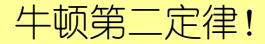
$$u = T$$



$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{\theta} = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{K}{J}\theta - \frac{B}{J}\dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{J}T$$











$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{K}{J}x_1 - \frac{B}{J}x_2 + \frac{1}{J}u$$



$$y = x_1$$







#### 矩阵形式



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -K & -B \\ J & -\frac{B}{J} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ J \end{bmatrix} u$$

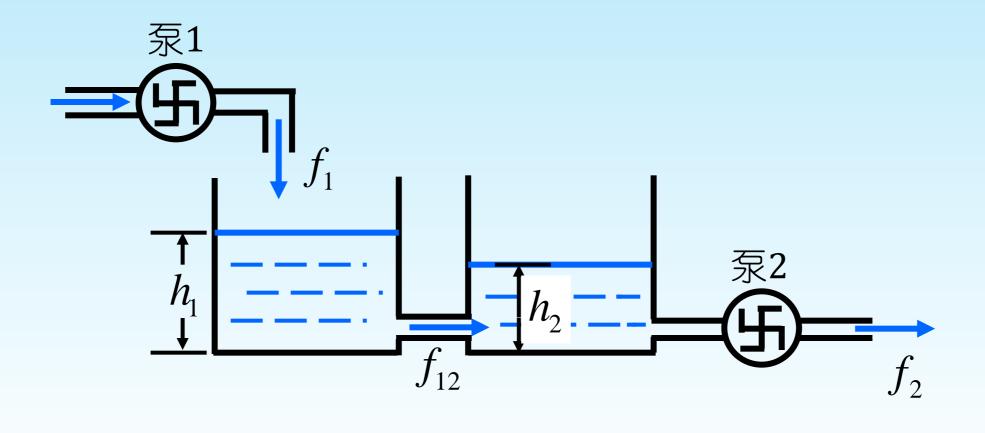


$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{vmatrix}$$



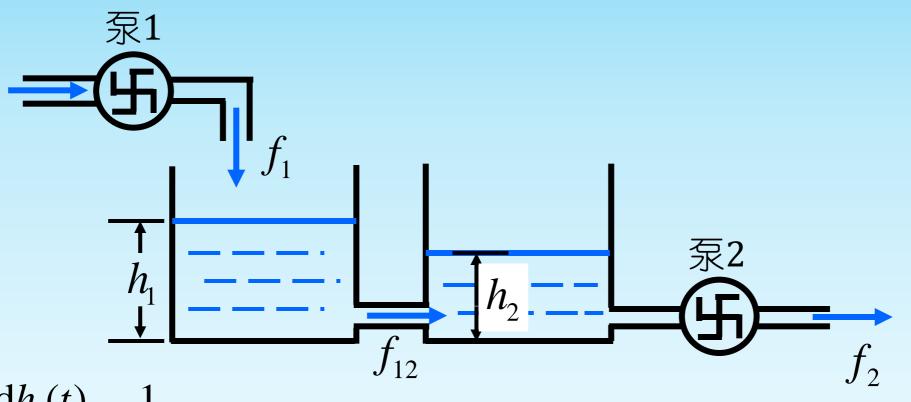


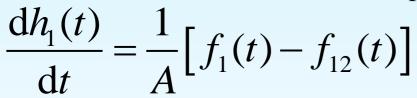












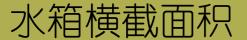
$$\frac{dh_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{A} [f_{12}(t) - f_2(t)]$$

近似为自由落体速度



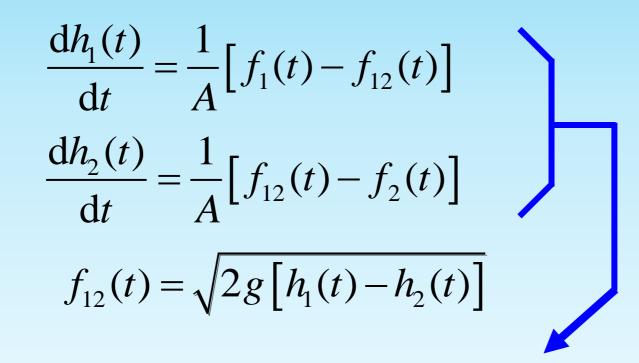
$$f_{12}(t) \approx \sqrt{2g\left[h_1(t) - h_2(t)\right]}$$











$$\frac{\mathrm{d}h_1(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{A} \left[ f_1(t) - \sqrt{2g \left[ h_1(t) - h_2(t) \right]} \right]$$

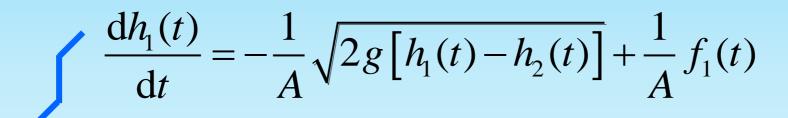
$$\frac{dh_{2}(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{A} \left[ \sqrt{2g \left[ h_{1}(t) - h_{2}(t) \right]} - f_{2}(t) \right]$$











$$\frac{dh_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{A} \sqrt{2g \left[ h_1(t) - h_2(t) \right]} - \frac{1}{A} f_2(t)$$



注意:大多数系统属于非线性系统。



课后思考题1:如何将上述非线性模型线性化?







# 本次课内容总结

- 状态变量的概念;
- 》 状态空间表达式的概念;
- 如何从方块图入手求得状态空间表达式;
- 如何用机理建模的方法求取状态空间表达式。





