

## 第二章习题答案

2-1 证明：因为根据定义

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2!}A^2t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}A^kt^k + \dots$$

$$e^{Bt} = I + Bt + \frac{1}{2!}B^2t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}B^kt^k + \dots$$

$$e^{(A+B)t} = I + (A+B)t + \frac{1}{2!}(A+B)^2t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}(A+B)^kt^k + \dots$$

所以

$$e^{At}e^{Bt} = I + (A+B)t + \left(\frac{1}{2!}A^2 + AB + \frac{1}{2!}B^2\right)t^2 + \dots$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{k!}A^k + \frac{1}{(k-1)!}A^{k-1}B + \dots + A\frac{1}{(k-1)!}B^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k!}B^k\right)t^k + \dots$$

若  $e^{(A+B)t} = e^{At}e^{Bt}$

则  $\frac{1}{k!}(A+B)^k = \frac{1}{k!}A^k + \frac{1}{(k-1)!}A^{k-1}B + \dots + A\frac{1}{(k-1)!}B^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k!}B^k \quad k \geq 2$

则必有  $AB = BA$ 。

否则，若  $AB \neq BA \Rightarrow e^{(A+B)t} \neq e^{At}e^{Bt}$ 。

2-2

(1) 证明书中 (2.17) 式

$$e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = L^{-1} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} s - \lambda_1 & \dots & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \dots & s - \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right] = L^{-1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{s - \lambda_1} & \dots & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \dots & \frac{1}{s - \lambda_n} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & \dots & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \dots & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 证明书中 (2.18) 式

因为根据定义

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2!}A^2t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}A^kt^k + \dots$$

若  $T^{-1}AT = \Lambda$ ,  $A = T\Lambda T^{-1}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} e^{At} &= I + At + \frac{1}{2!}A^2t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}A^kt^k + \dots \\ &= I + T\Lambda T^{-1}t + \frac{1}{2!}(T\Lambda T^{-1})^2t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}(T\Lambda T^{-1})^kt^k + \dots \\ &= I + T\Lambda T^{-1}t + \frac{1}{2!}T\Lambda^2T^{-1}t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}T\Lambda^kT^{-1}t^k + \dots = Te^{\Lambda t}T^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 证明 (2.20)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & \omega \\ -\omega & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{At} &= L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = L^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} s - \sigma & -\omega \\ \omega & s - \sigma \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = L^{-1}\left[\frac{\begin{bmatrix} s - \sigma & \omega \\ -\omega & s - \sigma \end{bmatrix}}{(s - \sigma)^2 + \omega^2}\right] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} e^{\sigma t}\cos\omega t & e^{\sigma t}\sin\omega t \\ -e^{\sigma t}\sin\omega t & e^{\sigma t}\cos\omega t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\omega t & \sin\omega t \\ -\sin\omega t & \cos\omega t \end{bmatrix}e^{\sigma t} \end{aligned}$$

2-3

$$\begin{aligned} (sI - A)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{(s-1)^2(s-2)} \begin{bmatrix} s^2 - 4s + 5 & s - 4 & 1 \\ 2 & s(s-4) & s \\ 2s & -5s + 2 & s^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] &= \begin{bmatrix} -2te^t + e^{2t} & 3te^t + 2e^t - 2e^{2t} & -te^t - e^t + e^{2t} \\ -2te^t - 2e^t + 2e^{2t} & 3te^t + 5e^t - 4e^{2t} & -te^t - 2e^t + 2e^{2t} \\ -2te^t - 4e^t + 4e^{2t} & 3te^t + 8e^t - 8e^{2t} & -te^t - 3e^t + 4e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2-5 下列矩阵是否满足状态转移矩阵的条件, 如果满足, 试求与之对应的 A 阵。

$$(1) \Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin t & \cos t \\ 0 & -\cos t & \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

因为  $\Phi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq I$ , 所以不是状态转移矩阵。

$$(2) \Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1-e^{-2t}}{2} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

因为  $\Phi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$ , 所以该矩阵满足状态转移矩阵的条件

$$A = \dot{\Phi}(t)|_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{-2t} \\ 0 & -2e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) 因为  $\Phi(0) \neq I$ , 所以该矩阵不满足状态转移矩阵的条件

2-6 求下列状态空间表达式的解:

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

$$y = (1, 0)x$$

初始状态  $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 输入  $u(t)$  时单位阶跃函数。

解:

(一) 从时域的角度求解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad sI - A = \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Phi(t) = e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

因为  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $u(t) = 1(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \Phi(t)x(0) + \int_0^t \Phi(t-\tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t-\tau \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} d\tau = \begin{bmatrix} t+1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} t-\tau \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} d\tau \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} t+1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 1 \\ t+1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0]x = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 1$$

(二) 从频域的角度求解

$$\begin{cases} sX(s) - x(0) = AX(s) + BU(s) \\ Y(s) = CX(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}[x(0) + BU(s)] \end{cases}$$

$$Y(s) = [1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \right\} = \frac{[s \quad 1]}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 + \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{s^2 + s + 1}{s^3}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 1$$

2-9 解：首先建立连续对象的状态空间表达式

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + Ku_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 - u_2 \\ y = 2x_1 + x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow F = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [2 \quad 1] \quad D = [0 \quad 0]$$

其状态转移矩阵为

$$\Phi(t) = e^{Ft} = L^{-1}[(sI - F)^{-1}] = L^{-1} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ -1 & s \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \right] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

带零阶保持器的连续对象离散化：

$$A = e^{FT} = \Phi(T) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-T} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-T} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \int_0^T e^{Ft} dt G = \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t} & 1 \end{bmatrix} dt \begin{bmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - e^{-T} & 0 \\ T - 1 + e^{-T} & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} K(1 - e^{-T}) & 0 \\ K(T - 1 + e^{-T}) & -T \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$C = [2 \quad 1] \quad D = [0 \quad 0]$$

当 T=0.1s 时

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-0.1} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-0.1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9048 & 0 \\ 0.0952 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} K(1 - e^{-0.1}) & 0 \\ K(0.1 - 1 + e^{-0.1}) & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0952K & 0 \\ 0.0048K & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [2 \quad 1] \quad D = [0 \quad 0]$$

当 T=1s 时

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-1} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.368 & 0 \\ 0.732 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} K(1 - e^{-1}) & 0 \\ K(1 - 1 + e^{-1}) & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.732K & 0 \\ 0.368K & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [2 \quad 1] \quad D = [0 \quad 0]$$

2-10 解:

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow X(z) &= (zI - A)^{-1}[zx(0) + BU(z)] = \begin{bmatrix} z-0.5 & -0.125 \\ -0.125 & z-0.5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left( z \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} \\ \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}} \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} z-0.5 & 0.125 \\ 0.125 & z-0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -z + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} \\ 3z + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}} \end{bmatrix}}{(z-\frac{3}{8})(z-\frac{5}{8})} \\ &= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} (z-0.5)\left(-z + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}\right) + 0.125\left(3z + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}}\right) \\ 0.125\left(-z + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}\right) + (z-0.5)\left(3z + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}}\right) \end{bmatrix}}{(z-\frac{3}{8})(z-\frac{5}{8})} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(k) = Z^{-1}[X(z)] \text{ 麻烦}$$

2-11

解: (1) 第一种方法:

$$\begin{aligned} G_d(z) &= z \left[ \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \times \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right] \\ &= (1-z^{-1})z \left[ \frac{1}{s} \times \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right] = (1-z^{-1})z \left[ \frac{0.5}{s} - \frac{1}{(s+1)} + \frac{0.5}{(s+2)} \right] \\ &= (1-z^{-1}) \left[ \frac{0.5z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}} + \frac{0.5z}{z-e^{-2T}} \right] = \frac{(z+e^{-T})(1-e^{-T})^2}{2(z-e^{-T})(z-e^{-2T})} \\ \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} &= \frac{G_d(z)}{1+G_d(z)} = \frac{(z+e^{-T})(e^{-T}-1)^2}{2z^2 - (4e^{-T} + e^{-2T} - 1)z + 3e^{-3T} - 2e^{-2T} + e^{-T}} \end{aligned}$$

可知有能观标准 I 型

$$h_2 = b_2 = 0$$

$$h_1 = b_1 - a_1 * b_2 = (e^{-T} - 1)^2 / 2$$

$$h_0 = b_0 - a_0 * h_2 - a_1 * h_1 = (6e^{-T} + e^{-2T} - 1)(e^{-T} - 1)^2/4$$

则离散状态方程为

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (-3e^{-3T} + 2e^{-2T} - e^{-T})/2 & (4e^{-T} + e^{-2T} - 1)/2 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} (e^{-T} - 1)^2/2 \\ (6e^{-T} + e^{-2T} - 1)(e^{-T} - 1)^2/4 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = (1 \quad 0)x(k)$$

还可以写能控标准 1 型更简单

则离散状态方程为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (3e^{-3T} - 2e^{-2T} + e^{-T})/2 & (4e^{-T} + e^{-2T} - 1)/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [(z + e^{-T})(e^{-T} - 1)^2/2 \quad 0]$$

第二种方法:

$$\text{连续对象} \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

其有状态空间实现

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [1 \quad 1]$$

$$\text{状态转移矩阵} \quad \Phi(t) = e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

连续对象 $G_d(z)$ 离散化:

$$A' = e^{AT} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-T} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2T} \end{bmatrix} \quad B' = \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{1 - e^{-2T}} \\ \frac{1 - e^{-2T}}{1 - e^{-4T}} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$G_d(z) = C(zI - A')^{-1}B' = [1 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{z - e^{-T}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{z - e^{-2T}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{1 - e^{-2T}} \\ \frac{1 - e^{-2T}}{1 - e^{-4T}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{z - e^{-T}} + \frac{(e^{-2T} - 1)/2}{z - e^{-2T}} = \frac{(z + e^{-T})(1 - e^{-T})^2}{2(z - e^{-T})(z - e^{-2T})}$$

形成单位负反馈系统（相当于 H=1 的输出反馈）

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = A'x(k) + B'[r(k) - y(k)] = (A' - B'C)x(k) + B'r(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) \end{cases}$$

$$A'' = A' - B'C = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-T} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2T} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{e^{-2T} - 1} \\ \frac{e^{-2T} - 1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2e^{-T} - 1}{(1 - e^{-2T})/2} & \frac{e^{-T} - 1}{(1 + e^{-2T})/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B'' = B' = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{e^{-2T} - 1} \\ \frac{e^{-2T} - 1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad C'' = C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)  $T = 0.1s$ 时 第一种方法实现的

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.745 & 1.719 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0045 \\ 0.0119 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(k) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.74 & 1.72 \end{pmatrix}^k = Z^{-1}[z(zI - A)^{-1}] = Z^{-1} \left[ z \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 \\ 0.745 & z - 1.719 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right] \\ &= Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{\begin{bmatrix} z - 1.719 & 1 \\ -0.745 & z \end{bmatrix} z}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \right] \quad \text{麻烦} \end{aligned}$$

查表

$$Z[e^{-akT} \sin k\omega T] = \frac{ze^{-aT} \sin \omega T}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT}}$$

$$Z[e^{-akT} \cos k\omega T] = \frac{z^2 - ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT}}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0.745 = e^{-2aT} \\ 1.719 = 2e^{-aT} \cos \omega T \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^{-aT} = \sqrt{0.745} \\ \cos \omega T = \frac{1.719}{2\sqrt{0.745}} = \frac{0.8595}{\sqrt{0.745}} \\ \sin \omega T = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1.719}{2\sqrt{0.745}}\right)^2} = \frac{0.0791}{\sqrt{0.745}} \\ \omega T = 0.0918 \end{cases}$$

$$Z \left[ 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \cos(0.0918k) \right] = \frac{z^2 - 0.8595z}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745}$$

$$Z \left[ 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \sin(0.0918k) \right] = \frac{0.0791z}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^{-1} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} z - 1.719 & 1 \\ -0.745 & z \end{bmatrix} \frac{z}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \right] &= Z^{-1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \frac{z^2 - 1.719z}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} & \frac{z}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \\ -0.745z & \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \cos(0.0918k) - \frac{0.8595}{0.0791} 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \sin(0.0918k) & \frac{1}{0.0791} 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \sin(0.0918k) \\ -\frac{0.745}{0.0791} 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \sin(0.0918k) & 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \cos(0.0918k) + \frac{0.8595}{0.0791} 0.745^{\frac{k}{2}} \sin(0.0918k) \end{array} \right] \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0.863^k \cos(0.0918k) - 10.866 * 0.863^k \sin(0.0918k) & 12.64 * 0.863^k \sin(0.0918k) \\ -9.42 * 0.863^k \sin(0.0918k) & 0.863^k \cos(0.0918k) + 10.866 * 0.863^k \sin(0.0918k) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(3) 单位阶跃输入，初始条件为 0 的离散输出 y

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} &= \frac{G_d(z)}{1 + G_d(z)} = \frac{(z + e^{-T})(e^{-T} - 1)^2}{2z^2 - (4e^{-T} + e^{-2T} - 1)z + 3e^{-3T} - 2e^{-2T} + e^{-T}} \\ &= \frac{0.0045(z + 0.9048)}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) &= \frac{0.0045(z + 0.9048)}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \times \frac{z}{z - 1} = \frac{z(-0.33z + 0.2418)}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} + \frac{0.33z}{z - 1} \\ &= \frac{0.33z}{z - 1} - \frac{0.33(z^2 - 0.7327z)}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(k) &= 0.33 - 0.33 \left[ 0.863^k \cos(0.0918k) - \frac{0.1268}{0.0791} 0.863^k \sin(0.0918k) \right] \\ &= 0.33 - 0.33 [0.863^k \cos(0.0918k) - 1.603 * 0.863^k \sin(0.0918k)] \end{aligned}$$

(4) 求 t=0.25 时刻的输出值

第一种方法：

应用改进 Z 变换

$$Y(z, \Delta) = G_d(z, \Delta) U(z)$$

$$G_d(z, \Delta) = (1 - z^{-1}) Z \left[ \frac{e^{\Delta s}}{s(s+1)(s+2)} \right] = (1 - z^{-1}) z \left[ \frac{0.5e^{\Delta s}}{s} - \frac{e^{\Delta s}}{(s+1)} + \frac{0.5e^{\Delta s}}{(s+2)} \right]$$

$$= (1 - z^{-1}) \left[ \frac{0.5z}{z - 1} - \frac{e^{-\Delta} z}{z - e^{-T}} + \frac{0.5e^{-2\Delta} z}{z - e^{-2T}} \right]$$



$$U(z) = R(z) \frac{1}{1 + G_d(z)} D(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \left[ 1 - \frac{0.0045(z + 0.9048)}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \right]$$

选取  $\Delta = 0.05s$

$$Y(z, \Delta) = G_d(z, \Delta) U(z)$$

$$= (1 - z^{-1}) \left[ \frac{0.5z}{z-1} - \frac{e^{-0.05}z}{z-e^{-T}} + \frac{0.5e^{-0.1}z}{z-e^{-2T}} \right] \frac{z}{z-1} \left[ 1 - \frac{0.0045(z + 0.9048)}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{0.5z}{z-1} - \frac{e^{-0.05}z}{z-e^{-T}} + \frac{0.5e^{-0.1}z}{z-e^{-2T}} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{0.0045(z + 0.9048)}{z^2 - 1.719z + 0.745} \right]$$

$$= [0.5(1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + \dots) - e^{-0.05}(1 + e^{-T}z^{-1} + e^{-2T}z^{-2} + \dots) + 0.5e^{-0.1}(1 + e^{-2T}z^{-1} + e^{-4T}z^{-2} + \dots)] \times [1 - 0.0045z^{-1} - 2.6238z^{-2} + \dots]$$

$$= [0.0012 + 0.0097z^{-1} + 0.0245z^{-2} + \dots] \times [1 - 0.0045z^{-1} - 2.6238z^{-2} + \dots]$$

$$= 0.0012 + 0.0097z^{-1} + 0.0213z^{-2} + \dots$$

$$y(kT + \Delta) = Z^{-1}[Y(z, \Delta)]$$

$T=0.25s$  时刻的输出值为 0.0213

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.001189 \text{ s}^5 + 0.004412 \text{ s}^4 - 0.009282 \text{ s}^3 + 0.00311 \text{ s}^2 + 0.0007214 \text{ s} \\ \hline \text{s}^5 - 4.443 \text{ s}^4 + 7.891 \text{ s}^3 - 7.006 \text{ s}^2 + 3.109 \text{ s} - 0.5519 \end{array}$$

$$y(kT + \Delta) =$$

$$= 0.0012 + 0.0097z^{-1} + 0.0244z^{-2} + \dots$$

若直接通过  $y(kT + \Delta)$  进行长除法,  $T=0.25s$  时刻的输出值为 0.0244

第二种方法, 带零阶保持器的连续对象状态变量求解  
单位负反馈闭环系统

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = A'x(k) + B'[u(k) - y(k)] = (A' - B'C)x(k) + B'u(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) \end{cases}$$

$$A'' = A' - B'C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2e^{-T} - 1}{2} & \frac{e^{-T} - 1}{2} \\ \frac{1 - e^{-2T}}{2} & \frac{1 + e^{-2T}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8097 & -0.0952 \\ 0.0906 & 0.9094 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B'' = B' = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{2} \\ \frac{e^{-2T} - 1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0952 \\ -0.0906 \end{bmatrix} \quad C'' = C = [1 \quad 1]$$

展开

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = 0.8097x_1(k) - 0.0952x_2(k) + 0.0952u \\ x_2(k+1) = 0.0906x_1(k) + 0.9094x_2(k) - 0.0906u \\ y(k) = x_1(k) + x_2(k) \end{cases}$$

递推求解

$$\begin{aligned} k=0, \quad & x_1(0) = 0, x_2(0) = 0, y(0) = 0, \quad u(0) = 1 \\ k=1, \quad & x_1(1) = 0.0952, x_2(1) = -0.0906, y(1) = 0.0046, \quad u(1) = 1 \\ k=2, \quad & x_1(2) = 0.1809, x_2(2) = -0.1644, y(2) = 0.0165, \quad u(2) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

以  $t=0.2s$  为初始时刻，带零阶保持器的连续对象输入始终是  $r(2T)-y(2T)=0.9836$ 。

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}x(2T) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-t_0)}Bu(2T)dt$$

$$x(0.25) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-0.05} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2*0.05} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1809 \\ -0.1644 \end{bmatrix} + 0.9836 \begin{bmatrix} 1 - e^{-0.05} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1 - e^{-2*0.05}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2201 \\ -0.1956 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y(2.5) = [1 \quad 1]x(0.25) = 0.0245$$