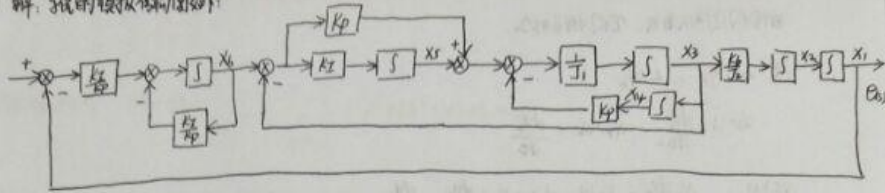


1.1 解: 系统的模拟结构图如下:



系统的状态方程如下:

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

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{K_1}{J_1} x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{K_2}{J_1} x_3 - \frac{K_2}{J_1} x_4 + \frac{1}{J_1} x_5 + \frac{K_2}{J_1} x_6$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = x_5$$

$$\dot{x}_5 = -K_1 x_3 + K_1 x_6$$

$$\dot{x}_6 = -\frac{K_1}{K_p} x_1 - \frac{K_1}{K_p} x_6 + \frac{K_1}{K_p} u$$

$$y = x_1 = \theta(t)$$

系统的状态空间表达式及输出方程表达式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \\ \dot{x}_5 \\ \dot{x}_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{K_1}{J_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_2}{J_1} & \frac{K_2}{J_1} & \frac{1}{J_1} & \frac{K_2}{J_1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -K_1 & 0 & 0 & K_1 \\ \frac{K_1}{K_p} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_1}{K_p} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{K_1}{K_p} \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.2 解: 由图, 令 $i_1 = x_1$, $i_2 = x_2$, $u_c = x_3$, 输出量 $y = R_2 x_2$

$$\text{由 } R_1 \dot{x}_1 + L_1 \dot{x}_2 + x_3 = u$$

$$L_2 \dot{x}_2 + R_2 x_2 = x_3$$

$$x_1 = x_2 + C \dot{x}_3$$

联立

$$\dot{x}_1 = -\frac{R_1}{L_1} x_1 - \frac{1}{L_1} x_3 + \frac{1}{L_1} u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{R_2}{L_2} x_2 + \frac{1}{L_2} x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{1}{C} x_1 + \frac{1}{C} x_2$$

$$y = R_2 x_2$$

联立

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_1}{L_1} & 0 & -\frac{1}{L_1} \\ 0 & -\frac{R_2}{L_2} & \frac{1}{L_2} \\ \frac{1}{C} & \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [0 \ R_2 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.3 解 选弹簧的伸长量 y_1, y_2 , 质量块 M_1, M_2 的速度 v_1, v_2 可以选作状态变量。

由结构图可以看出, 它们相互独立

$$\text{选 } x_1 = y_1, \quad x_2 = y_2$$

$$x_3 = v_1 = \frac{dy_1}{dt}, \quad x_4 = v_2 = \frac{dy_2}{dt}$$

$$\text{对于 } M_1: M_1 \frac{dv_1}{dt} = K_2(y_2 - y_1) + B_2 \left(\frac{dy_2}{dt} - \frac{dy_1}{dt} \right) - K_1 y_1 - B_1 \frac{dy_1}{dt}$$

$$\text{对于 } M_2, \text{ 有: } M_2 \frac{dv_2}{dt} = f - K_2(y_2 - y_1) - B_2 \left(\frac{dy_2}{dt} - \frac{dy_1}{dt} \right)$$

把 $x_1 = y_1, x_2 = y_2, x_3 = \frac{dy_1}{dt}, x_4 = v_2 = \frac{dy_2}{dt}$ 及 $f = f$ 代入上面两式, 经整理得

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_4$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{1}{M_1}(K_1 + K_2)x_1 + \frac{K_2}{M_1}x_2 - \frac{1}{M_1}(B_1 + B_2)x_3 + \frac{B_2}{M_1}x_4$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = \frac{K_2}{M_2}x_1 - \frac{K_2}{M_2}x_2 + \frac{B_2}{M_2}x_3 - \frac{B_2}{M_2}x_4 + \frac{f}{M_2}$$

写成矩阵形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{K_1 + K_2}{M_1} & \frac{K_2}{M_1} & -\frac{B_1 + B_2}{M_1} & \frac{B_2}{M_1} \\ \frac{K_2}{M_2} & -\frac{K_2}{M_2} & \frac{B_2}{M_2} & -\frac{B_2}{M_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{M_2} \end{pmatrix} f$$

指定输入为 x_3, x_4

$$\text{故 } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{1-4 解: } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & -a_1 & 0 & -a_6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_5 & -a_4 & -a_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$W_{ux(s)} = (sI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 s + a_1 & 0 & a_6 \\ -1 & 0 & s-1 \\ 0 & a_5 & a_4 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_{uy(s)} = C(sI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 s + a_1 & 0 & a_6 \\ -1 & 0 & s-1 \\ 0 & a_5 & a_4 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - A) = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 s + a_1 & 0 & a_6 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & s-1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_5 & a_4 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.8 (3) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -12 & -7 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

A的特征多项式 $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & \lambda - 0 & -2 \\ 12 & 7 & \lambda + 6 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 6 = 0$

解得: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -3$

当 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 时, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -12 & -7 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix}$

解得: $p_{21} = p_{31} = -p_{11}$, 令 $p_{11} = 1$ 得 $P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_2 = -2$ 时, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -12 & -7 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix}$

解得: $p_{22} = -2p_{12}, p_{32} = \frac{1}{2}p_{12}$, 令 $p_{12} = 2$ 得 $P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_3 = -3$ 时, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -12 & -7 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix} = -3 \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

解得: $p_{23} = -3p_{13}, p_{33} = 3p_{13}$, 令 $p_{13} = 1$ 得 $P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

1.9 (2) 解 A的特征多项式 $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$ $\lambda_{1,2} = 3, \lambda_3 = 1$

当 $\lambda_1 = 3$ 时, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix}$ 得 $p_{11} = p_{21} = p_{31}$, 令 $p_{11} = 1$, 得 $P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_2 = 3$ 时, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ← 求有相同特征值的特征向量的求法

得 $p_{12} = p_{22} + 1, p_{32} = p_{22}$, 令 $p_{22} = 1$ 得 $P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 时, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ 解得 $p_{13} = 0, p_{23} = 2p_{33}$, 令 $p_{33} = 1$, 得 $P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow |sI - A| = \begin{vmatrix} s+2 & -1 \\ -1 & s+2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2)^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -3$$

当 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 时

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \end{bmatrix} = -1 \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \end{bmatrix} \quad p_{21} = p_{11} \text{ 取 } p_{11} = 1 \text{ 则 } p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = -3$ 时

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \end{bmatrix} = -3 \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad p_{22} = -p_{12} \text{ 取 } p_{12} = 1 \text{ 则 } p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{约旦标准型为 } \dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix} u$$

2.

1-12. 解: $\langle \rangle b = [1]$

$$W(z) = \frac{2z+3}{z^2+3z+2} = \frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{z+2}$$

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [1, 1] x(k)$$

$$x_1(k+1) = x_2(k)$$

$$x_2(k+1) = -2x_1(k) - 3x_2(k) + u$$

$$y(k) = 3x_1(k) + 2x_2(k)$$

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [3, 2] x(k)$$

$$\text{求 } T, \text{ 使得 } T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{得 } T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CT = [3, 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [3, -1]$$

所以, 状态空间表达式为

$$z(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} z(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [3, -1] z(k)$$

(2) $b = [0]$

$$\text{求 } T, \text{ 使得 } T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{得 } T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1}AT = A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CT = C = [3, 2]$$

所以状态空间表达式为

$$z(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} z(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$z(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} z(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [3, 2] z(k)$$

2-3 解: $sI-A = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s-1 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & s-4 \end{bmatrix}$

$(sI-A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|sI-A|} \text{adj}(sI-A)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{1}{s-2} & \frac{3}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{2}{s-1} - \frac{2}{s-2} & \frac{-1}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-2} \\ 2\left(\frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{1}{s-1}\right) & \frac{3}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{5}{s-1} - \frac{4}{s-2} & \frac{-1}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{2}{s-1} + \frac{2}{s-2} \\ \frac{-2}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{4}{s-1} + \frac{4}{s-2} & \frac{3}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{8}{s-1} - \frac{8}{s-2} & \frac{-1}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{3}{s-1} + \frac{4}{s-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI-A)^{-1}] = \begin{pmatrix} -2te^t + e^{2t} & 3tet + 2e^t - 2e^{2t} & -te^t - e^t + e^{2t} \\ 2(e^{2t} - te^t - e^t) & 3tet + 5e^t - 4e^{2t} & -te^t - 2e^t + 2e^{2t} \\ -4e^t + 4e^{2t} + 4tet & 3tet + 8e^t - 8e^{2t} & -te^t - 3e^t + 4e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

2-5 解 (2) $\Phi(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2}(1-1) \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$

所以该矩阵满足状态转移矩阵的初始条件

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

(4) $\Phi(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq I$ 所以不满足状态转移矩阵的初值性质。

2-6 解: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

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

2-11 解 已知 $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$ 的状态空间表达式

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_0 = [1 \quad -1]$$

求其状态转移矩阵 $e^{A_0 t} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$

对 (A_0, B_0, C_0) 进行离散化, 包括重采样保持器

$$G_0 = e^{A_0 T} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-T} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2T} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_0 = \int_0^T e^{A_0 t} B_0 dt = \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{bmatrix} 1-e^{-T} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2T}) \end{bmatrix}$$

① 系统的状态空间表达式

$$x_1(k+1) = e^{-T} x_1(k) + (1-e^{-T}) u(k)$$

$$x_2(k+1) = e^{-2T} x_2(k) + \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2T}) u(k)$$

$$u(k) = r(k) - y(k) = H(k) - (x_1(k) - x_2(k))$$

代入得 $x_1(k+1) = (2e^{-T}-1)x_1(k) + (1-e^{-T})x_2(k) + (1-e^{-T})H(k)$

$$x_2(k+1) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2T})x_1(k) + \frac{1}{2}(1+e^{-2T})x_2(k) + \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2T})H(k)$$

$$G_L T = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{-T}-1 & 1-e^{-T} \\ -\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2T}) & \frac{1}{2}(1+e^{-2T}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_L T = \begin{bmatrix} 1-e^{-T} \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2T}) \end{bmatrix}$$

② $T=0.1s$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0.809 & 0.0912 \\ -0.0906 & 0.9094 \end{bmatrix} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0912 \\ 0.0906 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k=0, \quad x_1=0, \quad x_2=0, \quad y(0)=0$$

$$k=1, \quad x_1=0.0732, \quad x_2=0.0746, \quad y(1)=0.0045$$

$$k=2, \quad x_1=0.1808, \quad x_2=0.1644, \quad y(2)=0.064$$

$$k=3, \quad x_1=0.2372, \quad x_2=0.2288, \quad y(3)=0.0335$$

...

(4) 在采样间隔内, $G_0(u)$ 的输入不变

以 $t_0=0.25$ 为初始时刻, 在 $t=0.25$ 时,

$$x(t) = e^{A_0(t-t_0)} x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A_0(t-\tau)} B_0 u_0 d\tau$$

$$x(0.25) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2200 \\ 0.1956 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y(0.25) = C_0 x(0.25) = 0.0249$$

3.1 (2) 解: 由题可得:

$$\dot{x}_1 = -ax_1 + bx_2 + u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -cx_1 - dx_2 + u$$

$$y = x_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & b \\ -c & -d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1, 0] x$$

$$B_c = [B, AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a+b \\ 1 & -c-d \end{bmatrix}$$

$|B_c| \neq 0$ 则 $-a+b \neq -c-d$ 时能观

$$R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 0 \\ -a, b \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{当 } b \neq 0 \text{ 时, 能观}$$

$$3.2 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = [B \ AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } M = 1 < 2 \quad \text{不能观}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 \\ -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } N = 2 \quad \text{能观 (2) 满秩}$$

$$(2) |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 3)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -4$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = -2 \text{ 时, } p_1 = [1 \ 1]$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2 = -4 \text{ 时, } p_2 = [1 \ -1]$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad CT = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T^{-1}B$ 中有全为 0 的行, 系统不可控

CT 中没有全为 0 的列, 系统可观测

3-6. 解: $a = b, a_1 = 11, a_2 = b, a_3 = 3, b = b$

系统的状态空间表达式为

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -b & -11 & -b \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [b \ 0 \ 0] x$$

$$\text{传递函数为 } W(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B = [b \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & s & -1 \\ b & 11 & s+b \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{b}{s^3 + bs^2 + 11s + b}$$

其对偶系统的状态空间表达式为

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -b \\ 1 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -b \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} -b \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{u}$$

$$\tilde{y} = [0 \ 0 \ 1] \tilde{x}$$

$$\text{传递函数为 } W(s) = \frac{b}{s^3 + bs^2 + 11s + b}$$

3-8 解: 能观标准型为 $A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, b_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, c_0 = [0 \ 1]$

3-9 解: $W(s) = \frac{s^2 + bs + 8}{s^2 + 4s + 3} = 1 + \frac{2s + 5}{s^2 + 4s + 3}$

系统的能控标准 I 型为

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [5 \ 2] x + u$$

能观标准型为

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u$$

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

3-14. (1) $w(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

取 $\alpha_0 = 1$, $B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_c = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

取 $B_c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C_c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $D_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

性能指标为

取 $R_0^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

所以 $\hat{A} = R_0^{-1} A R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\hat{B} = R_0^{-1} B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\hat{C} = C_c R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\hat{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

所以最优控制为 $\hat{A}_m = 1$, $\hat{B}_m = [1, 1]$, $\hat{C}_m = [1]$, $\hat{D}_m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

验证: $\hat{C}_m (sI - \hat{A}_m)^{-1} \hat{B}_m = \frac{1}{s+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = w(s)$

(2) $w(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s \\ s & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $r=2, m=2$

$= \frac{1}{s^3} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} s^2 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} s + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$

$\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$, $\beta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A_c = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|cc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$ $B_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $C_c = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$ $D_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

rank $N = 3 < n = 6$ 不能观测性结构分解

~~状态反馈~~

$$R_0^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_0 R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{A} = R_0^{-1} A R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{B}_2 = R_0^{-1} B C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{C} = C R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_m (sI - A_m)^{-1} B_m = \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s \\ s & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$