

现代控制理论第3版刘豹唐万生机械工业出版社课后习题

答案

第一章答案

1-1 试求图 1-27 系统的模拟结构图，并建立其状态空间表达式。

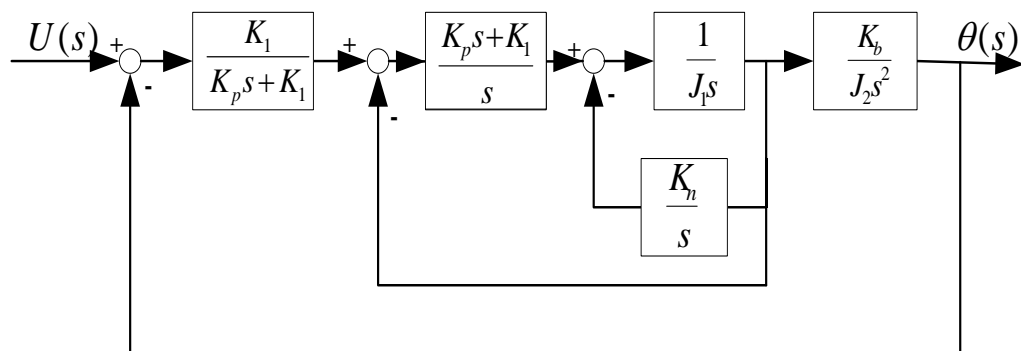


图1-27系统方块结构图

解：系统的模拟结构图如下：

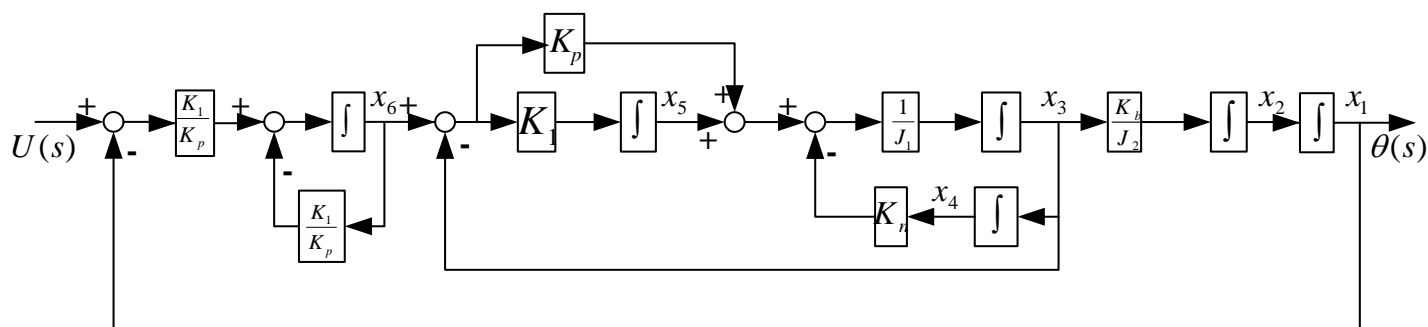


图1-30双输入--双输出系统模拟结构图

系统的状态方程如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= \frac{K_b}{J_2} x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 &= -\frac{K_p}{J_1} x_3 - \frac{K_n}{J_1} x_4 + \frac{1}{J_1} x_5 + \frac{K_p}{J_1} x_6 \\ \dot{x}_4 &= x_3 \\ \dot{x}_5 &= -K_1 x_3 + K_1 x_6 \\ \dot{x}_6 &= -\frac{K_1}{K_p} x_1 - \frac{K_1}{K_p} x_6 + \frac{K_1}{K_p} u \end{aligned}$$

令 $\theta(s) = y$ ，则 $y = x_1$

所以，系统的状态空间表达式及输出方程表达式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \\ \dot{x}_5 \\ \dot{x}_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{K_b}{J_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_p}{J_1} & -\frac{K_n}{J_1} & \frac{1}{J_1} & \frac{K_p}{J_1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -K_1 & 0 & 0 & K_1 \\ -\frac{K_1}{K_p} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_1}{K_p} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{K_1}{K_p} \end{bmatrix} u$$

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

$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{K_b}{J_2} x_3 = \frac{K_b}{J_2} \dot{x}_4 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{K_b}{J_2} x_4$ 两个状态不独立，所以系统可以降维处理。

1-2 有电路如图 1-28 所示。以电压 $u(t)$ 为输入量，求以电感中的电流和电容上的电压作为状态变量的状态方程，和以电阻 R_2 上的电压作为输出量的输出方程。

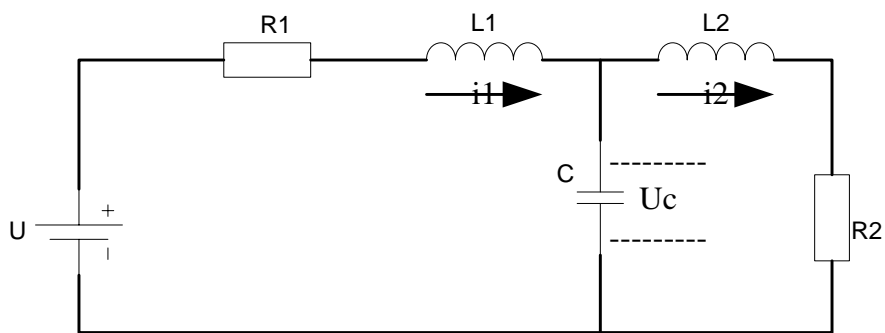


图1-28 电路图

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

由电路原理可知：

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = R_2x_2$$

写成矢量矩阵形式为：

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

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

1-3

解：对于 M_1, M_2 可知有

$$M_2\ddot{y}_2 = f_1 + k_1(y_1 - y_2) + B_1(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2) - k_2y_2 - B_2\dot{y}_2$$

$$M_1\ddot{y}_1 = f - k_1(y_1 - y_2) - B_1(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2)$$

可知 $v_1 = \dot{y}_1, v_2 = \dot{y}_2$ ，令 $x_1 = y_1, x_2 = y_2, x_3 = \dot{y}_1, x_4 = \dot{y}_2$ 及 $u = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ，代入上式，并写成矩阵形式如下

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -K_1/M_1 & K_1/M_1 & -B_1/M_1 & B_1/M_1 \\ K_1/M_2 & -(K_1 + K_2)/M_2 & B_1/M_2 & -(B_1 + B_2)/M_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1/M_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/M_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1-4 两输入 u_1 , u_2 , 两输出 y_1 , y_2 的系统, 其模拟结构图如图 1-30 所示, 试求其状态空间表达式和传递函数阵。

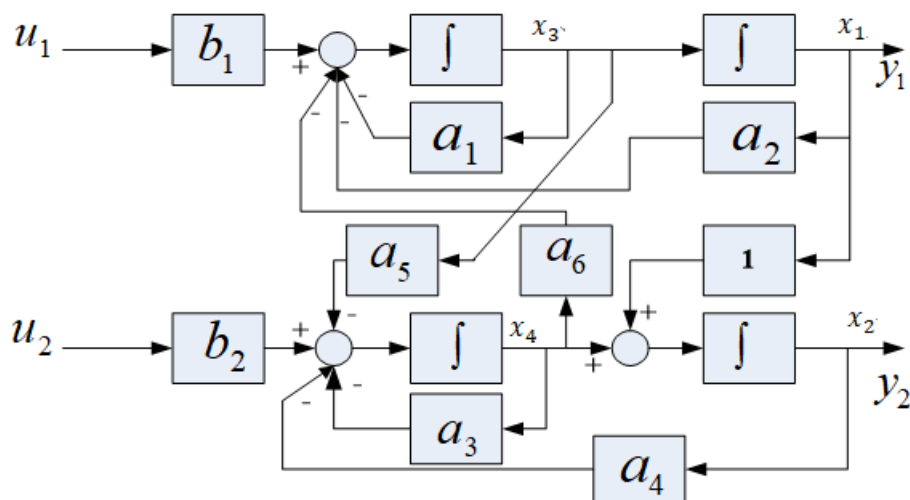


图1-30双输入--双输出系统模拟结构图

解: 系统的状态空间表达式如下所示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & -a_1 & 0 & -a_6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_5 & -a_4 & -a_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} u$$

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

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & s + a_1 & 0 & a_6 \\ -1 & 0 & s & -1 \\ 0 & a_5 & a_4 & s + a_3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

麻烦

1-5 (2)

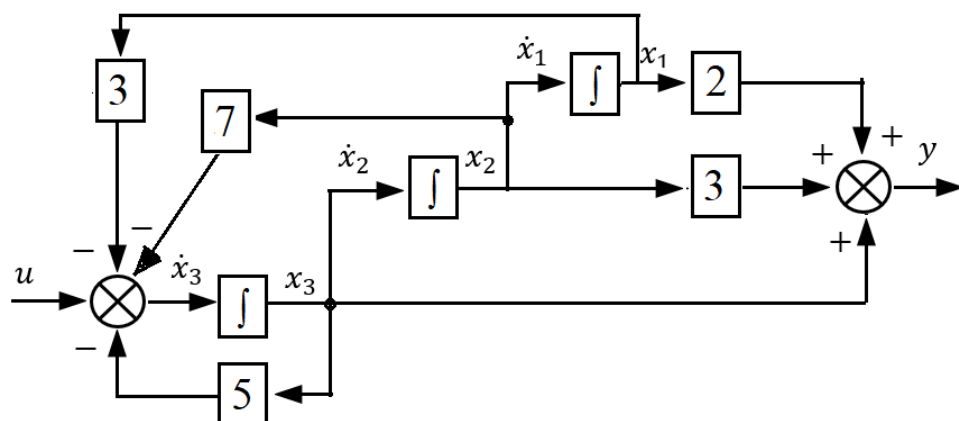
$$G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 7s + 3} = \frac{(s+2)(s+1)}{(s+1)^2(s+3)}$$

传函中有零极点相消现象, 状态空间实现不是最小实现。

能控标准 I 型实现 (完全能控, 所以这个实现肯定不完全能观)

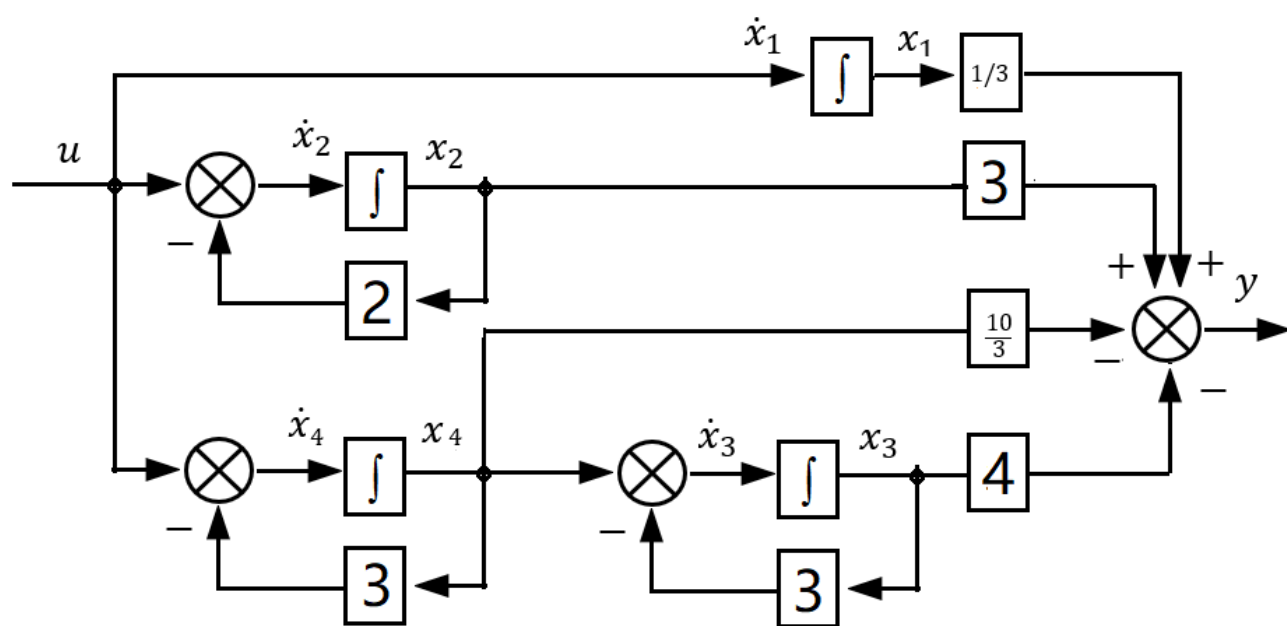
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -3x_1 - 7x_2 - 5x_3 + u \\ y = 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -7 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [2 \quad 3 \quad 1]$$

模拟结构图如下



1-6 (2) 约当标准型属于并联型

$$G(s) = \frac{6(s+1)}{s(s+2)(s+3)^2} = \frac{1/3}{s} + \frac{3}{s+2} - \frac{\frac{10}{3}}{s+3} - \frac{4}{(s+3)^2}$$



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = u \\ \dot{x}_2 = -2x_2 + u \\ \dot{x}_3 = -3x_3 + x_4 \\ \dot{x}_4 = -3x_4 + u \\ y = \frac{1}{3}x_1 + 3x_2 - \frac{10}{3}x_4 - 4x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 3 & -\frac{10}{3} & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

1-8 求下列矩阵的特征矢量

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

$$\text{解: } A \text{ 的特征方程} \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & \lambda & -2 \\ 12 & 7 & \lambda + 6 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\text{解之得: } \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -3$$

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

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

$$(\text{或令 } p_{11} = -1, \text{ 得 } P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix})$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = -2 \text{ 时, } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -12 & -7 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$(\text{或令 } p_{12} = 1, \text{ 得 } P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix})$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = -3 \text{ 时, } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -12 & -7 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix} = -3 \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

(4)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|sI - A| = 0 \Rightarrow s^3 - 6s^2 + 15s - 10 = (s-1)(s^2 - 5s + 10) = 0$$

矩阵特征值为 1, $\frac{5 \pm j\sqrt{15}}{2}$ 。求对应特征矢量

$$(A - \lambda I)q = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -\lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q1 \\ q2 \\ q3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (1-\lambda)q1 + 2q2 - q3 = 0 & (1) \\ q1 + \lambda q2 + q3 = 0 & (2) \\ 4q1 + 4q2 + (5-\lambda)q3 = 0 & (3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} (3) - 4 * (2) &\Rightarrow 4(1-\lambda)q2 + (1-\lambda)q3 = 0 \\ (1) + (2) &\Rightarrow (2-\lambda)q1 + (\lambda+2)q2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

继而,

特征值为 1, 对应特征矢量 $q = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

特征值为 $\frac{5+j\sqrt{15}}{2}$, 对应特征矢量 $q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda+2}{\lambda-2} \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 - j\sqrt{15}/2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

特征值为 $\frac{5-j\sqrt{15}}{2}$, 对应特征矢量 $q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda+2}{\lambda-2} \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 + j\sqrt{15}/2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

1-9 将下列状态空间表达式化成约旦标准型 (并联分解)

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \quad 1]x$$

解: A 的特征方程 $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 3)^2 = 0$

$$\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\text{解之得 } p_1 = -1, p_2 = -3 \quad \text{得} \quad P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } T = [P_1, P_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{得 } T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, CT = [1 \quad 1]$$

(2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: A 的特征方程} \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 3, \lambda_3 = 1$$

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

$$\text{解之得 } p_{21} = p_{31} = p_{11} \quad \text{令 } p_{11} = 1 \quad \text{得} \quad P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2 = 3 \text{ 时, } \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ p_{31} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解之得 } p_{12} = p_{22} + 1, p_{22} = p_{32} \quad \text{令 } p_{12} = 1 \quad \text{得} \quad P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \\ p_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{解之得 } p_{13} = 0, p_{23} = 2p_{33} \quad \text{令 } p_{33} = 1 \quad \text{得} \quad P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{13} \\ p_{23} \\ p_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$CT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

约旦标准型

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

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

1-12 已知差分方程为

$$y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = 2u(k+1) + 3u(k)$$

试将其用离散状态空间表达式表示，并使驱动函数 u 的系数 b (即控制列阵)为

$$(1) \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (2) \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解 1:

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

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

$$y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(k)$$

解 (2):

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

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

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

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

$$y(k) = [3 \quad 2]x(k)$$