



班级: 自11

姓名: 孙捷

编号: 2021013444

科目: 自动控制

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1. 解:  $Q_g = \begin{pmatrix} CA \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ CA^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_g) = 4$   
 $\therefore$  该系统状态完全能观

2. 解: A 中有特征值  $\lambda$  对应 2 个约当块,  
 则系统状态能观应满足 a, c 线性无关, 而这不可出观.  
 故无法适当选择 a, b, c 使系统能观

3. 解:  $Q_g = \begin{pmatrix} CA \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_g) = 3$   
 $\therefore$  该系统状态不能观完全

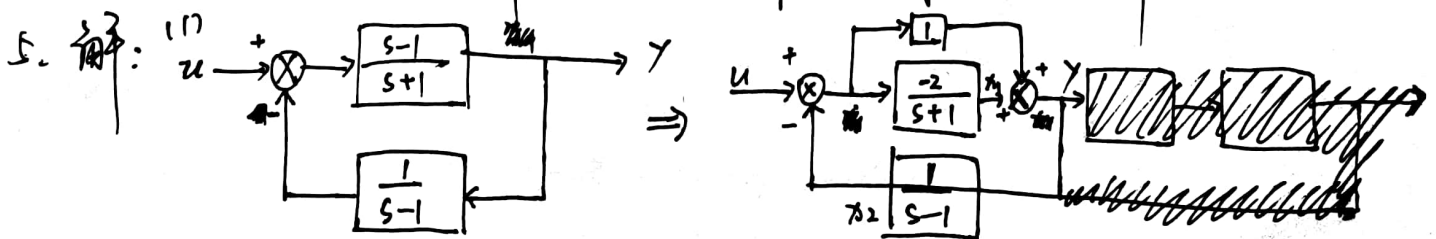
4. 解: (1) 状态空间表达式如下:  
 $\Sigma: \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u, \\ y = (0 \ 0 \ 1) x \end{cases}$

(2)  $Q_K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_K) = 2$   $\therefore$  该系统状态不完全能观

$Q_g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -7 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_g) = 3$   $\therefore$  该系统状态完全能观

(3)  $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$   
 $= (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & s+4 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & s+2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+3)}$

$\therefore$  传递函数阶数为 2, 存在零极点相消, 验证成功





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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -2(u - x_2) - x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = (u - x_2 + x_1) + x_2 \\ y = u - x_2 + x_1 \end{cases}$$

∴ 系统方程可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u \\ y = (1 \ -1) x + u \end{cases}$$

(2)  $Q_k = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_k) = 1$  ∴ 系统不完全可控.

$Q_g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_g) = 1$  ∴ 系统不完全可观.

6. 解:  $Q_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -8 \\ 4 & -4 & 4 \\ 3 & -6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rank}(Q_k) = 3$  ∴ 系统不完全可控

∴ 系统可以变换为能控标准型

$Q_k^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore P_1^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & -1/4 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$

~~$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$~~

~~$T = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$~~

~~$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$~~  ∴  $T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & -1/4 & 1/3 \\ -1/4 & 1/2 & -2/3 \\ 1/4 & -1/4 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$  ∴  $T = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

∴  $\tilde{A} = T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\tilde{B} = T^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

∴  $\dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u.$





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7. 解:  $Q_g = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$   ~~$Q_g^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$~~   $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\therefore T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\therefore T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$\tilde{B} = T^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\tilde{C}T = CT = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore$  能观标准型为  $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \end{cases}$

8. 解: (1)  $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D = \frac{s+3}{s^2+2s-1}$

(2)  $Q_K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_K) = 2$ .  $\therefore$  系统不完全能控.

$\therefore T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\therefore T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\tilde{A} = T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\tilde{B} = T^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\tilde{C} = CT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore$  能控子系统为:  $\Sigma \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

(3)  $Q_g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rank}(Q_g) = 3$   $\therefore$  系统完全能观.

