



班级: 自11

姓名: 孙捷

编号: 2021013444

科目: 自动控制

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1. 解:

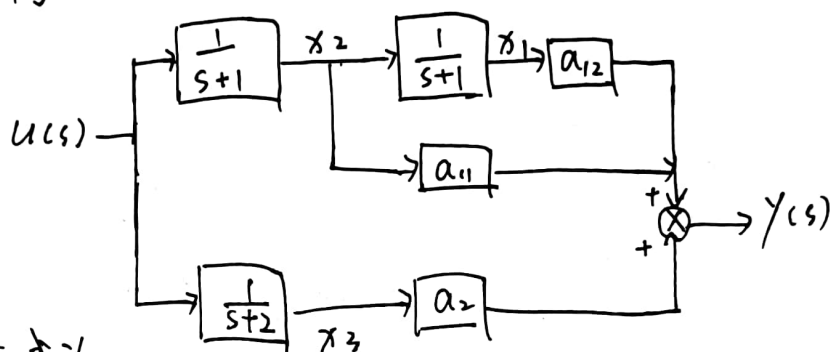
$$g(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 6s + 5}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 2} = \frac{2s^2 + 6s + 5}{(s+2)(s^2 + 2s + 1)} = \frac{2s^2 + 6s + 5}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{a_{11}}{s+1} + \frac{a_{12}}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{a_2}{s+2} + \delta$$

$$a_{11} = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{2s^2 + 6s + 5}{s+2} \right) = 1 \quad a_{12} = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \frac{2s^2 + 6s + 5}{s+2} = 1$$

$$a_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -2} \frac{2s^2 + 6s + 5}{(s+1)^2} = 1 \quad \delta = 0.$$

系统框图如下:



则状态空间表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u \\ y = (1 \ 1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

2. 解:

能控 I:

$$\therefore g(s) = \frac{s^2 + 8s + 5}{s(s^2 + 6s + 8)} \quad \therefore e(s) = \frac{1}{1 + 6s^{-1} + 8s^{-2}} u(s)$$

$$\text{即 } e(s) = u(s) - 6e(s)s^{-1} - 8e(s)s^{-2} - 0e(s)s^{-3}$$

则能控 I 型的状态空间表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -6 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u \\ y = (5 \ 8 \ 1) x \end{cases}$$





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能观型:  $\therefore g(s) = \frac{s^2 + 8s + 5}{s(s^2 + 6s + 8)}$

$$\therefore Y(s) = s^{-1} \left\{ u(s) - 6Y(s) + s^{-1} [8u(s) - 8Y(s) + s^{-1}(5u(s))] \right\}.$$

$\therefore$  能观型的状态空间表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u \\ y = (0 \ 0 \ 1)x \end{cases}$$

3. 解:

$$\bar{A} = T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 解:

求  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值得  $\lambda_1 = -1 \ \lambda_2 = -2 \ \lambda_3 = -3$ .

可得:  $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则  $T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 & 0.5 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0.5 & -1.5 & 4.5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \text{可化为} \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 3 \\ -2.5 \end{pmatrix} u \\ y = (1 \ 1 \ 1)x \end{cases}$$

