用ode45求解微分方程数值解

考虑SISO线性系统:

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + bu(t)
y(t) = cx(t)$$
(1)

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

可以验证,该系统是完全可控和完全可观测器的系统。设计基于观测器的状态反馈控制器,使得闭环系统在平衡状态渐近收敛稳定。

第一步: 设计观测器

观测器设计为

$$\dot{\hat{x}}(t) = A\hat{x}(t) + bu(t) + l(y(t) - c\hat{x}(t))$$
(2)

观测器误差动态方程为

$$\dot{e}(t) = (A - lc)e(t) \tag{3}$$

其中 $e(t) = x(t) - \hat{x}(t)$. 要求选取观测器增益矩阵 $l = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 & l_2 & l_3 & l_4 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 使得观测器(3)的系统矩阵A-lc的极点配置到 $a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}^T$.

Matlab 代码为

```
al=[-1 -2 -3 -4]';

l=(place(A',c', a1))';

给出的输出是 l=[10 39 -45 -90]<sup>T</sup>
```

第二步: 状态反馈控制器

整体反馈控制器为u(t)=-kx(t),要求设计状态反馈增益矩阵 $k=[k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4]^T$ 使得闭环习题(既将u(t)=-kx(t)代入(1)后的系统)的系统矩阵A-bk的极大配置到 $a_2=[-1 \ -1-i \ -1+i \ -2]^T$. Matlab代码为

```
a2=[-1 -1-i -1+i -2]';

k = place(A,b, a1));
```

给出的答案是 k = [-2 -5 -16 -10].

第三步:设计基于观测器的状态反馈:

$$u(t) = -k\hat{x}(t) \tag{4}$$

闭环系统为

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) - bk\hat{x}(t) \tag{5}$$

则有 $\lim_{t\to\infty} x(t) = 0$.

所以,为了给出仿真结果,我们需要求解8阶的微分方程:系统(1)的原系统(4维,在控制器(4)下)和观测器(2)(4维,在控制器(4)下),系统(1)和观测器(2)是一个整体,由输出*y*(*t*)联系,所以总系统是8维系统。

定义8阶系统的m文件

```
function dx=linearobcontr(t,xx)
A=[0\ 1\ 0\ 0;0\ 0\ -2\ 0;0\ 0\ 0\ 1;0\ 0\ 4\ 0];
b=[0\ 1\ 0\ -1]';
c=[1\ 0\ 0\ 0];
a1=[-1 -2 -3 -4]';
a2=[-1 -1 -i -1 +i -2]';
l = (place(A',c',a1))';
k = place(A,b,a2);
x=xx(1:4); % define the original state vector
ex=xx(5:8); % define the observer state vector
y=c*x; % define the output
u=-k*ex; % state feedback using the estimated state
dx1=A*x+b*u; % define the equation of closed-loop system under the controller of u=k*ex
dx2=A*ex+b*u+l*(y-c*ex); % define the equation of observer under the controller of u=k*ex
dx=[dx1;dx2]; % define the equation of state feedback based on the observer.
```

用ode45求解8阶微分方程

```
function ODElinearobcontr
h=0.01;
N=20;
t=0:h:N;
xx0=[0.1\ 0.2\ 0.3\ 0.4\ 0.5\ 0.6\ 0.7\ 0.8]';
A=[0\ 1\ 0\ 0;0\ 0\ -2\ 0;0\ 0\ 0\ 1;0\ 0\ 4\ 0];
b=[0\ 1\ 0\ -1]';
c=[1\ 0\ 0\ 0];
[t, xx]=ode45(@linearobcontr,t,xx0);
t=t';
xx=xx';
x=xx(1:4,:); % the numerical solution of the original state x(t).
ex=xx(5:8,:); % the numerical solution of the etimated state xhat(t) given by the observer.
y=c*x;
           % the numerical solution of the output y(t).
ey=c*ex;
             % the numerical solution of the extimated output y(t).
figure;
plot(t,x(1,:),'-',t,ex(1,:),'--');
                                  % plot the curvs of x1(t) and xhat1(t).
legend('x1(t)', 'estimated x1(t)');
```

```
figure;
                                     % plot the curvs of x2(t) and xhat2(t).
plot(t,x(2,:),'-',t,ex(2,:),'--');
legend('x2(t)','estimated x2(t)');
figure;
                                      % plot the curvs of x3(t) and xhat3(t).
plot(t,x(3,:),'-',t,ex(3,:),'--');
legend('x3(t)','estimated x3(t)');
figure;
plot(t,x(4,:),'-',t,ex(4,:),'--');
                                       % plot the curvs of x4(t) and xhat4(t).
legend('x4(t)','estimated x4(t)');
figure;
plot(t,y,'-',t,ey,'--');
                                    % plot the curvs of y(t) and yhat4(t).legend('y(t)','estimated y(t)');
legend('y(t)','estimated y(t)');
```

图像输出

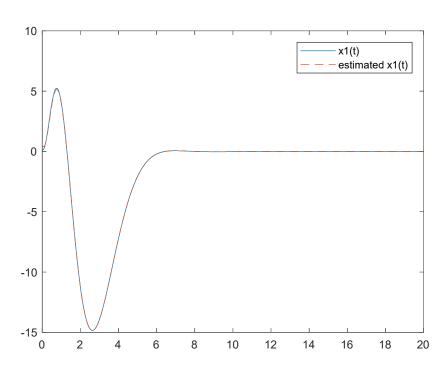


图1: 状态 $x_1(t)$ 及其估计曲线

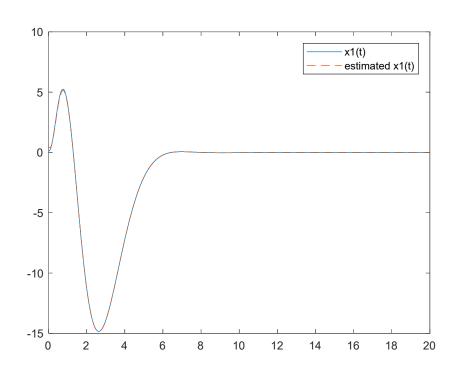


图2: 状态x₂(t)及其估计曲线

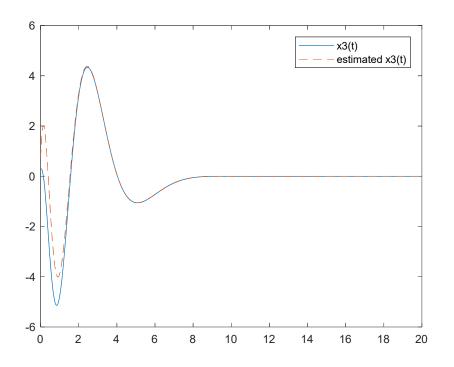


图3: 状态x₃(t)及其估计曲线

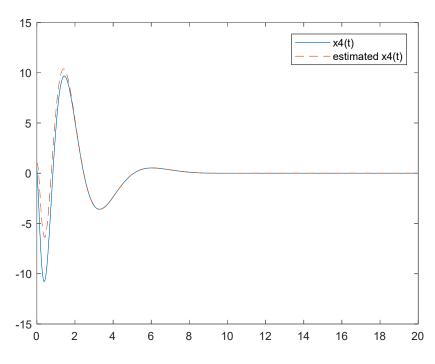


图4: 状态x4(t)及其估计曲线

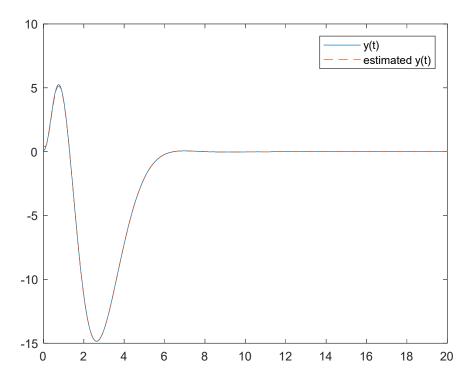


图5: 输出y(t)及其估计曲线