

第 6 章习题参考答案

1. Given the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) Compute its inverse using Cayley-Hamilton Theorem.

(2) Compute A^6 .

解: (1) 矩阵 A 的特征方程为:

$$(\lambda I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 3) = 0$$

求的特征值为: $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = \sqrt{3}$, $\lambda_3 = -\sqrt{3}$

根据 Cayley-Hamilton 定理, 可设

$$A^{-1} = a_0 I + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 \quad \text{即 } \lambda^{-1} = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 \lambda^2$$

将三个特征值代入上式可得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} = a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = a_0 + \sqrt{3}a_1 + 3a_2 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = a_0 - \sqrt{3}a_1 + 3a_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ a_2 = -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

将解的 a_0, a_1, a_2 代入上式, 得

$$A^{-1} = a_0 I + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 求 A^6

根据 Cayley-Hamilton 定理, 可设

$$A^6 = a_0 I + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 \quad \text{即 } \lambda^6 = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 \lambda^2$$

将三个特征值代入上式可得:

$$\begin{cases} 64 = a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 \\ 27 = a_0 + \sqrt{3}a_1 + 3a_2 \\ 27 = a_0 - \sqrt{3}a_1 + 3a_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} a_0 = -84 \\ a_1 = 0 \\ a_2 = 37 \end{cases}$$

将解的 a_0, a_1, a_2 代入上式, 得

$$A^6 = a_0 I + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -84 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -84 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -84 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 111 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 111 & 0 \\ 37 & 37 & 148 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^6 = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 \\ 37 & 37 & 64 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Use the following methods to find the unit-step response of

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

$$y = (2 \quad 3)x$$

(1) The Laplace transform method;

(2) The eigenvalue method;

(3) The Cayley-Hamilton method.

解: (1) The Laplace transform method

求传递函数 $G(s)$

$$G(s) = C(Is - A)^{-1}B + D$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s+2 & 1 \\ -2 & s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5s}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)}, \quad U(s) = \frac{1}{s}, \quad Y(s) = G(s)U(s) = \frac{5s}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{5}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

取反拉氏变换得: $y(t) = 5e^{-t} \sin t$

(2) The eigenvalue method

$$(\lambda I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 2 & \lambda + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$$

求得特征值为: $\lambda_1 = -1 + i$, $\lambda_2 = -1 - i$

求得 $\lambda_1 = -1 + i$ 对应的特征向量为: $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 + i \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = -1 - i$ 对应的特征向量为: $p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 - i \end{pmatrix}$

因此, $P = (p_1, p_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 + i & -1 - i \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i & -\frac{1}{2}i \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2}i \end{pmatrix}$

$$e^{At} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{(-1+i)t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{(-1-i)t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + \sin t & \sin t \\ -2\sin t & \cos t - \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$

$$\int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau = e^{At} \int_0^t e^{\tau} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \tau - \sin \tau & -\sin \tau \\ 2\sin \tau & \cos \tau + \sin \tau \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \cos t - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \sin t \\ -1 + 2e^{-t} \sin t + e^{-t} \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

且 $e^{At}x(0) = 0$

因此, $y(t) = Ce^{At}x(0) + C \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau = 5e^{-t} \sin t$

(3) The Cayley-Hamilton method

根据(2)中的求出得特征值, 可求 e^{At}

根据 Cayley-Hamilton 定理, $e^{At} = a_0 I + a_1 A$, 即 $e^{\lambda t} = a_0 + a_1 \lambda$

将两个特征值代入上式可得:

$$\begin{cases} e^{(-1+i)t} = a_0 + (-1+i)a_1 \\ e^{(-1-i)t} = a_0 + (-1-i)a_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} a_0 = e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t) \\ a_1 = e^{-t} \sin t \end{cases}$$

将解的 a_0, a_1 代入, 得 $e^{At} = a_0 I + a_1 A = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + \sin t & \sin t \\ -2 \sin t & \cos t - \sin t \end{pmatrix}$

由(2)可知, 可求得结果为 $y(t) = Ce^{At}x(0) + C \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau = 5e^{-t} \sin t$

3. Given the following system

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \geq 0$$

(1) Work out the time response when the input is a unit step signal;

(2) Plot the unit step response of the system by using Matlab.

解:

(1) 矩阵 A 的特征方程为:

$$(\lambda I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$$

求的特征值为: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$

根据 Cayley-Hamilton 定理，可设

$$e^{At} = a_0 I + a_1 A \quad \text{即} \quad e^{\lambda t} = a_0 + a_1 \lambda$$

将特征值代入上式可得：

$$\begin{cases} e^t = a_0 + a_1 \\ te^t = a_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得：} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 = e^t - te^t \\ a_1 = te^t \end{cases}$$

将解的 a_0, a_1 代入上式，得

$$e^{At} = a_0 I + a_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} e^t - te^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^t - te^t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} te^t & 0 \\ te^t & te^t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ te^t & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $x(t) = e^{At} x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B u(\tau) d\tau$ ， $u(t)=1$ 得：

$$e^{At} x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ te^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B u(\tau) d\tau = e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-A\tau} B d\tau = e^{At} \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\tau} & 0 \\ -\tau e^{-\tau} & e^{-\tau} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} e^t - 1 \\ te^t \end{pmatrix}$$

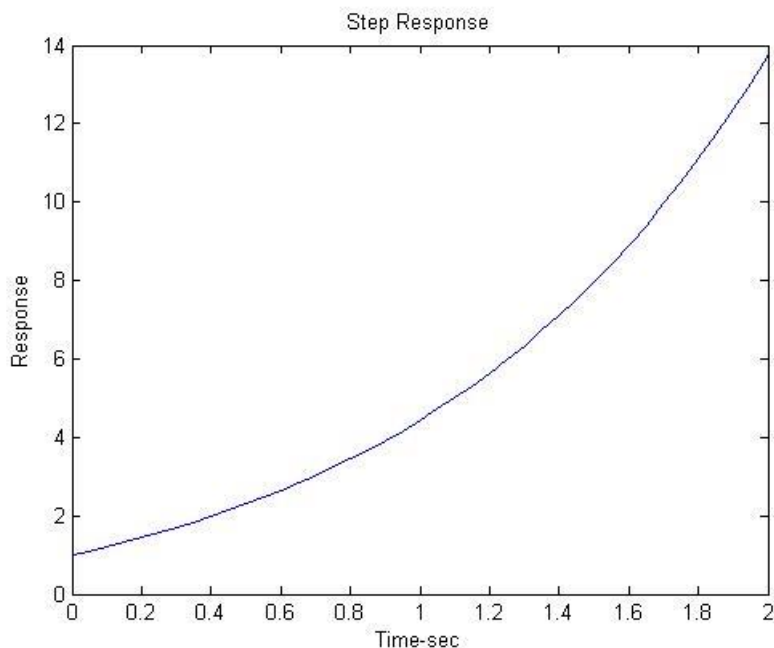
$$\text{解得：} \quad x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t - 1 \\ 2te^t \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 取 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

程序如下：

```
a = [1 0; 1 1];
b = [1; 1];
c = [1 0];
sys = ss(a,b,c,0);
t=0:0.05:2;
u=zeros(size(t))+1;
x0=[1;0];
[y,x]=lsim(sys,u,t,x0);
plot(t,y);
title('Step Response');
xlabel('Time-sec');
ylabel('Response');
```

所得单位阶跃响应图如下所示：



图示为该系统的单位阶跃响应

4. Given the second-order system

$$\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} x, \quad x(0) = x_0$$

find the condition on the initial state vector x_0 such that only the mode corresponding to the smaller (in absolute value) eigenvalue is excited.

解：矩阵 A 的特征方程为：

$$(\lambda I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & \lambda + 5 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 4) = 0$$

求的特征值为： $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = -4$

根据 Cayley-Hamilton 定理，可设 $e^{At} = a_0 I + a_1 A$ 即 $e^{\lambda t} = a_0 + a_1 \lambda$

将两个特征值代入上式可得：

$$\begin{cases} e^{-t} = a_0 - a_1 \\ e^{-4t} = a_0 - 4a_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得：} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{1}{3}(e^{-t} - 4e^{-4t}) \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{3}(4e^{-t} - e^{-4t}) \end{cases}$$

将解的 a_0, a_1 代入上式，得

$$e^{At} = a_0 I + a_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t} & \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t} \\ -\frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} & -\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} \end{pmatrix}$$

又因为 $x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$

$$\text{因此, } x(t) = e^{At}x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t} & \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t} \\ -\frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} & -\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} \end{pmatrix} x_0$$

要取 x_0 使该系统中只有最小的特征值被激励

$$\text{因此, 取 } x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$