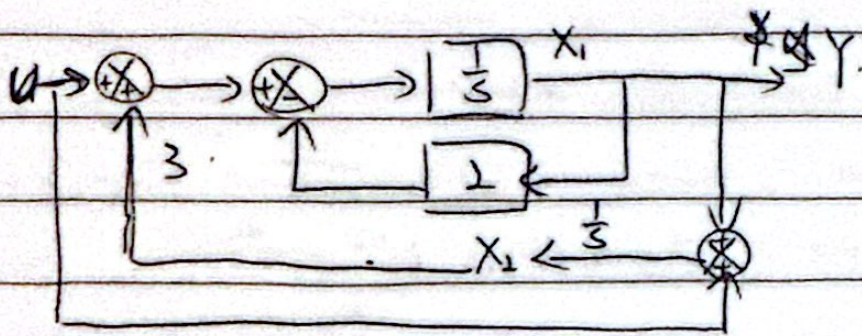


1. 判断系统的可控性, 可观性



$$\dot{X}_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} [3X_2(s) - 2X_1(s) + U(s)]$$

$$\dot{X}_2(s) = \frac{1}{s} [Y + U]$$

$$Y(s) = X_1(s) \Rightarrow y = x_1$$

$$\therefore s\bar{X}_1 = -2\bar{X}_1 + 3\bar{X}_2 + U, \quad s\bar{X}_2 = \bar{X}_1 + U$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \dot{X}_1 = -2X_1 + 3X_2 + U \\ \dot{X}_2 = X_1 + U \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ C = (1, 0) & D = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{可控性: } [B, AB] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ rank} = 1 \therefore \text{不可控.}$$

$$\text{可观性: } [C, CA] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ rank} = 2 \therefore \text{可观}$$



2. 一个系统

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = (-1, 1) \quad D = 0$$

(1) 稳定性: $sI - A = \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 \\ -4 & s+3 \end{pmatrix}$, $|sI - A| = 0 \Rightarrow s = -4, 1$

\therefore 不稳定, 在 s 右半存在极点.

(2) 状态转移矩阵.

$$\dot{X} = AX + BU \Rightarrow s\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + BU \Rightarrow (sI - A)\bar{X} = BU + X(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X}(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} X(0) + (sI - A)^{-1} B U(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[(sI - A)^{-1} X(0) + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[(sI - A)^{-1} \right] * (B \cdot U(t)) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[(sI - A)^{-1} \right]$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+4)(s-1)} \begin{bmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ 4 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5}e^{-4t} + \frac{4}{5}e^t, & \frac{1}{5}e^t - \frac{1}{5}e^{-4t} \\ \frac{4}{5}e^t - \frac{4}{5}e^{-4t}, & \frac{4}{5}e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{5}e^t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{可以看出不稳定.}$$

(3) $U = -K_{1 \times 2} X_{2 \times 1}$ 期望 $(s+3)^2 = s^2 + 6s + 9$

求得 $s\bar{X}(s) = A\bar{X}(s) - BK\bar{X}(s) + X(0) \Rightarrow \bar{X}(s) = (sI - A + BK)^{-1} X(0)$

$$\therefore |sI - A + BK| = s^2 + 6s + 9,$$

$$\text{令 } K = (k_1, k_2) \therefore BK = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \therefore |sI - A + BK|$$

代入一下: 首先判断可控性: $= s^2 + (3+k_2)s + k_1 - 4$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \text{子 rank}(B, AB) = 2, \text{可控.}$$

$$\therefore k_2 = 3, k_1 = 13 \therefore K = (13, 3)$$

14) 由于系统性质发生变化.

$$\text{子系统: } \begin{pmatrix} C \\ A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank} = 1 \quad \text{不可观}$$

$$\text{修改后: } A' = A - BK = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -9 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} C \\ A' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -9 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank} = 2$$

变了.

完全可观



$$3. A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = (1, 0, 0) \quad D = 0$$

观测器特征方程 $(s+10)^2(s+15)=0 \Rightarrow s^3 + 35s^2 + 400s + 1500 = 0$

令观测值为 \tilde{x} , 实际值为 x

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{x}} = A\tilde{x} + Bu + K_e(y - \tilde{y}) \\ \tilde{y} = C\tilde{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \dot{\tilde{x}} = A\tilde{x} + Bu + K_e y - K_e C\tilde{x} = (A - K_e C)\tilde{x} + Bu + K_e Cx$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x} - \dot{\tilde{x}} = (A - K_e C)x - (A - K_e C)\tilde{x} \quad \text{令 } x - \tilde{x} = \tilde{e}$$

$$\therefore \dot{\tilde{e}} = (A - K_e C)\tilde{e} \quad \text{又已知 } \tilde{e} \text{ 的极点配置.}$$

$$\therefore |sI - A + K_e C| = (s+10)^2(s+15)$$

$$\text{令 } K_e = [k_1, k_2, k_3]^T \therefore |sI - A + K_e C| = s^3 + s^2 k_1 + s k_2 + (s + k_3)$$

$$\therefore k_1 = 35, k_2 = 400, k_3 = 1500$$

$$\therefore K_e = [35, 400, 1500]^T$$

