

## 北京工业大学 2022——2023 学年第 1 学期

## 《现代控制理论》 考试试卷 B 卷

一、将系统化为对角标准型或约旦标准型。

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [6 \quad -9 \quad -11]x$$

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解:  $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = 0$

$\therefore \lambda_1=1 \quad \lambda_2=2 \quad \lambda_3=3$

当  $\lambda=1$  时,  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{13} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{13} \end{bmatrix}$ , 解得:  $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

当  $\lambda=2$  时,  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{13} \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{13} \end{bmatrix}$ , 解得:  $u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

当  $\lambda=3$  时,  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{13} \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{13} \end{bmatrix}$ , 解得:  $u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore P = [u_1 \quad u_2 \quad u_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore \bar{A} = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\bar{B} = P^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\bar{C} = CP = [-3 \quad 2 \quad -1]$

$\therefore$  对角标准型为:

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \bar{x} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\bar{y} = [-3 \quad 2 \quad -1] \bar{x}$$

二、当  $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  时，求系统的零输入响应。

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$y = [0 \quad -1 \quad -1]x$$

二、

解：  $(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s-2)(s-3)(s-4)} \begin{bmatrix} (s-3)(s-2) & -(s-2) & 0 \\ 0 & (s-2)(s-4) & 0 \\ -2(s-3) & 4s-14 & (s-3)(s-4) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s-4} & \frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s-4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s-3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-4} & \frac{1}{s-4} + \frac{2}{s-3} - \frac{3}{s-2} & \frac{1}{s-2} \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{4t} & e^{3t} - e^{4t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} & 0 \\ e^{2t} - e^{4t} & e^{4t} + 2e^{3t} - 3e^{2t} & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore x(t) = e^{At} x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -e^{3t} + 2e^{4t} \\ -e^{3t} \\ 5e^{2t} - 2e^{3t} - 2e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore y(t) = Cx(t) = -5e^{2t} + 3e^{3t} + 2e^{4t}$

三、将系统化为能控标准型。

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 & 26 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 & -12 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [-89 \quad -112 \quad 111]x$$

三、

解:  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 & 26 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^2B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 & 26 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 72 \\ -2 \\ -30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore U_c = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -14 & 72 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 6 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank } U_c = 3$$

$\therefore$  完全可控

$$U_c^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 12 & 28 \\ 2 & 12 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & -7 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & -7 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 & 26 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 & -12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_1 A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 & 26 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 & -12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A_c = PAP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_c = CP = \begin{bmatrix} 56 & -11 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\tilde{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 56 & -11 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x}$$

四、利用李雅普诺夫第二方法检测系统稳定性。若稳定，写出系统的李雅普诺夫函数及其导函数式；若不稳定，说明理由。

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

四、

解：设  $P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^T P + P A = -I \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4p_{11} - 4p_{12} = -1 \\ 3p_{12} - 2p_{22} = 0 \\ 3p_{21} - 2p_{22} = 0 \\ 2p_{22} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_{11} = -\frac{7}{12} \\ p_{12} = -\frac{1}{3} \\ p_{21} = -\frac{1}{3} \\ p_{22} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{12} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  顺序主子式小于 0

$\therefore$  不稳定

五、给定系统的状态空间表达式为

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

求状态反馈增益阵  $K$ ，使反馈后闭环系统特征值为  $\lambda_1^* = -1$ ， $\lambda_{2,3}^* = -5.5 \pm j0.87$ 。并画出系统结构图。

五.

解:

$$\text{rank}[B \quad AB \quad A^2B] = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \Rightarrow \text{完全可控}$$

$$\text{ass} = \det(sI - A + bK) = \det \left[ \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & s+3 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [k_1 \ k_2 \ k_3] \right] = \det \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & s+3 & 0 \\ k_1+1 & k_2-2 & s-1+k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (s^2 + 5s + 6)(s - 1 + k_3) + 2(k_2 - 2) + (s + 3)(k_1 + 1) - 6(s - 1 + k_3)$$

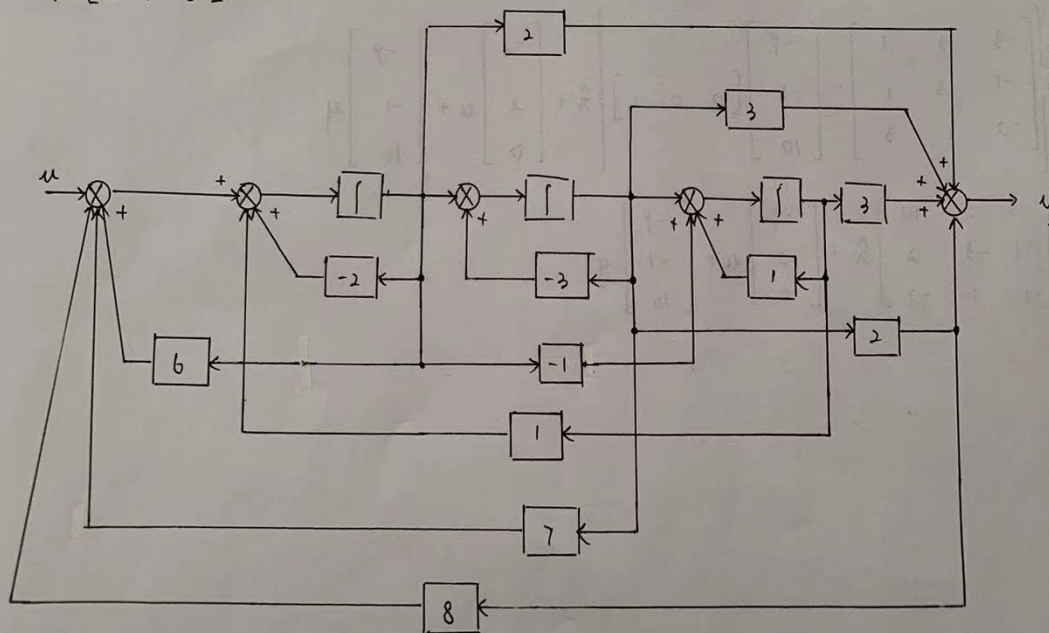
$$= s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s - s^2 - 5s - 6 + k_3s^2 + 5k_3s + 6k_3 + 2k_2 - 4 + k_1s + 3k_1 + s + 3 - 6s + 6 - 6k_3$$

$$= s^3 + (k_3 + 4)s^2 + (k_1 + 5k_3 - 4)s + (3k_1 + 2k_2 - 1)$$

$$\text{期望多项式: } (s+1)(s^2 + 11s + 31) = s^3 + 12s^2 + 42s + 31$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 12 = k_3 + 4 \\ k_1 + 5k_3 - 4 = 42 \\ 3k_1 + 2k_2 - 1 = 31 \end{cases}, \text{解得: } \begin{cases} k_1 = 6 \\ k_2 = 7 \\ k_3 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore K = [6 \ 7 \ 8]$$





六、为系统设计一全维状态观测器，并使观测器的极点为  $\lambda_1^* = -0.2451$ ,  $\lambda_{2,3}^* = -6.3744 \pm j2.0498$ 。并画出全维状态观测器结构图。

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1] x$$

解:

$$\det(sI - A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} s+3 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & s+3 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & s-3 \end{bmatrix} = (s+3)^2(s-3) + 1 + 6 + 2(s+3) - (s+3) + 3(s-3)$$

$$= s^3 + 3s^2 - 5s - 26$$

期望多项式  $(s + 0.2451)(s + 6.3744 - j2.0498j)(s + 6.3744 + j2.0498j) = s^3 + 13s^2 + 72s + 160$

$$\tilde{E} = [a_3^* - a_3 \quad a_2^* - a_2 \quad a_1^* - a_1] = [186 \quad 77 \quad 10]$$

$$Q = [C^T \quad A^T C^T \quad (A^T)^2 C^T] \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & a_2 & a_1 \\ a_2 & a_1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 12 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = Q^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{13} & -\frac{2}{13} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{13} & \frac{7}{13} & 0 \\ \frac{30}{13} & -\frac{18}{13} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E^T = \tilde{E}^T P = [186 \quad 77 \quad 10] \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{13} & -\frac{2}{13} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{13} & \frac{7}{13} & 0 \\ \frac{30}{13} & -\frac{18}{13} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [-9 \quad -1 \quad 10]$$

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = (A - EC)\hat{x} + Bu + E y$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \hat{x} + \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -1 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} y$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & 10 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \hat{x} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -1 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} y$$