DR_CAN 现代控制理论笔记

https://space.bilibili.com/230105574

笔记: 王崇卫

说明

致敬DR_CAN博士。

再学习控制理论, 打开都有灰尘的笔记, 捂脸....着实为难自己了。

笔记是个人根据视频仿照DR_CAN老师,极慢的方式把笔记使用drawio软件做了一遍。

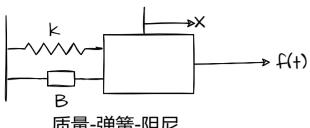
(电子笔记仅供参考翻阅,学习时应当动笔在纸上跟着up主计算)

如有错误,欢迎指出,邮箱IO84746243@qq.com





State-Space Representation 状态-空间表述

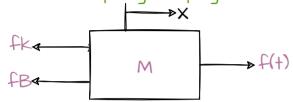


输入 u(t) = f(t)

输出 x

质量-弹簧-阻尼

mass-spring-damping



 $f_k = kx$ $f_B = B\dot{x}$

newton's 2nd law

F=ma

$$m\ddot{x}=f\left(t
ight)-f_{k}-f_{B}$$
 \Longrightarrow $m\ddot{x}+B\dot{x}+kx=f(t)$

laplace transform

$$ms^{2}X\left(s
ight) +BsX\left(s
ight) +kX\left(s
ight) =F\left(s
ight)$$

$$G\left(s
ight) =rac{X\left(s
ight) }{F\left(s
ight) }=rac{1}{ms^{2}+Bs+k}$$



 $m\ddot{x}+B\dot{x}+kx=f(t)$ 选择合适的状态变量

state:

$$egin{aligned} Z_1 &= x & & & & \\ Z_2 &= \dot{x} & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{Z}_1 \\ \dot{Z}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{B}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix} [u\left(t\right)]$$

系统状态随时间的变化
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} [u\left(t\right)]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
\dot{Z} = AZ + Bu \\
y = CZ + Du
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{B}{m} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

状态空间方程和传递函数的关系

$$\dot{Z}=AZ+Bu$$
 $y=CZ+Du$
$$\Rightarrow G\left(s\right)=\dfrac{X\left(s\right)}{F\left(s\right)}=\dfrac{Y\left(s\right)}{U\left(s\right)}=\dfrac{1}{ms^{2}+Bs+k}$$
 laplace
$$& \mathcal{L}\dot{Z}=\mathcal{L}AZ+Bu$$

$$& \mathcal{L}y=\mathcal{L}Z+Du$$

$$& \mathcal{L}Z=\mathcal{L}BU$$

$$& \mathcal{L}Z=\mathcal{L}BU$$

$$(SI-A) = egin{bmatrix} S & 0 \ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} - egin{bmatrix} S & 1 \ -rac{k}{m} & -rac{B}{m} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} S & -1 \ rac{k}{m} & S + rac{B}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(SI-A)^{-1} = rac{(SI-A)^*}{|SI-A|} = rac{egin{bmatrix} S + rac{B}{m} & 1 \ -rac{k}{m} & S \end{bmatrix}}{s^2 + rac{B}{m}s + rac{k}{m}}$$

$$C(SI-A)^{-1} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} rac{egin{bmatrix} S+rac{B}{m} & 1 \ -rac{k}{m} & S \end{bmatrix}}{s^2 + rac{B}{m}s + rac{k}{m}} = rac{egin{bmatrix} S+rac{B}{m} & 1 \ s^2 + rac{B}{m}s + rac{k}{m} \end{bmatrix}}{s^2 + rac{B}{m}s + rac{k}{m}}$$

伴随矩阵/行列式

 $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|}$

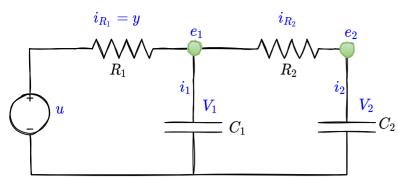
对角线的元素取相反数

$$C(SI-A)^{-1}B=rac{\left[egin{array}{cc} S+rac{B}{m} & 1 \end{array}
ight]}{s^2+rac{B}{m}s+rac{k}{m}} \left[rac{0}{rac{1}{m}}
ight]=rac{0+rac{1}{m}}{s^2+rac{B}{m}s+rac{k}{m}}$$

$$C(SI-A)^{-1}B+D=rac{0+rac{1}{m}}{s^2+rac{B}{m}s+rac{k}{m}}+0$$

$$G\left(s
ight) = C(SI-A)^{-1}B + D = rac{1}{ms^2 + Bs + k}$$

分母部分和行列式的关系:



$$KCL: \sum I = 0$$

$$e_1:i_{R_1}=i_1+i_{R_2}$$

$$e_2:i_{R_2}=i_2$$



$$i_{R_2} = rac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2}$$

$$i_1=C_1\dot{V_1}$$

$$i_2 = C_2 \dot{V}_2$$

$$e_1:rac{u-V_1}{R_1}=C_1\dot{V_1}+rac{V_1-V_2}{R_2}$$

$$C_1 \dot{V_1} = rac{u - V_1}{R_1} - rac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2}$$

$$e_2:rac{V_1-V_2}{R_2}=C_2\dot{V_2}$$

$$\dot{V_2} = rac{V_1 - V_2}{C_2 R_2}$$

$$\dot{V_1} = rac{u}{CR_1} - (rac{1}{CR_1} + rac{1}{CR_2})V_1 + rac{V_2}{CR_2}$$

$$\dot{V_2} = rac{V_1}{C_2 R_2} - rac{V_2}{C_2 R_2}$$

$$y=i_{R_1}=rac{u-V_1}{R_1}=rac{1}{R_1}u-rac{1}{R_1}V_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\frac{1}{CR_1} + \frac{1}{CR_2}) & \frac{1}{CR_2} \\ \frac{1}{C_2R_2} & -\frac{1}{C_2R_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{CR_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [u]$$

$$y = \left[egin{array}{cc} -rac{1}{R_1} & 0 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} V_1 \ V_2 \end{array}
ight] + \left[rac{1}{R_1}
ight] [u]$$

SUMMARY

State-Space

$$\dot{Z} = AZ + Bu$$

$$y = CZ + Du$$

$$G\left(s
ight) =rac{Y\left(s
ight) }{U\left(s
ight) }=C(SI-A)^{-1}B+D$$

A的特征值就是G(s)的极点

Phase portrait 相图 相轨迹

控制的角度 分析微分方程

 $\dot{X}_1=X_2-0.5X_1$

 $\dot{X}_2 = sin(X_1)$

非线性

matlab插件

https://github.com/ MathWorks-Teaching-Resources/ Phase-Plane-and-Slope-Field

matlab绘制相图可以使用

1. streamslice

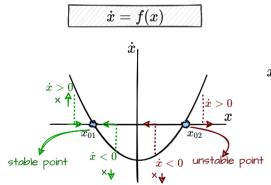
2. quiver

[x1,x2]=meshgrid(-5:1:5,-5:1:5); dx1=x2-0.5*x1;dx2=sin(x1);had=quiver(x1,x2,dx1,dx2);

Phase portrait -2.5

Equations: $x_1'(t) = x_2 - 0.5x_1$ $x_2'(t) = \sin(x_1)$

I-D



 $\dot{x} = 0$

 $x = x_{01}$ $x = x_{02}$

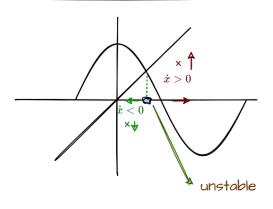
x是个常数

 $x_{01}、 x_{02}$ 是平衡点

fixed point equilibrium point

通过浓符号判断x的变化趋势

 $\dot{x} = x - cosx$



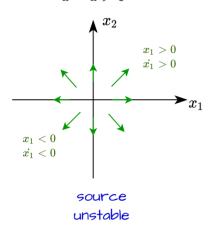
Fixed point $\dot{x}=0$ x-cosx=0

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$
 $u = 0$

$$rac{d}{dt}egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} a & b \ c & d \end{bmatrix}egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \diamondsuit b = c = 0$$

$$egin{aligned} \dot{x_1} &= ax_1 \ \dot{x_2} &= dx_2 \end{aligned} \qquad ext{Fixed point} \qquad egin{bmatrix} x_{10} \ x_{20} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

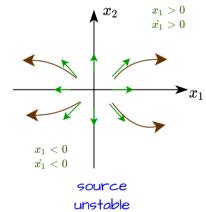
case :
$$a=d>0$$



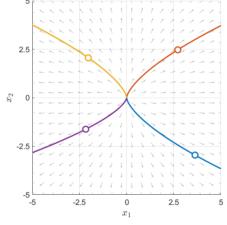
Equations:
$$x_1'(t) = 2x_1$$
 $x_2'(t) = 2x_2$

Phase portrait

case I: a>d>0

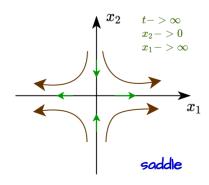


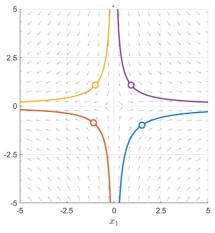
a>d,xI方向发散更快



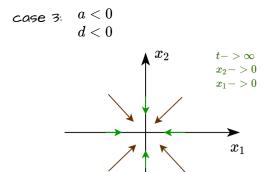
Equations: $x_1'(t) = 3x_1$ $x_2'(t) = 2x_2$

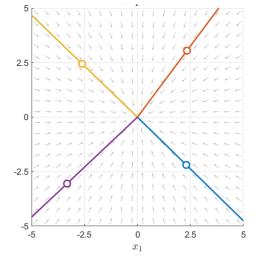
 $\begin{array}{ccc} {\it case 2:} & a>0 \\ & d<0 \end{array}$





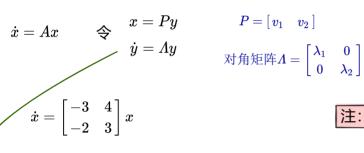
Equations: $x_1'(t) = 2x_1$ $x_2'(t) = -2x_2$





Equations: $x_1'(t) = -2x_1$ $x_2'(t) = -2x_2$

general form



$$P = egin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
对角矩阵 $A = egin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

 λ_1, λ_2 是特征值 v_1, v_2 是特征向量 对角化 解微分方程

|注:这一块的推导需要看看线性代数的特征值和特征向量

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 3 & -4 \ 2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\lambda^2 - 9 + 8 = 0$ $\lambda = \pm 1$

$$egin{bmatrix} \lambda+3 & -4 \ 2 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

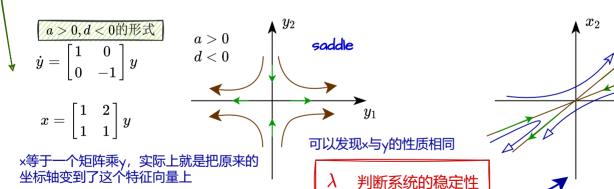
$$\lambda^2 - 9 + 8 = 0$$

$$\lambda=\pm 1$$

$$\left[egin{aligned} 2. \ddot{\mathbb{x}} v_1, v_2 & \left[\lambda I - A
ight] \left[egin{aligned} x_1 \ x_2 \end{aligned}
ight] = 0 & v_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

stable

$$2$$
.求 v_1,v_2 $[\lambda I-A]egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix}=0$ $v_1=egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $v_2=egin{bmatrix} 2 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $ext{ } ext{ } ext$



在传递函数中

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

$$(SI-A)^{-1}=\frac{(SI-A)^*}{|SI-A|} \qquad |SI-A|=0 \quad$$
 传递函数的极点,决定了系统的稳定系

状态空间方程的特征值也将决定系统的稳定性,这两个方法联系在了一起

$$\dot{x} = \left[egin{array}{cc} 0 & a \ -a & 0 \end{array}
ight] x \qquad \qquad a>0$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$

$$1.$$
求 λ $|\lambda I - A| = 0$ $egin{bmatrix} \lambda & -a \ a & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$ $\lambda^2 + a^2 = 0$ $\lambda = \pm ai$

$$\lambda^2 + a^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda=\pm ai$$

这里应该是
$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$
 $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$

$$2$$
.求 v_1,v_2

$$[2.$$
求 v_1,v_2 $[\lambda I-A]egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix}=0$ $v_1=egin{bmatrix} 1 \ ai \end{bmatrix}$ $v_2=egin{bmatrix} 1 \ -ai \end{bmatrix}$ no direction

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -ai \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{y} = \Lambda y$$

$$\dot{y}= \Lambda y \qquad \dot{y}= egin{bmatrix} ai & 0 \ 0 & -ai \end{bmatrix} y \quad igsquare \qquad y_1 = C_1 e^{ait} \ y_2 = C_2 e^{-ait}$$

$$y_1 = C_1 e^{ait}$$

$$x = Py$$

$$x=Py \qquad x=egin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \ ai & -ai \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} C_1e^{ait} \ C_2e^{-ait} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} C_1e^{ait} + C_2e^{-ait} \ aiC_1e^{ait} - aiC_2e^{-ait} \end{bmatrix}$$

欧拉公式
$$e^{ait} = cosat + isinat$$

 $x_1 = B_1 cosat + B_2 isinat$

$$x_2 = B_3icosat + B_4sinat$$



🥦 DR_CAN 🚾 匹 如果线性微分方程的解是由两个项相加而成,这样的话,每一个 项单独拿出来,都是微分方程的解。

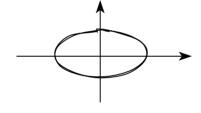
比如说: dx/dt=2x. 解可以是 x=e^2t+2e^2t. 而这其中 x=e^2t 和 x=2e^2t 也都 是解。所以对于这个问题,这两个项相加,只需要分析他的实部部分。这其实也是 线性系统的一个特性。

是个椭圆的公式

$$x_1 = B_1 cosat$$

$$x_2 = B_4 sinat$$

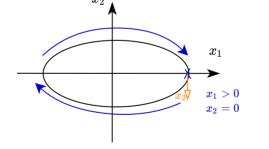
$$(rac{x_1}{B_1})^2 + (rac{x_2}{B_4})^2 = I$$



所以,对于特征值是复数只有虚部的情况是个椭圆

$$\lambda=\pm ai$$

对于方向



$$\dot{x} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x & 1.
otag \lambda & |\lambda I - A| = 0 & egin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 \ -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 & \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5 = 0 & \lambda = 1 \pm 2i$$

$$1.求\lambda$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$

$$egin{array}{c|c} \lambda-1 & & \ -2 & \lambda \end{array}$$

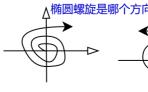
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

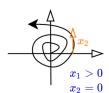
$$\lambda^2-2\lambda+5=0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \pm 2i$$

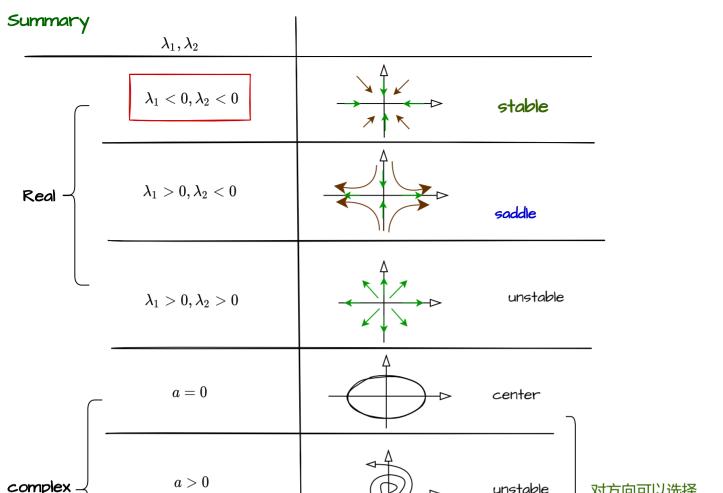
$$\lambda_2=1-2i$$

$$egin{aligned} \lambda_2 &= 1-2i \ \lambda_2 &= 1-2i \end{aligned} \qquad y = \left[egin{aligned} e^{(1+2i)t} \ e^{(1-2i)t} \end{aligned}
ight] = \left[egin{aligned} e^t e^{2it} \ e^t e^{-2it} \end{aligned}
ight] \end{aligned}$$





$$\dot{x_2}=2x_1>0$$



a>0 unstable a<0 stable

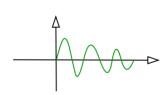
对方向可以选择 坐标轴上一个点做判断

 $\lambda = a \pm bi$

虚部bi,根据欧拉公式代入了cost, sint,即引入了振动

稳定

 λ_1, λ_2 小于0或者 λ 的实部小于0



Phase Portrait 爱情故事

steven stroqatz 1988 Romeo & Juliet

使用两个中文名字



 $Y_{(t)}$:与非对梦寒的爱/恨

当Y > 0,爱。当Y < 0,恨

 $M_{(t)}$: 梦寒对与非的爱/恨 当M>0,爱。当M<0,恨

CASE I

$$\dot{Y}=aM$$

stepl:系统描述 System Description

i)与非是个耿直的Boy 2)梦寒是个多情Girl

投桃报李+以牙还牙 欲迎还拒+若即若离

a, b > 0

 $\dot{M}=-bY$

step2: 计算

Fixed Point

$$\left[egin{array}{c} Y_f \ M_f \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \end{array}
ight]$$

 $\left[egin{array}{c} \dot{Y} \ \dot{M} \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} 0 & a \ -b & 0 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} Y \ M \end{array}
ight] \hspace{0.5cm} |\lambda I - A| = 0 \hspace{0.5cm} \left|egin{array}{cc} \lambda & -a \ b & \lambda \end{array}
ight| = 0 \hspace{0.5cm} \lambda^2 + ab = 0$

 $\dot{Y} < 0$,与非热情减少中

 $\lambda = \pm \sqrt{ab}i$ Center!

M>0,梦寒开始喜欢与非 $M \uparrow Y>0$,与非又开始喜欢梦寒 Y > 0,与非爱着梦寒 Y < 0, 与非开始讨厌梦寒 M < 0, 梦寒讨厌着与非 $\dot{M} > 0$, 梦寒对与非的状态发生了转变

step3: 分析

- 1) 无限循环, 爱恨交织
- 2) 深入分析

step4: 讨论

1/4相爱

1/2一半火焰,一半海洋

/4互不顺眼

离别不过是换一种方式的陪伴, 一刻让我凝望你的眼

CASE 2

$$\dot{Y} = -aY + bM$$

$$\dot{M}=bY-aM$$

stepl描述

- i) Y&M是一类人
- 2)会积极的回应对方(正b)
- 3) 都很小心, 有所保留(负a)

$$A = egin{bmatrix} -a & b \ b & -a \end{bmatrix} \qquad |\lambda I - A| = 0$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$

$$egin{array}{c|c} \lambda+a & -b \ -b & \lambda+a \end{array} = 0$$

$$egin{array}{c|c} \lambda+a & -b \ -b & \lambda+a \end{array} = 0 \hspace{1cm} igsquare \lambda^2 + 2a\lambda + a^2 - b^2 = 0 \hspace{1cm} igsquare \lambda_{1,2} = -a \pm b$$

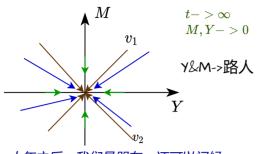
$$\lambda_1 = -a + b \ \lambda_2 = -a - b$$
 $v_1 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $v_2 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

step3: 分析

CASE 2.1 |a| > |b| 自我意识>对方的感受

$$\lambda_1 = -a + b < 0$$
$$\lambda_2 = -a - b < 0$$

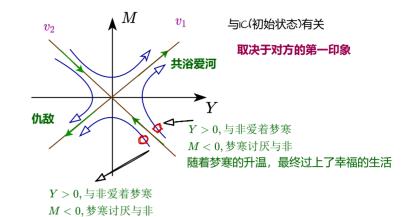
stable! sink



十年之后,我们是朋友,还可以问候, 却再也找不到拥抱的理由

CASE 2.2 |a| < |b| 对于对方>对于自己

$$\lambda_1 = -a + b > 0$$
 Saddle $\lambda_2 = -a - b < 0$



但是随着梦寒的升温,与非坚持不了,走向了仇人

No!! 等.....再....

step4: 结论

1)验证了很多人宁愿做朋友,也不愿打破平衡

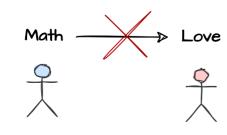
2) 如果你不认真的话, 赢不了, 而认真可能就输了

Summary

1. Phase portrait

2. 分析问题的方法

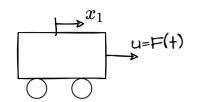
说明



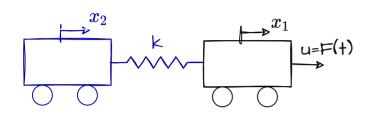
少一点套路, 多一点真诚

谁画出这天地,又画下我和你 让我们的世界 绚丽多彩!!

可控性 - Controllability (LTI) 线性时不变



通过u可以控制位移和速度 $x_1, \dot{x_1}$



u=F(+)是否只通过u可以控制 $x_1, \dot{x_1}, x_2, \dot{x_2}$???

Definition 3.2.1 (Controllability): The dynamical system is controllable on $[t_0, t_1]$ if \forall initial. and final states $x_0, x_1, \exists u(\cdot)$ so that $s(t_1, t_0, x_0, u) = x_1$

 $\textit{It is said to controllable at } t_0 \textit{ if } \forall x_0, x_1, \exists t_1 \geq t_0 \textit{ and } u \left(\cdot \right) \in U \textit{ so that } s \left(t_1, t_0, x_0, u \right) = x_1.$

$$\dot{X}=AX+Bu$$
 x_0 t_1 t_1 x_0 $x_$

离散型

$$x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0$$

1.
$$k=0$$
 $x_1=Ax_0+Bu_0=Bu_0$

2.
$$k=1$$
 $x_2 = Ax_1 + Bu_1 = ABu_0 + Bu_1$

3.
$$k=2$$
 $x_3=Ax_2+Bu_2=A^2Bu_0+ABu_1+Bu_2$

$$n. \quad k = n \quad x_n = Ax_{n-1} + Bu_{n-1} = A^{n-1}Bu_0 + \dots + ABu_{n-2} + Bu_{n-1}$$

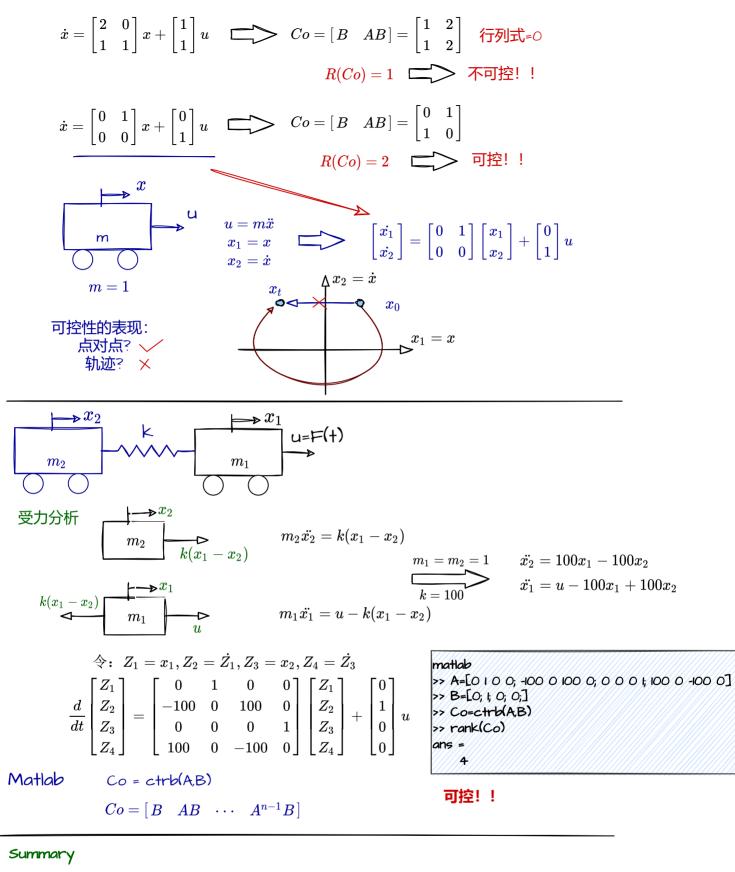
$$x_n = [B \quad AB \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}B] egin{bmatrix} u_{n-1} \ u_{n-2} \ \cdots \ u_0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 经过 n 步后, $x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n$

$$A \in R^{n imes n}$$
 若u有解 $B \in R^{n imes r}$

Co是满秩的

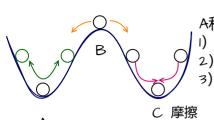
Rank(Co)=n

连续系统也一样



可控指理论可控,现实系统需要考虑物理约束

- stability (Lyapunov)

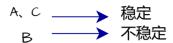


A和C的区别是有摩擦

- 2) B点偏离稳定点后,将远离 3) C点,有摩擦,偏离后最终回到C点

不严谨的说:稳定系统

离开平衡点后的反应随时间 衰减,或者至少不增加



严谨的数学定义

∀: for All: 对于任意给定

∃: at least one: 存在一个

||·||: norm, 范数

Euclidean norm 欧几里得范数

 $\|x\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$

Defintion: Stability in the sense of Lyapunov

李雅普诺夫稳定性

The origin (equilibrium point at the origin) is stable in the sense of Lyapunov or simply stable if

$$orall t_0, \ orall \epsilon > 0, \ \exists \delta(t_0, \epsilon): \parallel x(t_0) \parallel < \delta(t_0, \epsilon) \ \Rightarrow orall t \geq t_0 \ \parallel x(t_0) \parallel < \epsilon$$

Defintion: Assymptotic Stability 新进稳定性

the origin is an asymptoically stable equilibrium point if it is stable and in addition:

$$\exists \delta(t_0) > 0: \quad \parallel x(t_0) \parallel < \delta(t_0) \ \Rightarrow \lim_{t o \infty} \parallel x(t) \parallel = 0$$

这两个的区别在于

-个随着时间的进行,xt的范数等于O

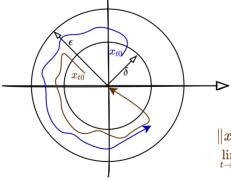
 $||x(t_0)|| < \delta(t_0,\epsilon)$

最开始在小圆内随着时间的增加,

 $\forall t > t_0 \parallel x(t_0) \parallel < \epsilon$ 它会一直在大圆以内

2-D

 $\dot{x} = f(x_1, x_2)$



 Δx_2

 $\|x(t_0)\| < \delta(t_0,\epsilon)$ $\lim_{t o\infty}\parallel x(t)\parallel=0$

最开始在小圆内随着时间的增加, 时间趋向无穷,它会回到平衡点

线性时不变系统 LTI 参考 Phase Portait

判断A矩阵的特征值 $\dot{x} = Ax$

Stability	$\lambda = a + bi$	
Stable Lyapunov	所有的特征值只有" 非正 "的实部	$a \leq 0$
Stable Assymptotic	所有的特征值只有" <mark>负</mark> "的实部	a < 0
Unstable	所有的特征值只要有一个" <mark>正</mark> "的实部	(///a/>/0///

Nonlinear System "非线性系统"

第一方法是求解微分方程的方法

第二方法不需要求微分方程,就可以判断系统稳定性

第二方法 直接方法

2nd Method Direct method

$$\dot{x} = f(x)$$
 x=O是平衡点

如果我们能找到李雅普诺夫函数人满足

$$(i)V_{(0)} = 0$$

$$(ii)V_{(x)}\geq 0$$
 in D- $\{{
m O}\}$ 除了 ${
m o}$ 的所有定义域之内

$$(iii)\dot{V}_{(x)}\leq 0$$
 in D- $\{{\it O}\}$

$$\longrightarrow$$
 $x = 0$ stable

如果
$$(i)V_{(0)}=0$$

$$(ii)V_{(x)}>0$$
 in D- $\{{\it O}\}$ 除了 ${\it O}$ 的所有定义域之内

$$(iii)\dot{V}_{(x)} < 0$$
 in D- $\{0\}$

$$\longrightarrow$$
 $x = 0$ Assymptotic Stable

PSD 半正定除0外,都是大于等于0的

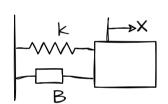
definite

NSD 半负定

negative

PD 正定

ND 负定



LTI

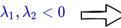
$$m\ddot{x} + B\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

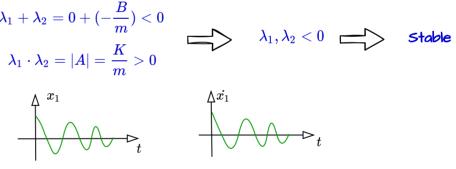
$$egin{bmatrix} \dot{Z}_1 \ \dot{Z}_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ -rac{k}{m} & -rac{B}{m} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} Z_1 \ Z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

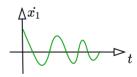
$$Fixed: Z_1 = Z_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 + (-rac{B}{m}) < 0$$
 $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = |A| = rac{K}{} > 0$









Nonlinear

李雅普诺夫第二方法

假设弹簧 $f_k = kx^3$

. $m\ddot{x}+B\dot{x}+kx^3=0$

设
$$V=rac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2+rac{1}{4}kx^4$$

₹ Guess a V is ART!!

$$V_{(0)}=0$$

$$V_{(x)}>0$$
 in D- $\{_{\mathcal{O}}\}$ 即 $x,\dot{x}
eq 0$ $V:PD$

 $\dot{V}=m\dot{x}\ddot{x}+kx^{3}\dot{x}$

$$ightharpoonup = m\dot{x}(-rac{kx^3}{m}-rac{B\dot{x}}{m})+kx^3\dot{x}$$

$$=-kx^3\dot{x}-B\dot{x}^2+kx^3\dot{x}$$

$$=-B\dot{x}^2$$

$$\dot{V} < 0, ND$$



Linear Controller Design 线性控制器设计

Open Loop 开环

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

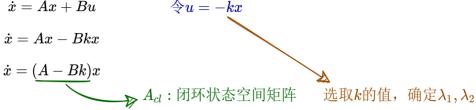
A的特征值 λ_i 决定系统表现,稳定性

Closed Loop 闭环 Input

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

 $\dot{x} = Ax - Bkx$

$$\dot{x} = (\underline{A - Bk})x$$



E.X

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

① Open loop
$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 3) = 0$ $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 3 > 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 不稳定

② Close loop
$$u=-kx=\begin{bmatrix} -k_1 & -k_2 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$egin{aligned} \dot{x} &= egin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} -k_1 & -k_2 \end{bmatrix} x \ &= egin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x + egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \ -k_1 & -k_2 \end{bmatrix} x = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \ -k_1 & 3-k_2 \end{bmatrix} x \ &A_{cl} \end{aligned}$$

3 Find K1,K2

$$|\lambda I-A_{cl}|=0 \qquad egin{array}{c|c} \lambda & -2 \ k_1 & \lambda-3+k_2 \end{array} = \lambda^2+(k_2-3)\lambda+2k_1=0$$

 λ ????

- 为虚数则一定有共轭
$$\lambda = a + bi$$

$$k_2 - 3 = 2$$

$$k_1=rac{1}{2} \ k_2=5$$

$$u = \left[egin{array}{cc} -rac{1}{2} & -5 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} x_1 \ x_2 \end{array}
ight]$$

同样令
$$\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-2$$

$$u = egin{bmatrix} -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

如何选取**λ**还涉及

optimal control

引入 Cost Function

$$J=\int_{0}^{\infty}\left(x^{T}Qx+u^{T}Ru
ight) dt \hspace{1.5in}Min\left(J
ight)$$

更加看重收敛速度,在Q上面做文章。更加看重输入的值的话,就在R上面做文章

E.X

$$\dot{x} = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \qquad \quad u = - \left[-k_1 & -k_2 \,
ight] egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{x}=egin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}x+egin{bmatrix} -k_1 & -k_2 \ -k_1 & -k_2 \end{bmatrix}x=egin{bmatrix} 2-k_1 & -k_2 \ 1-k_1 & 1-k_2 \end{bmatrix}x$$

$$|\lambda I - A_{cl}| = 0 \qquad \qquad \lambda^2 + (-3 + k_1 + k_2)\lambda + 2 - k_1 - k_2 = 0$$

$$\diamondsuit \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1 \qquad \qquad = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$$

$$-3 + k_1 + k_2 = 2$$
 $2 - k_1 - k_2 = 1$

$$k_1+k_2=5 \ k_1+k_2=1$$

????求不出来

回忆: 可控性

$$Co = egin{bmatrix} B & AB \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rank(Co)=1
eq 2$$

不可控

APP, 用手指去平衡杆的游戏

- 质量为m的小球, 为了简略忽略杆的质量
- 手指可以左右移动的, 目标是平衡这个杆

Goal:
$$\phi=0$$

小球×方向的位移

$$x = L\sin(\phi) + \delta$$

线性化处理
$$\phi \rightarrow 0 \quad \sin(\phi) = \phi$$

$$x = L\phi + \delta$$

×方向的力

$$Fx=m\ddot{x}$$

$$m{\chi} F \phi = m L \ddot{\phi} + m \ddot{\delta} \, .$$

y方向的力

$$F_y=mg$$

$$F_y = mg$$

$$F=mg$$
 ②

$$mg\phi=mL\ddot{\phi}+m\ddot{\delta}$$

$$\ddot{\phi}-rac{g}{L}+rac{1}{L}\ddot{\delta}=0$$

$$\ddot{\phi}-rac{g}{L}+rac{1}{L}\ddot{\delta}=0$$

1)state space

$$x_1 = \phi$$

$$x_2=\dot{\phi}$$

$$\dot{x_1}=\dot{\phi}=x_2$$

$$egin{aligned} \dot{x_2} &= \ddot{\phi} = rac{g}{L}\phi - rac{1}{L}\ddot{\delta} \ &= rac{g}{L}x_1 - u \end{aligned}$$

 $F_x = F\sin(\phi) = F\phi$

 $F_y = F\cos(\phi) = F$

$$\diamondsuit u = rac{1}{L} \ddot{\delta}$$

$$\diamondsuit u = rac{1}{L} \ddot{\delta}$$
 输入是手控制的加速度,单位化下

$$\left[egin{array}{c} \dot{x_1} \ \dot{x_2} \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} 0 & 1 \ rac{g}{L} & 0 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} x_1 \ x_2 \end{array}
ight] + \left[egin{array}{c} 0 \ -1 \end{array}
ight] u$$

2 open loop

$$A = \left[egin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \ rac{g}{T} & 0 \end{array}
ight]$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$

$$\Box$$

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{rac{g}{L}}$$

(3)controllable?

$$Co = [B \quad AB] = egin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $Rank(Co) = 2$ 可控

④ let
$$u=-\begin{bmatrix}-k_1 & -k_2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}x_1 \\ x_2\end{bmatrix}$$
 使得 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-1$

$$\dot{x} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ rac{g}{L} & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} -k_1 & -k_2 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$egin{aligned} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ rac{g}{L} + k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} x & |\lambda I - A_{cl}| = 0 & \lambda^2 - k_2 \lambda - rac{g}{L} - k_1 = 0 \ & = \lambda^2 + 2 \lambda + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_1=-1-rac{g}{L} \ k_2=-2 \ ectherapsilon \ u=-\left[-1-rac{g}{L} -2
ight]igg[egin{array}{c} x_1 \ x_2 \end{array}igg] \ u=\left[1+rac{g}{L} & 2
ight]igg[\phi \ \dot{\phi} \end{array}
ight]$$

LQR 控制器

ear Quadratic regulator 线性二次型调节器

Open Loop $\dot{x} = A x$ state Matrix

Closed Loop
$$\dot{x}=Ax+Bu$$
 $u=-kx=egin{bmatrix}x_1\\x_2\\\dots\end{bmatrix}$

$$\dot{x} = (A - Bk)x$$
 A_{cl} : 闭环状态空间矩阵

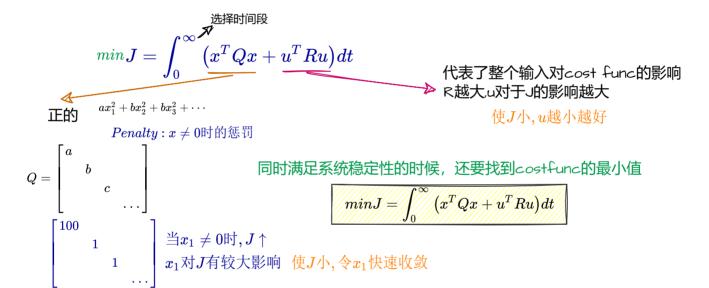
 $\dot{x} = A_{cl} x$

如何确定特征值 λ_i ??

例子

什么样的特征值才是最好的?

引入 Cost Function (目标函数,能量函数,代价函数)



$$\ddot{\phi} = rac{g}{L}\phi - rac{1}{L}\ddot{\delta}$$

$$egin{array}{c} x_1 = \phi \ x_2 = \dot{\phi} \ u = rac{1}{L} \ddot{\delta} \end{array}$$

$$egin{aligned} \dot{x_1} &= x_2 = \dot{\phi} \ \dot{x_2} &= \ddot{x_1} = \ddot{\phi} = rac{g}{L}x_1 - u \end{aligned} \qquad egin{bmatrix} \dot{x_1} \ \dot{x_2} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ rac{g}{L} & 0 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -1 \end{bmatrix} u \end{aligned}$$

$$\diamondsuit L = 1 \ g = 10$$

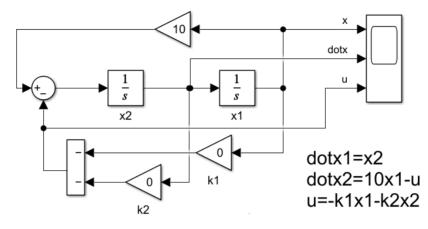
$$egin{aligned} \dot{x_1} &= x_2 \ \dot{x_2} &= 10x_1 - u \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{bmatrix} ec{x_1} \ ec{x_2} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$u=-kx=-\left[egin{array}{cc} k_1 & k_2 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} x_1 \ x_2 \end{array}
ight] =-k_1x_1-k_2x_2$$

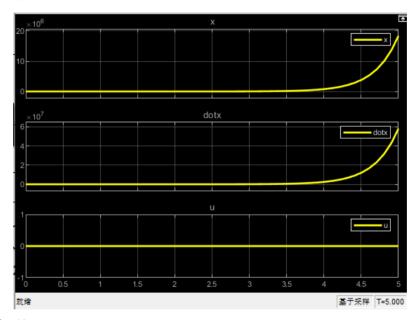
simlink搭建:

开环



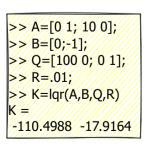
给初始位移 5(双击xi积分模块设置)

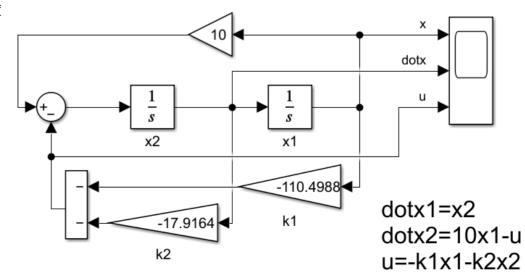
不稳定的

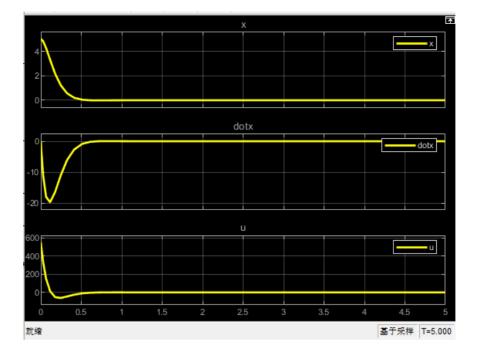


matlab使用lqr函数计算k值

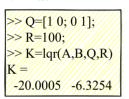
希望x(快速收敛,不关心速度 不关心输入大小



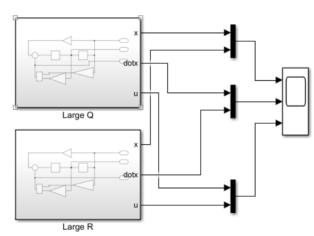




不关心×的收敛 关心输入



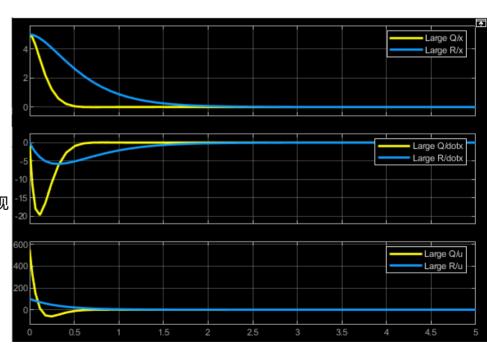
生成Subsystem做比较



明显看到, 黄线的收敛速度快过蓝线 比较输入,蓝色平和的多

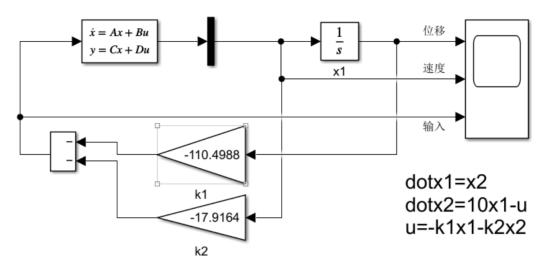
选取不同Q和R矩阵能得到系统不同的表现 侧重点不同

- 对于黄线来说,快速收敛 对于蓝线,看重能耗问题



另外:

也可以使用matlab的State-Space



参数	
A:	
[0 1;10 0]	:
B:	
[0;-1]	
C:	
[0 1]	
D:	
[0]	:
初始条件:	
0	:

Motivation:

Dynamic:

Linear Controller Design Follow a desired path

Pynamic:
$$\ddot{\phi}=rac{g}{L}\phi-rac{1}{L}\ddot{\delta}$$
 $x_1=\phi$ $x_2=\dot{\phi}$ $u=rac{1}{L}\ddot{\delta}$

states space

$$egin{aligned} L \ egin{aligned} \dot{x_1} \ \dot{x_2} \end{bmatrix} &= egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ rac{g}{L} & 0 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -1 \end{bmatrix} u \ u &= -kx = - \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

负反馈的形式,选取KIK2,使得XI,X2趋向 \bigcirc $x_1,x_2 o 0,t o \infty$

为什么是趋向于0?

open loop

$$egin{array}{lll} x_{1f}? & \dot{x_1}=0 \ x_{2f}? & \dot{x_2}=0 \end{array}$$

$$egin{aligned} x_{2f} &= 0 \ x_{1f} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

fixed point 平衡点

如果希望小球停在 $\phi = 5^{\circ}$ 时,怎么办?

设
$$x_{1d}=5\degree$$

desired value

引入error
$$e=x_{1d}-x_1$$
 目标: $e o 0, t o \infty$

$$e o 0, t o \infty$$

随时间变化
$$\dot{e}=\dot{x}_{1d}-\dot{x}_1=-\dot{x}_1=-x_2$$
 常数= \bigcirc $\dot{x}_2=rac{g}{L}x_1-u=rac{g}{L}(x_{1d}-e)-u$ $\dot{x}_{1d}-e$

新的state space

$$\left[egin{array}{c} \dot{e} \ \dot{x_2} \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} 0 & -1 \ -rac{g}{L} & 0 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} e \ x_2 \end{array}
ight] + \left[egin{array}{c} 0 \ -1 \end{array}
ight] u + \left[egin{array}{c} 0 \ rac{g}{L}x_{1d} \end{array}
ight]$$

开环平衡点:

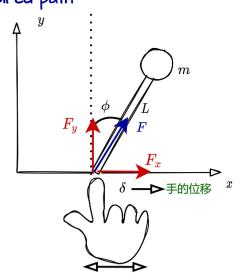
$$\dot{e}=0 \qquad \qquad x_2f=0 \ \dot{x_2}=0 \qquad \qquad e_f=x_{1d}$$

②调整平衡点

$$\Leftrightarrow u = -kx = - \left[egin{array}{cc} k_1 & k_2 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} e \ x_2 \end{array}
ight] + rac{g}{L} x_{1d}$$

$$\left[egin{array}{c} \dot{e} \ \dot{x_2} \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} 0 & -1 \ -rac{g}{L} & 0 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} e \ x_2 \end{array}
ight] + \left[egin{array}{cc} 0 \ -1 \end{array}
ight] (-\left[egin{array}{cc} k_1 & k_2 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} e \ x_2 \end{array}
ight] + rac{g}{L} x_{1d}) + \left[egin{array}{c} 0 \ rac{g}{L} x_{1d} \end{array}
ight]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{e} \ \dot{x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \ -rac{g}{L} + k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e \ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 平衡点 $\dot{e} = 0$ $\dot{x_2} = 0$



设计 k_1, k_2 . 令 $Re[eig(A_{cl})] < 0$

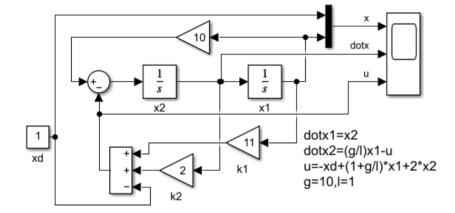
$$|\lambda I - A_{cl}| = 0$$
 $\left| egin{array}{ccc} \lambda & 1 \ rac{g}{L} - k_1 & \lambda - k_2 \end{array}
ight| = \lambda^2 - k_2 \lambda - rac{g}{L} - k_1 = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ $\left| egin{array}{ccc} (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \ \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \end{array}
ight| \stackrel{k_1}{\longleftarrow} k_2 = -2$

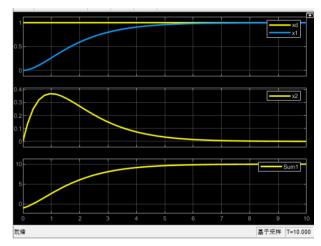
$$u = - \left[\, 1 + rac{g}{L} \quad -2 \,
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} e \ x_2 \end{array}
ight] + rac{g}{L} x_{1d}$$

将
$$e = x_{1d} - x_1$$
代入

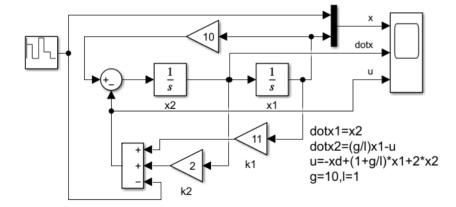
$$u=-x_d+(1+rac{g}{L})x_1+2x_2$$

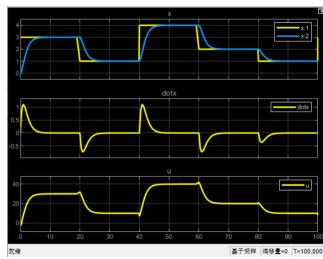
matlab simulink





跟随





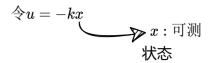
状态观测器设计 Linear Observer Design

Motivation

控制器的设计

State Feedback

 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$



如果×不可测,怎么办??

Observer 观测器

根据系统的输入和输出来估计系统的状态

$$\dot{x} = A \cancel{v} + B u$$

$$\dot{x} = A \dot{v} + B u$$
 ① $y = Cx + Du$ ②

Luenberger Observer

设 \hat{x} 为估计值, \hat{y} 为估计的输出

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(y - \hat{y})$$
 (3) Find "L" $\hat{y} = C\hat{x} + Du$ (4)

代④入③
$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + Ly - L(C\hat{x} + Du)$$

①-⑤
$$\dot{x}-\dot{\hat{x}}=Ax+Bu-(A-LC)\hat{x}-(B-LD)u-Ly$$

代入②
$$\dot{x}-\dot{\hat{x}}=Ax+Bu-(A-LC)\hat{x}-(B-LD)u-LCx-LDu$$

$$\dot{x}-\dot{\hat{x}}=(A-LC)x-(A-LC)\hat{x}=(A-LC)(x-\hat{x})$$

目标
$$e_x o 0$$
 $A-LC$ 的特征值 $< 0!!!!$ $\dot{e}_x = (A-LC)e_x$

实际上 建立新的反馈系统,使得 $e_x = x - \hat{x}
ightarrow 0$

例子

$$Z_1=x$$
 位置 可测 $Z_2=\dot{x}$ 速度 不可测 观测 $y=Z_1$ 位置 可测

$$\left[egin{array}{c} \dot{Z}_1 \ \dot{Z}_2 \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \ -rac{k}{m} & -rac{B}{m} \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} Z_1 \ Z_2 \end{array}
ight] + \left[egin{array}{c} 0 \ rac{1}{m} \end{array}
ight] u$$

$$y = \left[egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} Z_1 \ Z_2 \end{array}
ight]$$

$$egin{bmatrix} \dot{Z}_1 \ \dot{Z}_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A & 1 \ -1 & -rac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} Z_1 \ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \ y = egin{bmatrix} C \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} Z_1 \ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad extstyle extstyle$$

$$\diamondsuit L = egin{bmatrix} l_1 \ l_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A-LC=\left[egin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \ -1 & -rac{1}{2} \end{array}
ight]-\left[egin{array}{cc} l_1 \ l_2 \end{array}
ight]\left[egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \end{array}
ight]$$

$$A-LC=egin{bmatrix} -l_1 & 1 \ -1-l_2 & -rac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 求特征值 $|\lambda I-(A-LC)|=0$

求特征值
$$|\lambda I - (A - LC)| = 0$$

这里的计算有错, +写成-了 计算的特征值依然是<0, 观测器依然是收敛的

$$\lambda^2 + (l_1 - \frac{1}{2})\lambda + 1 + \frac{1}{2}l_1 + l_2 = 0 = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1$$

设
$$\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-1<0$$

$$(\lambda+1)^2=0$$
 $\lambda^2+2\lambda+1=0$

后面会有说明

$$egin{aligned} l_1 - rac{1}{2} &= 2 \ 1 + rac{1}{2} l_1 + l_2 &= 1 \end{aligned} egin{aligned} l_1 &= 2.5 \ l_2 &= -1.25 \end{aligned} \qquad L = egin{bmatrix} 2.5 \ -1.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \left[egin{array}{c} 2.5 \ -1.25 \end{array}
ight]$$

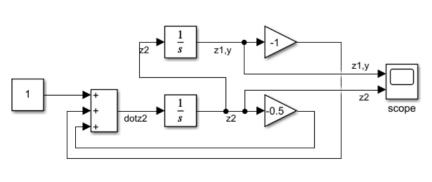
$$\dot{\hat{Z}} = (A-LC)\hat{Z} + (B-LD)u + Ly$$

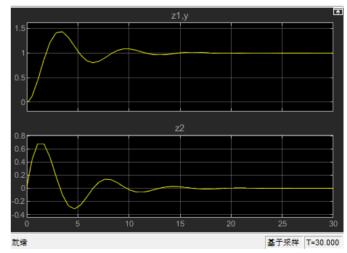
$$\dot{\hat{Z}} = egin{bmatrix} -2.5 & 1 \ 0.25 & -rac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \hat{Z} + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} u + egin{bmatrix} 2.5 \ -1.25 \end{bmatrix} y$$

simulink 仿真

开环系统仿真

$$egin{bmatrix} \dot{ar{Z}}_1 \ \dot{ar{Z}}_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ -1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} Z_1 \ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \qquad \quad y = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} Z_1 \ Z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



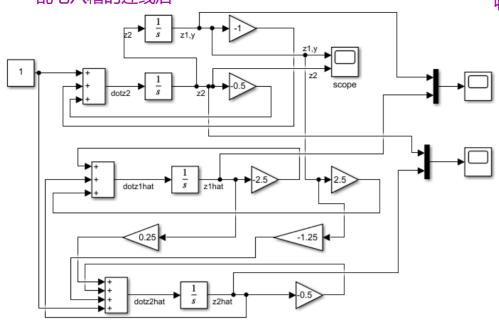


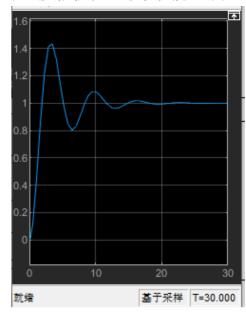
加入观测器仿真

$$\dot{\hat{Z}} = egin{bmatrix} -2.5 & 1 \ 0.25 & -rac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \hat{Z} + egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} u + egin{bmatrix} 2.5 \ -1.25 \end{bmatrix} y$$

乱七八糟的连线后

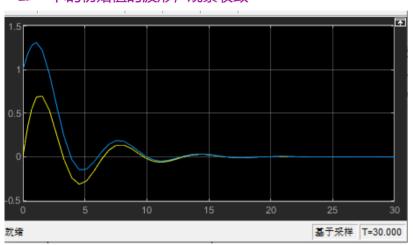
收敛速度很快, 观察和实际重合

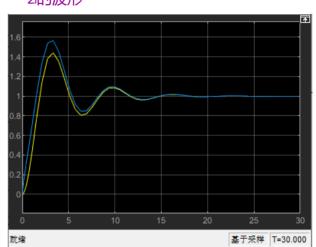




z2一个的初始值的波形,观察收敛

≥的波形





Advanced 控制理论

矩阵特征值的一个性质, 一个错误说起

上个视频中, 计算特征值的一个计算错误

 $A-LC=\left[egin{array}{cc} -l_1 & 1 \ -1-l_2 & -rac{1}{2} \end{array}
ight]$

选取合适的特征值

$$\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-1<0$$

$$(\lambda+1)^2=0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$|\lambda I - (A-LC)| = 0$$

$$\left|egin{array}{cc} \lambda & 1 \ rac{g}{L}-k_1 & \lambda-k_2 \end{array}
ight|=(\lambda+l_1)(\lambda+rac{1}{2})=\lambda^2+(\underline{l_1+rac{1}{2}})\lambda+1+rac{1}{2}l_1+l_2=0$$

上个视频计算错误,+写成了-

$$egin{aligned} l_1 &= 2.5 \ l_2 &= -1.25 \end{aligned}$$
 错误

用了错误的值,在仿真的时候,还是得出了相对正确的结果

这个错误的值,依然保证了A-LC这个矩阵的特征值还是负的,保证了状态观测器收敛的

$$A-LC=egin{bmatrix} -2.5 & 1 \ 0.25 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

很快可以判断

$$\lambda_1,\lambda_2<0$$

矩阵的—个特性

$$A_{n imes n} = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n = tr(A) \\ \lambda_1 imes \lambda_2 imes \cdots imes \lambda_n = |A| \ & \lambda_1 imes \lambda_2 imes \cdots imes \lambda_n = |A| \ & \lambda_1 imes \lambda_2 imes \cdots imes \lambda_n = |A| \ & \lambda_1 imes \lambda_2 imes \cdots imes \lambda_n = |A| \ & \lambda_1 imes \lambda_2 imes \cdots imes \lambda_n = |A| \ & ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \ & ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \ & ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \ & x_1 + x_2 = -rac{b}{a} \ & x_1 imes x_2 = -rac{b}{a} \ & x_1 imes x_2 = rac{c}{a} \ & x_1 imes x_2 = -3 \ & x_1 imes x_2 = 1.25 - 0.25 = 1 \ & x_1 imes x_2 = 1.25 + 0.25 = 1 \ & x_1 imes x_$$

 λ_1, λ_2 同号,必定都小于零

二阶矩阵的一个快速判断的技巧

Observability

Separation Principle

可观测性

分离原理

回忆

Observer 观测器

 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$

当x不可测的时候,设 \hat{x} 为估计值

$$\diamondsuit \qquad \dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu {+} L(y - \hat{y})$$

(1)

$$L = \left|egin{array}{c} l_1 \ l_2 \ \dots \end{array}
ight|$$

$$\hat{y} = C\hat{x} + Du$$

(2)

$$e_x = x - \hat{x}$$

(3)

①, ②, ③合并
$$\dot{e}_x = (A-LC)e_x$$

$$\dot{e}_x = (A-LC)e_x$$



目标 $e_x o 0$ 特征值实部小于 \circ

是否所有的系统都是可以观测的?

定义: 如果一个系统可观测

$$O = egin{bmatrix} C \ CA \ \dots \ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $Rank(O) = n$ 满秩的矩阵

推导可参考可控性

e.g.

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

$$A = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CA = egin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y= egin{bmatrix} -1 & 1\end{bmatrix}x$$

$$C = egin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O = \left[egin{array}{c} C \ CA \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} -1 & 1 \ 2 & -2 \end{array}
ight] \qquad \qquad Rank(O) = 1$$



不可观测!!

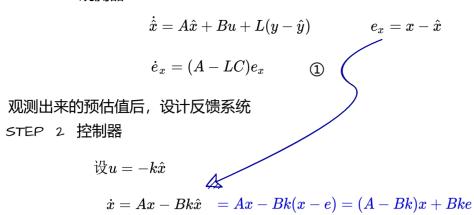
观测器+控制器

 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ 系统:可控+可观测

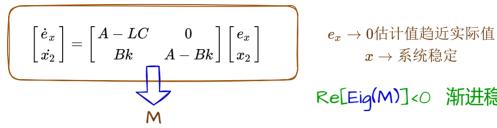
y = Cx + Du

×不可测量

STEP I 观测器



由①&②



Re[Eiq(M)]<O 新进稳定

对于一个三角矩阵,M的特征值就是A-LC和A-Bk的特征值

$$|\lambda I - M| = 0$$
 $\left| egin{array}{ccc} \lambda - (A - LC) & 0 \ Bk & \lambda - (A - Bk) \end{array} \right| = 0$

分离原理控制器和观测器分开了

$$[\lambda I - (A - LC)][\lambda I - (A - Bk)] = 0$$

$$\text{Re[Eig(A-LC)]} < 0 \qquad \text{Re[Eig(A-BK)]} < 0$$



Observer faster than Controller! 我们希望

现代控制理论串讲

State-Space Rep

state
$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$
 input output $y = Cx + Du$

状态空间方程->拉普拉斯变换

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$
 $SX_{(S)} = AX_{(S)} + BU_{(S)}$ $(SI - A) X_{(S)} = BU_{(S)}$ $X_{(S)} = (SI - A)^{-1}BU_{(S)}$ $Y_{(S)} = CX_{(S)} + DU_{(S)}$ $Y_{(S)} = C(SI - A)^{-1}BU_{(S)} + DU_{(S)}$ $G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = C(SI - A)^{-1}B + D$



 λ 判断系统的表现的原因:

$$egin{aligned} x_1 &= C_{11} e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_{12} e^{\lambda_2 t} + \cdots \ x_2 &= C_{21} e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_{22} e^{\lambda_2 t} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

特征值 λ

 $\dot{x} = Ax$

根据这个就可以判断系统的稳定性

它将决定系统的稳定性, 和系统的表现

$$Re(\lambda_i) < 0$$

$$t o \infty, x_i o 0$$

$$Re(\lambda_i) > 0$$

$$t o \infty, x_i o \infty$$

$$I_m
eq 0$$

$$e^{(a+bi)t} = e^{at} \cdot e^{ibt}$$

欧拉公式: $e^{it} = \cos t + i \sin t$

指数函数的图像

振动

CloseLoop

引入反馈系统 u = -kx

$$\dot{x} = Ax - Bkx$$
 $\dot{x} = (A - Bk)x$

 A_{cl} : 闭环系统矩阵

只需要让这个矩阵的特征值小于O, 通过设计不同的k来控制这个矩阵的特征值 LQR

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

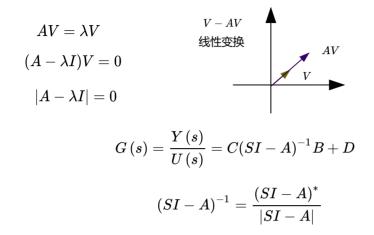
 $x - \hat{x} = e_x$

$$\hat{y} = C\hat{x} + Du$$
 我们使得 $A - LC$ 的特征值 $< 0!!!!$ $\dot{e}_x = (A - LC)e_x$

$$\dot{e}_x = (A-LC)e_x \ \dot{x} = (A-Bk)\hat{x}$$

整个重点,在如何设计使得 $\lambda < 0$

如何求一个特征值



|SI-A|=0 医是A的特征值也是极点

在传递函数中求极点,就相当于在矩阵中求特征值