

3.5

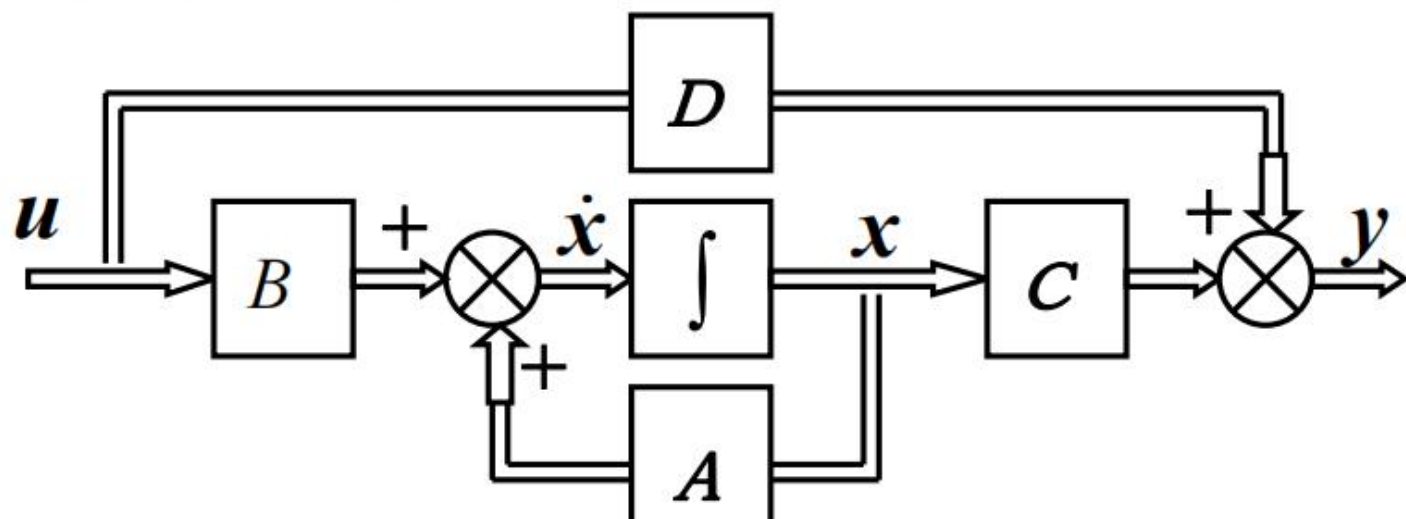
组合系统的状态空间 描述及传递函数矩阵

[内容]: 组合系统的动态方程及传递函数阵的求法

子系统 Σ_1 的动态方程为:
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u_1 \\ y_1 = C_1 x_1 + D_1 u_1 \end{cases}$$
 传递函数阵: $G_1(s)$

子系统 Σ_2 的动态方程为:
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 u_2 \\ y_2 = C_2 x_2 + D_2 u_2 \end{cases}$$
 传递函数阵: $G_2(s)$

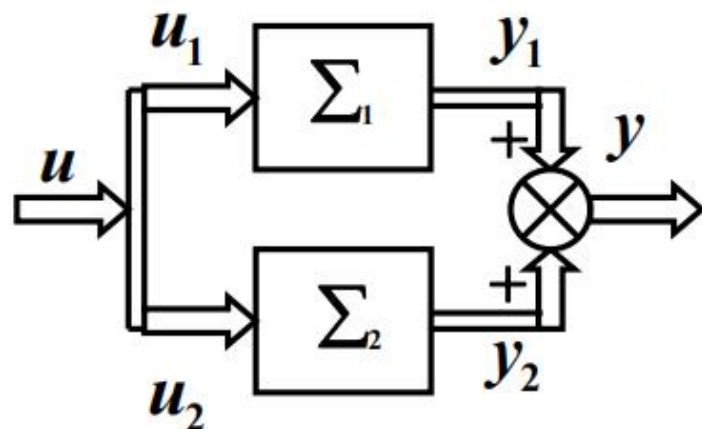
子系统的模拟结构图如下:



组合系统状态空间表达式求法:

- 1) 用前面讲述的方法, 画结构图列写 $\Sigma(A, B, C, D)$
- 2) 用子系统状态求组合系统状态, 涉及分块矩阵内容。

□ 两个子系统并联联接时:



则有:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= A_1 x_1 + B_1 u \\ \dot{x}_2 &= A_2 x_2 + B_2 u \\ y &= y_1 + y_2 = C_1 x_1 + D_1 u + C_2 x_2 + D_2 u\end{aligned}$$

1、状态空间表达式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + (D_1 + D_2)u$$

2、传递函数阵为:

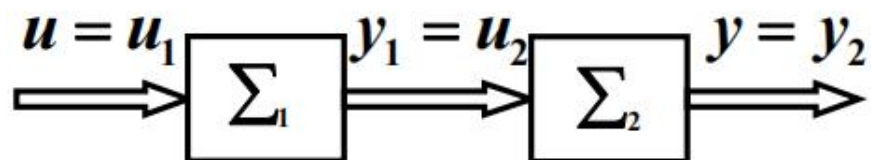
$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D \quad \text{分块对角阵性质}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} (sI - A_1)^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (sI - A_2)^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} + D_1 + D_2$$

$$= C_1(sI - A_1)^{-1}B_1 + D_1 + C_2(sI - A_2)^{-1}B_2 + D_2 = G_1(s) + G_2(s)$$

[结论]: 当两系统并联时, 组合系统的传递函数阵等于各子系统传递函数阵之和。

□ 两个子系统串联联接时:



子系统串联的前提:

$$\dim(u_2) = \dim(y_1)$$

则有: $\dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u$

$$\dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 y_1 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 C_1 x_1 + B_2 D_1 u$$

$$y = y_2 = C_2 x_2 + D_2 y_1 = C_2 x_2 + D_2 C_1 x_1 + D_2 D_1 u$$

1、状态空间表达式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ B_2 C_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 D_1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} D_2 C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + D_2 D_1 u$$

2、传递函数阵为:

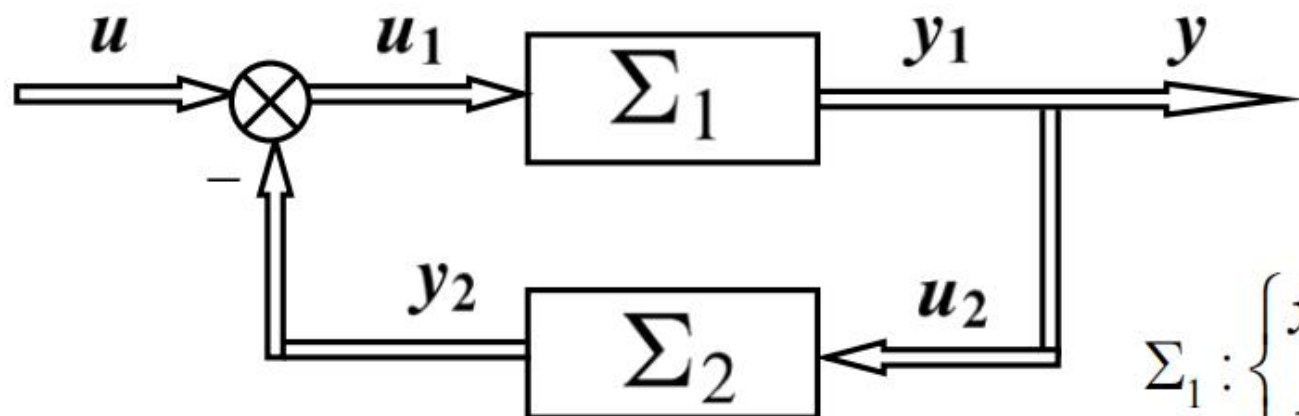
$$\begin{aligned}\underline{G}(s) &= \begin{bmatrix} D_2 C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \left(sI - \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ B_2 C_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 D_1 \end{bmatrix} + D_2 D_1 \\&= \begin{bmatrix} D_2 C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (sI_1 - A_1)^{-1} & 0 \\ (sI_2 - A_2)^{-1} B_2 C_1 (sI_1 - A_1)^{-1} & (sI_2 - A_2)^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 D_1 \end{bmatrix} + D_2 D_1 \\&= [C_2 (sI - A_2)^{-1} B_2 + D_2] \cdot [C_1 (sI - A_1)^{-1} B_1 + D_1] \\&= G_2(s) \cdot G_1(s)\end{aligned}$$

回顾：分块矩阵求逆 $D = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$

[结论]: 当两系统串联时，组合系统的传递函数阵等于后一子系统的传递函数阵乘以前一子系统的传递函数阵。

由于矩阵左右乘不等，注意顺序。

3 反馈 系统如图



(1) 动态反馈

特点: $y = y_1 = u_2, u_1 = u - y_2$

$$\Sigma_1: \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u_1 \\ y_1 = C_1 x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Sigma_2: \begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 u_2 \\ y_2 = C_2 x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 (u - C_2 x_2) = A_1 x_1 - B_1 C_2 x_2 + B_1 u \\ \dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 u_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 C_1 x_1 = B_2 C_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 \\ y = y_1 = C_1 x_1 \end{cases}$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & -B_1C_2 \\ B_2C_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$
$$y = [C_1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

组合系统传递函数:

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= [C_1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} sI_1 - A_1 & B_1C_2 \\ -B_2C_1 & sI_2 - A_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [C_1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = C_1 F_{11} B_1 \\ &= G_1(s) - G(s) G_2(s) G_1(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\longrightarrow G(s) = G_1(s) [I + G_2(s) G_1(s)]^{-1}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & -B_1C_2 \\ B_2C_1 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$y = (C_1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而系统的传递函数阵为：

$$W(s) = (C_1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} sI - A_1 & B_1C_2 \\ -B_2C_1 & sI - A_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

这里又遇到分块求逆的问题，假定：

$$\begin{pmatrix} sI - A_1 & B_1C_2 \\ -B_2C_1 & sI - A_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

故有：

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A_1 & B_1 C_2 \\ -B_2 C_1 & sI - A_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

从而得：

$$F_{11}(sI - A_1) - F_{12}B_2C_1 = I$$

$$F_{11}B_1C_2 + F_{12}(sI - A_2) = 0$$

由上两式解得：

$$F_{11}(sI - A_1) = I + F_{12}B_2C_1 = I - F_{11}B_1C_2(sI - A_2)^{-1}B_2C_1$$

即

$$F_{11} = (sI - A_1)^{-1} - F_{11}B_1C_2(sI - A)^{-1}B_2C_1(sI - A)^{-1}$$

于是:

$$\begin{aligned}W(s) &= (C_1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 F_{11} B_1 \\&= C_1 (sI - A_1)^{-1} B_1 - C_1 F_{11} B_1 C_2 (sI - A_2)^{-1} B_2 C_1 \\(sI - A_1)^{-1} B_1 &= W_1(s) - W(s) W_2(s) W_1(s)\end{aligned}$$

所以有:

$$W(s) = W_1(s) [I + W_2(s) W_1(s)]^{-1}$$

同理也可求得:

$$W(s) = [I + W_1(s) W_2(s)]^{-1} W_1(s)$$

(2) 静态反馈

闭环系统状态空间描述为:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B(u - Hy) = (A - BHC)x + Bu$$

$$y = Cx$$

闭环系统传递矩阵为:

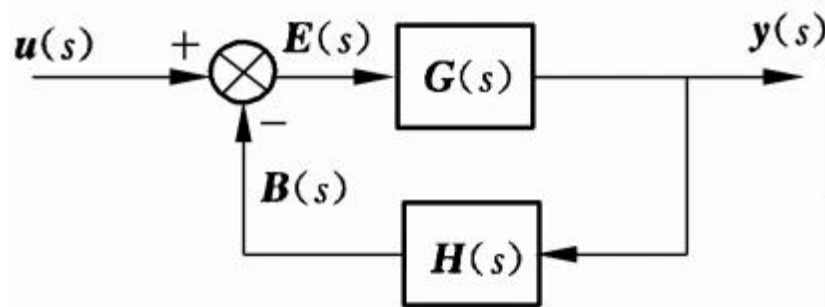
$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= [I + G_1(s)G_2(s)]^{-1} G_1(s) \\ &= G_1(s)[I + HG_1(s)]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

闭环系统传递函数矩阵

$$E(s) = u(s) - B(s)$$

$$B(s) = H(s)y(s) = H(s)G(s)E(s)$$

$$y(s) = [I + G(s)H(s)]^{-1} G(s)u(s)$$



于是闭环系统的传递矩阵为

$$G_H(s) = [I + G(s)H(s)]^{-1} G(s)$$

或

$$G_H(s) = G(s)[I + H(s)G(s)]^{-1}$$