第二周作业参考答案

习题七

7-9、7-10(a)(c)、7-12(a)、7-15、7-17

 $G(z)=rac{Y(z)}{U(z)}=rac{z+1}{z^2-1.4z+0.48}$,其中输入为单位阶跃函数,求 $y^{(\infty)}$ 。

解: 因为
$$G(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^2-1.4z+0.48} = \frac{z+1}{(z-0.6)(z-0.8)}$$
 , $U(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

$$(1-z^{-1})Y(z) = (1-z^{-1})U(z)\frac{z+1}{z^2-1.4z+0.48} = (1-z^{-1})\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}\frac{z+1}{(z-0.6)(z-0.8)}$$

 $y(\infty) = \lim_{z \to 1} (1-z^{-1})Y(z) = \frac{2}{1-1.4+0.48} = 25$ 极点均小于 1,故可以用终值定理:

7-10 求下列系统的脉冲传递函数。

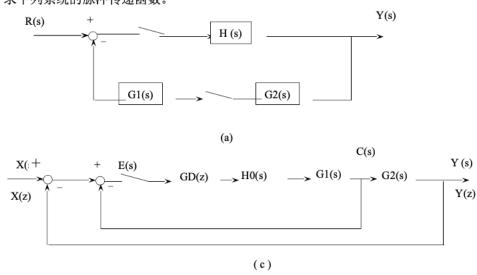


图 7-53 题 7-10 的离散系统图

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{H(z)}{1 + G_1(z) \cdot G_2 H(z)}$$

解: (a) 根据采样开关的位置得:

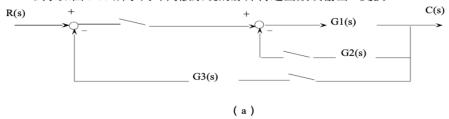
(c)
$$Y(z) = G_2 G_1 H_0(z) G_D(z) E(z)$$
 (1)
$$E(z) = X(z) - G_2 G_1 H_0(z) G_D(z) E(z) - G_1 H_0(z) G_D(z) E(z)$$

$$E(z) = \frac{X(z)}{1 + G_D(z)H_0G_1(z) + G_D(z)H_0G_1G_2(z)}$$

代入(1)式:

$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{G_D(z)H_0G_1G_2(z)}{1 + G_D(z)H_0G_1(z) + G_D(z)H_0G_1G_2(z)}$$

7-12 试求如图 7-55 所示闭环离散系统的脉冲传递函数或输出 z 变换。



解: 图 (a) 先内环,再外环。
$$G(z) = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z) + G_1(z) \cdot G_3(z)}$$

7-15 已知连续状态方程如下,采样周期为T秒,求其离散状态方程。

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \qquad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$G(T) = e^{AT} = L^{-1} [(sI - A)^{-1}]_T = L^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} \right\}_T = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} \right\}_T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(T) = \int_0^T e^{At} \cdot B \cdot dt = \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} dt = \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{bmatrix} T^2 \\ 2 \\ T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) + \begin{bmatrix} T^2 / 2 \\ T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}(k)$$

故,所求的离散状态方程为:

7-17 已知离散状态方程如下,求脉冲传递函数 $G(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)}$ 。

$$\begin{split} x(k+1) = & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k) &, & y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(k) &. \\ G(z) = & C(zI - A)^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} z - 1 & -1 \\ 0 & z - 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \vdots \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \begin{bmatrix} z - 1 & 1 \\ 0 & z - 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{z+1}{2(z-1)^2} = \frac{z+1}{2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \end{split}$$