

线性系统理论习题答案

习题 1

1. 解: a) 由电路学知识得

$$e(t) = iR + u_c + Li, u_c = \frac{1}{C} \int idt.$$

设 $x_1 = u_c, x_2 = i, u = e(t), y = i$, 则

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{C} i = \frac{1}{C} x_2,$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{L} (e(t) - iR - u_c) = -\frac{R}{L} x_2 - \frac{1}{L} x_1 + \frac{1}{L} u, \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} u, \\ y = [0 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } u_{C_1} = \frac{1}{C_1} \int idt, u_{C_1} = x_1, u_{C_2} = \frac{1}{C_2} \int idt, u_{C_2} = x_2,$$

$$e(t) = iR + u_{C_1} + u_{C_2}, u = e(t), u = u_{C_1} + u_{C_2}, y = u_c.$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1 R} & -\frac{1}{C_1 R} \\ -\frac{1}{C_2 R} & -\frac{1}{C_2 R} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_1 R} \\ \frac{1}{C_2 R} \end{bmatrix} u, \\ y = [1 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

2. 解: 由电路学知识得

$$e(t) = iR + Li + V_c, V_c = \frac{1}{C} \int idt.$$

设 $x_1 = i, x_2 = V_c, u = e(t), y = V_c$, 则

$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{i} = -\frac{R}{L} i - \frac{1}{L} V_c + \frac{1}{L} e(t) = -\frac{R}{L} x_1 - \frac{1}{L} x_2 + \frac{1}{L} u,$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{C} i = \frac{1}{C} x_1. \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u, \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

3. 解: 由电路学知识得

$$i_3 = i_1 + i_{C_2} \quad ①$$

$$i_2 = i_3 + i_{C_1} \quad ②$$

$$V_{C_1} = \frac{1}{C_1} \int i_{C_1} dt = i_3 R_3 + V_{C_2} \quad ③$$

$$V_{C_2} = \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_{C_2} dt = i_1 R_1 + u_1 \quad ④$$

$$u_2 = i_2 R_2 + V_{C_1} \quad ⑤$$

由①-⑤得

$$\begin{aligned} i_{C_1} = i_2 - i_3 &= \frac{1}{R_2} (u_2 - V_{C_1}) - \frac{1}{R_3} (V_{C_1} - V_{C_2}) \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_3}\right) V_{C_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} V_{C_2} + \frac{1}{R_2} u_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_{C_2} = i_3 - i_1 &= \frac{1}{R_3} (V_{C_1} - V_{C_2}) - \frac{1}{R_1} (V_{C_2} - u_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{R_3} V_{C_1} + \left(-\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_3}\right) V_{C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1} u_1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{V}_{C_1} = \frac{1}{C_1} i_{C_1}, \quad \dot{V}_{C_2} = \frac{1}{C_2} i_{C_2},$$

设 $V_{C_1} = x_1$, $V_{C_2} = x_2$, $y = \begin{bmatrix} V_{C_1} \\ V_{C_2} \end{bmatrix}$, $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1 R_2} - \frac{1}{C_1 R_3} & \frac{1}{C_1 R_3} \\ \frac{1}{C_2 R_3} & -\frac{1}{C_2 R_3} - \frac{1}{C_2 R_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C_1 R_2} \\ \frac{1}{C_2 R_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. 解: 对方程 $\ddot{y} - y = \dot{u} + u$ 两边作拉氏变换得:

$$(s^2 - 1)y(s) = (s + 1)u(s)$$

令 $u(s) = (s^2 - 1)z(s)$, $y(s) = (s + 1)z(s)$, 则

$$u(t) = \ddot{z} - z, y(t) = \dot{z} + z.$$

设 $x_1 = z, x_2 = \dot{z}$, 则

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u, y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

5. 解: $\ddot{y} + 6\dot{y} + 11y = 6u$,

令 $x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}, x_3 = \ddot{y}$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} u, \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

6. 解: (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$|sI - A| = \begin{vmatrix} s-1 & -1 \\ 0 & s-1 \end{vmatrix} = (s-1)^2,$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \begin{pmatrix} s-1 & 1 \\ 0 & s-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s-1} & \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s-1} & \\ & \frac{1}{s-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|sI - A| = \begin{vmatrix} s-2 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & s-3 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & s-2 \end{vmatrix} = s^3 - 7s^2 + 10s - 4,$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^3 - 7s^2 + 10s - 4} \begin{pmatrix} s^2 - 5s + 4 & 3s - 4 & s \\ s - 1 & s^2 - 4s + 3 & s - 1 \\ s - 1 & 2s - 1 & s^2 - 5s + 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

7. 解: (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = (0 \quad 0 \quad 1).$

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= C(sI - A)^{-1}B = (0 \quad 0 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & s+3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & s-3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^3 - 7s - 6} (0 \quad 0 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} s^2 - 9 & s - 3 & 0 \\ -2s + 6 & s^2 - 3s & 0 \\ -s - 5 & s - 1 & s^2 + 3s + 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{2s^2 + 7s + 3}{s^3 - 7s - 6}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = (1 \quad 1 \quad 1).$

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= C(sI - A)^{-1}B = (1 \quad 1 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & s & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & s+2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^3 + 2s + s + 3} (1 \quad 1 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} s^2 + 2s + 1 & s + 2 & 1 \\ -3 & s^2 + 2s & s \\ -3s & -s - 3 & s^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^3 + 2s + s + 3} (2s^2 - 1 \quad 2s^2 + 3s) \end{aligned}$$

8. 解: $G(s) = \frac{C_1 s^{n-1} + \cdots + C_{n-1} s + C_n}{s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} s + a_n} + C_0.$

9. 证明类似定理 1.4, 此处略.

$$10. \text{ 解: } e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = L^{-1}\left[\begin{pmatrix} s & -1 \\ 2 & s+3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}\right]$$

$$= L^{-1}\left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} & \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} & \frac{-1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{pmatrix}\right]$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ -2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ -2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-\tau} - e^{-2\tau} & e^{-\tau} - e^{-2\tau} \\ -2e^{-\tau} + 2e^{-2\tau} & 2e^{-2\tau} - e^{-\tau} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ 2e^{-2t} - e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} + e^{-t} \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 2e^{-\tau} \\ -4 + 4e^{-\tau} \end{pmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (4t-1)e^{-t} + e^{-2t} \\ (3-4t)e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$11. \text{ 解: } e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & te^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}, \quad u(t) = 1, \quad t \geq 0, .$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

$$= e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{At}Bu(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & te^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} e^{-\tau} & \tau e^{-\tau} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\tau} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-2\tau} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1+te^{-t} \\ 1+e^{-t} \\ 2-e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$12. \text{ 解: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad |sI - A| = \begin{vmatrix} s & 1 \\ -4 & s \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + 4$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
&= [1 \quad t \quad 0] \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} -a\tau \sin \omega \tau \\ a \sin \omega \tau \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} d\tau \\
&= [1 \quad t \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{a}{\omega} t \cos \omega t - \frac{a}{\omega^2} \sin \omega t \\ -\frac{a}{\omega} \cos \omega t + \frac{a}{\omega} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{a}{\omega} t - \frac{a}{\omega^2} \sin \omega t.
\end{aligned}$$

14. 解: 解法一 做 z 变换: $Z(k) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$, 求得 $x(z)$.

解法二 递推方法:

$$\begin{cases} x(k+2) + 2x(k+1) + x(k) = k & (1) \\ x(k+3) + 2x(k+2) + x(k+1) = k+1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) - (1) \Rightarrow$$

$$x(k+3) + x(k+2) - x(k+1) - x(k) = 1, \text{ 即}$$

$$x(k+3) + x(k+2) - \frac{k+2}{2} = x(k+1) + x(k) - \frac{k}{2}.$$

$$k = 2l \quad x(2l+1) + x(2l) - l = x(1) + x(0) - 0 = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$k = 2l+1 \quad x(2l+2) + x(2l+1) - \frac{1}{2} - l = x(2) + x(1) - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad (4)$$

$$(3) - (4) \Rightarrow x(2l) = 0.$$

$$\text{由 (3) 得: } x(2l+3) + x(2l+2) - l - 1 = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$(5) - (4) \Rightarrow x(2l+1) = 0.$$

15 解: 解法一

$$\text{设 } x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \\ x_3(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y(k) \\ y(k+1) \\ y(k+2) \end{bmatrix}, \quad u(k) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1(k) \\ u_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u(k) \\ u(k+1) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1(k+1) &= x_2(k), \\
 x_2(k+1) &= x_3(k), \\
 x_3(k+1) &= -2x_2(k) - 3x_3(k) + 2u_2(k) + 3u_1(k), \\
 y(k) &= x_2(k).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} u(k),$$

$$y(k) = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0] x(k).$$

解法二 作 z 变换:

$$z^2 y(z) + 3zy(z) + 2y(z) = 2zu(z) + 3u(z),$$

$$\frac{y(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{2z+3}{z^2+3z+2}.$$

$$\text{令 } y(z) = (2z+3)x(z), \quad u(z) = (z^2+3z+2)x(z),$$

$$x(k) = x_1(k), \quad x(k+1) = x_2(k), \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k),$$

$$y(k) = [3 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix}.$$

16. 解: $e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则

$$G = e^{AT} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H = \int_0^2 e^{At} B dt = \int_0^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} dt = \int_0^2 \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{则}$$

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u(k).$$

17. 解: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $T = 1$,

$$e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s-2}) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s-2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$G = e^{AT} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) \\ 0 & e^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3.1945 \\ 0 & 7.3891 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H = \int_0^T e^{At} B dt = \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4}(2T + 1 - e^{2T}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(e^{2T} - 1) \end{bmatrix} \bigg|_{T=1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0973 \\ 3.1946 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k),$$

$$y(k) = Cx(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(k).$$

习题 2

3. 设 $x_0 \in X_C$, 证明在任意控制 $u(t)$ 作用下, 自 x_0 出发的轨线 $x(t)$ 上的任一点均属于 X_C .

$$\text{证: } x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau,$$

$$\text{因为 } I = e^{At}x_0 = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \alpha_j(t)A^j x_0 \in X_C$$

$$II = \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau = \int_0^t \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \alpha_j(t-\tau)A^j Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} A^j B \int_0^t \alpha_j(t-\tau)u(\tau)d\tau \in X_C$$

所以 $x(t) \in X_C$.

补充: $x_0 \in X_{NC}$, 不一定 $x(t) \in X_{NC}$.

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } X_C = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{NC} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$I = e^{At}x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{显然 } \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in X_C, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin X_C, \text{ 故 } I \notin X_C, \text{ 又 } II \in X_C, \text{ 因此 } I + II \notin X_C.$$

4. 证明: 设 $u^0(t)$ 为任一将 x_0 导引到原点的控制, 则

$$x_0 = -\int_0^T e^{-At}Bu^*(t)dt \quad ①$$

$$x_0 = -\int_0^T e^{-At}Bu^0(t)dt \quad ②$$

$$\text{②-①得 } 0 = \int_0^T e^{-At}B(u^*(t) - u^0(t))dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -z_0^T \int_0^T e^{-At}B(u^*(t) - u^0(t))dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \int_0^T u^{*T}(t)(u^*(t) - u^0(t))dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^T u^{*T}u^*(t)dt = \int_0^T u^{*T}(t)u^0(t)dt \quad ③$$

另外由

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^T \|u^0(t) - u^*(t)\|^2 dt \geq 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \int_0^T (u^0(t) - u^*(t))(u^0(t) - u^*(t)) dt \\
 & = \int_0^T u^{0T}(t) u^0(t) dt - \int_0^T u^{*T}(t) u^0(t) dt - \int_0^T u^{0T}(t) u^*(t) dt + \int_0^T u^{*T}(t) u^*(t) dt \\
 & = \int_0^T u^{0T}(t) u^0(t) dt - \int_0^T u^{0T}(t) u^*(t) dt \\
 & = \int_0^T u^{0T}(t) u^0(t) dt - \int_0^T u^{*T}(t) u^*(t) dt \geq 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \int_0^T u^{0T}(t) u^0(t) dt \geq \int_0^T u^{*T}(t) u^*(t) dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, $u^*(t)$ 导引下 $I = \int_0^T u^T(t) u(t) dt$ 最小, 称之为极小能量控制.

5. 解: (1) 记电容两端电压为 $V(t)$, 则

$$V = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt, \quad i(t) > 0 \text{ 充电}, \quad i(t) < 0 \text{ 放电}.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} i(t), \text{ 即}$$

$$\dot{V} = AV + Bi, \quad A = 0, \quad B = \frac{1}{C},$$

其中 V 为状态, $i(t)$ 为控制, $V(0) = V_0$.

能控 Gram 阵 $W_c[0, T] = \int_0^T e^{-At} B (e^{-At} B)^T dt = \frac{T}{C^2}$, 系统完全能控.

$$\text{由 } V_0 = W_c[0, T] z_0 = \frac{T}{C^2} z_0 \text{ 得 } z_0 = \frac{C^2}{T} V_0.$$

$$\text{取 } i^*(t) = -(e^{At} B)^T z_0 = -\frac{1}{C} \frac{C^2}{T} V_0 = -\frac{CV_0}{T} \text{ (阶跃输入)}.$$

(2) 设 $i^0(t) = kt$ (斜坡输入),

$$\text{由 } V_0 = -\int_0^T e^{-At} B i^0(t) dt = -\int_0^T \frac{1}{C} kt dt = -\frac{kT^2}{2C} \text{ 得 } k = -\frac{2CV_0}{T^2}.$$

$$(3) \quad I^* = R \int_0^T i^{*2}(t) dt = R \int_0^T \left(-\frac{CV_0}{T}\right)^2 dt = \frac{RC^2 V_0^2}{T},$$

$$I^0 = R \int_0^T i^{02}(t) dt = R \int_0^T \left(-\frac{2CV_0}{T^2}\right)^2 t^2 dt = \frac{4}{3} \frac{RC^2}{T} V_0^2,$$

显然 $I^0 > I^*$.

$$(4) \quad I^* \leq L \Rightarrow \frac{RC^2 V_0^2}{T} \leq L \Rightarrow T \geq \frac{RC^2 V_0^2}{L}.$$

9. 解: 充分性: 由 (A_i, b_i) 能控且 A_1, A_2 无公共特征值来证 $(A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix})$ 能控.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i I - A_1 & b_1 \\ & \lambda_i I - A_2 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i I - A_1 & b_1 \\ & \lambda_i I - A_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= n_2 + \text{rank}(\lambda_i I - A_1 \quad b_1) \end{aligned}$$

由 $\lambda(A_1) \neq \lambda(A_2)$ 知若 λ_i 为 A_1 的特征值, 则 $\lambda_i I - A_2$ 非奇异.

又由 (A_i, b_i) 能控知 $\text{rank}[\lambda_i I - A_1 \quad b_1] = n_1$, 从而 $\text{rank}[\lambda_i I - A \quad b] = n$.

若 λ_i 为 A_2 的特征值, 同理可证. 综合之, 即得 (A, b) 能控.

必要性: 由 (A, b) 能控来证 (A_i, b_i) 能控且 A_1, A_2 无公共特征值.

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A_1 & b_1 \\ & sI - A_2 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} = n, \forall s \in C$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}[sI - A_1 \quad b_1] = n_1, \text{rank}[sI - A_2 \quad b_2] = n_2, \forall s \in C$$

故 (A_i, b_i) 能控

反证, 若 A_1, A_2 有相同的特征值 λ , 则

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I - A_1 & \\ & \lambda I - A_2 \end{pmatrix} \leq n - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I - A_1 & b_1 \\ & \lambda I - A_2 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \leq n - 1 < n$$

$\Rightarrow (A, b)$ 不能控 \Rightarrow 反设不成立 $\Rightarrow A_1, A_2$ 无公共特征值.

11. 证明:

必要性: 已知 $(A, B) \Rightarrow$ 若 $AX = XA, XB = 0$, 则必有 $X = 0$.

$$XB = 0$$

$$XAB = AXB = 0$$

$$XA^2B = AXAB = 0$$

\vdots

$$XA^{n-1}B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & \cdots & A^{n-1}B \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(A, B) \text{ 能控} \Rightarrow [B \quad AB \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}B] \text{ 行满秩} \Rightarrow X=0.$$

充分性: 反设 \$(A, B)\$ 不能控, 对 \$(A, B)\$ 进行能控性分解.

$$\hat{A} = T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \hat{B} = T^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{X} = T^{-1}XT = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(A_{11}, B_1) \text{ 完全能控} \Rightarrow [B_1 \quad A_{11}B_1 \quad \cdots \quad A_{11}^{n-1}B_1] \text{ 行满秩}.$$

$$AX = XA, XB = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{A}\hat{X} = \hat{X}\hat{A}, \hat{X}\hat{B} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{X}(\hat{B} \quad \hat{A}\hat{B} \quad \cdots \quad \hat{A}^{n-1}\hat{B}) = 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = 0, X_3 = 0.$$

$$\hat{A}\hat{X} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_2 \\ 0 & X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_{11}X_2 + A_{12}X_4 \\ 0 & A_{22}X_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{X}\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_2 \\ 0 & X_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_2A_{22} \\ 0 & X_4A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } X_4 = -I, \text{ 则 } A_{22}X_4 = X_4A_{22}, A_{11}X_2 - X_2A_{22} = -A_{12}.$$

$$\text{由 } \lambda_i(A_{11}) \neq \lambda_i(A_{22}) \text{ 知上述方程有唯一解. 因此存在 } \hat{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_2 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ 使得}$$

$$\hat{A}\hat{X} = \hat{X}\hat{A}, \hat{X}\hat{B} = 0 \text{ 成立. 产生矛盾. 因此 } (A, B) \text{ 能控.}$$

12. 解: $x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau.$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = B, \cdots, A^k B = B \Rightarrow (A, B) \text{ 不完全能控.}$$

$$x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \in X_c \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -\int_0^1 e^{-At}Bu(t)dt \text{ 有解 } u(t).$$

$$e^{-At}B = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-At)^k}{k!} B = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} A^k B t^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} B = e^{-t}B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -\int_0^1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} u(t)dt. \text{ 取 } u(t) = -2e^t \text{ 即可.}$$

14. 证明：充分性：

$$\text{考察 } \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A & 0 & B \\ -C & sI & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{若 } s \neq 0, \text{ 则上式} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A & 0 & B \\ 0 & sI & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行满秩},$$

$$\text{若 } s=0, \text{ 则上式} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} -A & 0 & B \\ -C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行满秩},$$

$$\text{因此} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A & 0 & B \\ -C & sI & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行满秩}, \forall s \in C, \text{ 即} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 能控}.$$

$$\text{必要性: } \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 能控} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} sI - A & 0 & B \\ -C & sI & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行满秩}, \forall s \in C$$

$$\Rightarrow [sI - A \quad B] \text{ 行满秩}, \forall s \in C \Rightarrow (A, B) \text{ 能控}$$

$$s=0 \text{ 时}, \begin{pmatrix} -A & 0 & B \\ -C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行满秩} \Rightarrow \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行满秩}.$$

$$15. \text{ 证明: } x(t) = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} (Bu(\tau) + f(\tau)) d\tau,$$

$$(A, B) \text{ 能控} \Rightarrow W_c(0, T) = \int_0^T e^{-At} B (e^{-At} B)^T dt \text{ 非奇异}.$$

$$\text{取 } u(t) = -(e^{-At} B)^T W_c^{-1}(0, T) (x_0 + \int_0^T e^{-At} f(t) dt), \text{ 则 } x(T) = 0.$$

$$19. \text{ 证明: } \text{span}[B_1 \quad A_{11}B_1 \quad \cdots \quad A_{11}^{n_1-1}B_1] = R^{n_1} = \text{span}(I_{n_1}),$$

$$X_C(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & A_{11}B_1 & \cdots & A_{11}^{n_1-1}B_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X_{NC}(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) \text{ 为 } X_C(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) \text{ 的正交补, 故 } X_{NC}(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$20. \text{ 证明: (1) } \dim X_{C[A, B]} = \dim X_{C[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]} = n_1,$$

$$\forall x_0 \in X_{C[A, B]}, \text{ 由 } x_0 = T\hat{x}_0 \Rightarrow \hat{x}_0 = T^{-1}x_0,$$

$$\text{其中 } T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} F_1^T \\ F_2^T \end{pmatrix}, F_2 \text{ 各列属于 } X_{NC}.$$

$$\hat{x}_0 = T^{-1}x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} F_1^T \\ F_2^T \end{pmatrix} x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} F_1^T x_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由 } X_{C[\lambda, \hat{B}]} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 知 } \hat{x}_0 \in X_{C[\lambda, \hat{B}]} \Rightarrow X_{C[\lambda, \hat{B}]} = \{x_0 | x_0 = T\hat{x}_0, x_0 \in X_{C[A, B]}\}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X_{C[A, B]} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, X_{N_{C[A, B]}} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$T = [X_C \quad G] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$X_{C[\lambda, \hat{B}]} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_{N_{C[\lambda, \hat{B}]}} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \notin X_{N_{C[\lambda, \hat{B}]}}.$$

$$(3) T = [T_1 \quad T_2], T_1 \in X_C, T_2 \in X_{N_C}, x = T\hat{x}.$$

$$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} F_1^T \\ F_2^T \end{pmatrix}, T^{-1}T = \begin{pmatrix} F_1^T T_1 & F_1^T T_2 \\ F_2^T T_1 & F_2^T T_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow F_1 \in X_C, F_2 \in X_{N_C}.$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha \in X_{N_C}, x = T\alpha, \alpha = T^{-1}x = \begin{pmatrix} F_1^T \\ F_2^T \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ F_2^T x \end{pmatrix} \in X_{N_C[\lambda, \hat{B}]},$$

$$X_{N_C[\lambda, \hat{B}]} = \{\alpha | x = T\alpha, \alpha \in X_{N_C[A, B]}\}.$$

$$23. (1) \text{证明: } W_C(n) \text{ 各列具有形式 } [G^{-n}H \quad G^{-(n-1)}H \quad \dots \quad G^{-1}H]^T,$$

$$\text{故 } W_C(n) \subseteq \text{span}[G^{-n}H \quad G^{-(n-1)}H \quad \dots \quad G^{-1}H] = X_C.$$

$$\text{又 } \text{rank} W_C(n) = \text{rank}[G^{-n}H \quad G^{-(n-1)}H \quad \dots \quad G^{-1}H],$$

$$\text{故 } \dim \text{span} W_C(n) = \dim X_C,$$

$$\text{从而 } \text{span} W_C(n) = X_C.$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: } G^n x_0 = -[H \quad GH \quad \cdots \quad G^{n-1}H] \begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix}, \textcircled{1}$$

$$G_n x_0 = -[H \quad GH \quad \cdots \quad G^{n-1}H] \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix}, \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow [G^{-n}H \quad G^{-(n-1)}H \quad \cdots \quad G^{-1}H] \left(\begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -z_0^T [G^{-n}H \quad G^{-(n-1)}H \quad \cdots \quad G^{-1}H] \left(\begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix}^T \left(\begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0. (*)$$

$$0 \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|u^*(i) - u^0(i)\|^2 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \left(\begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} - \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix}^T \left(\begin{pmatrix} u^*(n-1) \\ u^*(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^*(0) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} u^0(n-1) \\ u^0(n-2) \\ \vdots \\ u^0(0) \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|u^*(i)\|^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|u_0(i)\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|u^0(i)\|^2 \geq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|u^*(i)\|^2.$$

习题 3

1. 证明: $X_{C[A,B]} = \text{span}[B \quad AB \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}B]$,

$$(A+BK)B = AB + BKB = [B \quad AB] \begin{bmatrix} KB \\ I \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(A+BK)^2 B = [B \quad AB \quad A^2 B] \begin{bmatrix} KAB + KBKB \\ KB \\ I \end{bmatrix},$$

\vdots

$$(A+BK)^{n-1} B = [B \quad AB \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}B] \begin{bmatrix} * \\ I \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [B \quad (A+BK)B \quad (A+BK)^2 B \quad \cdots \quad (A+BK)^{n-1} B] \\ &= [B \quad AB \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}B] \begin{bmatrix} I & KB & KAB + KBKB & & * \\ & I & KB & \ddots & \\ & & I & \ddots & KAB + KBKB \\ & & & \ddots & KB \\ & & & & I \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $\text{span}[B \quad (A+BK)B \quad (A+BK)^2 B \quad \cdots \quad (A+BK)^{n-1} B] \subseteq X_{C[A,B]}$,

又两者秩相同, 因此 $X_{C[A,B]} = X_{C[A+BK,B]}$.

2. 解: (1) 能控; (2) 不能控; (3) 能控.

3. 解: $\alpha(s) = (s+2-j)(s+2+j) = s^2 + 4s + 5$,

设 $K = [k_1 \quad k_2]$, 则

$$A+BK = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [k_1 \quad k_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1+k_1 & 2+k_2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\det(sI - (A+BK)) = \begin{vmatrix} s-1-k_1 & -2-k_2 \\ -3 & s-1 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 - (2+k_1)s + k_1 - 3k_2 - 5,$$

$$2+k_1 = -4, \quad k_1 - 3k_2 - 5 = 5 \Rightarrow k_1 = -6, \quad k_2 = -\frac{16}{3}.$$

4. 解: $\det(sI - A) = s(s+4)(s+8) = s^3 + 12s^2 + 32s$,

系统的状态空间描述为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -32 & -12 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0].$$

$$\alpha(s) = (s+2)(s+4)(s+7) = s^3 + 13s^2 + 50s + 56,$$

设 $K = [k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3]$, 则

$$\alpha(s) = s^3 + (12 - k_3)s^2 + (32 - k_2)s - k_1.$$

解得 $k_1 = -56$, $k_2 = -18$, $k_3 = -1$, 即 $K = [-56 \quad -18 \quad -1]$.

5. 解: (A, b) 完全能控, 可任意配置极点.

$$K = \left[-\frac{155}{2} \quad -33 \quad -12 \right].$$

$$6. (1) \text{ 证明: } Ab = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^2b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^3b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b & Ab & A^2b & A^3b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 满秩, 故 } (A, b) \text{ 完全能控.}$$

(2) 解: 设 $K = [k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3 \quad k_4]$, 则

$$A + BK = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & k_3 & k_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 - 2 & k_3 & k_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\det(sI - (A + BK)) = s^4 - k_4s^3 + (-k_3 - 2k_2 + 1)s^2 + (3k_4 - 2k_1)s + 3k_3,$$

$$\alpha(s) = (s+1)^2(s+2-j)(s+2+j) = s^4 + 6s^3 + 14s^2 + 14s + 5,$$

$$\text{解得 } k_1 = -16, \quad k_2 = -\frac{22}{3}, \quad k_3 = \frac{5}{3}, \quad k_4 = -6 \text{ 即 } K = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & -\frac{22}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & -6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

7. 解: $K = [-4 \quad -4 \quad -1]$.

8. 解: (1) 可找到 K , $K = [-20 \quad -9 \quad 0 \quad 0]$.

(2) 可找到 K , $K = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{125}{4} & -\frac{175}{16} & -\frac{1}{16} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(3) 找不到 K .

9. 解: $K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 44 & 52 \\ 24 & 44 & 52 \end{bmatrix}$, $K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 44 & -52 \\ -24 & -44 & 52 \end{bmatrix}$.

10. 解: $K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -8 & -16 & -14 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$.

11. 解: (1)、(3)系统完全能控, 能用状态反馈实现镇定.

(2) 系统不完全能控, 已作能控性分解, 不能控部分的特征值为-2, 故能用状态反馈实现镇定.

12. 解: $K = [-24 \quad -26 \quad -5]$.

13. 解: $K = [-36 \quad -10 \quad -24]$.

习题 4

$$2. \text{ 解: } X_C = \text{span} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, X_{NC} = \text{span} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$X_O = \text{span} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X_{NO} = \text{span} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } CA = (0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (0 \ 1), X_O = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, X_{NO} = \text{span} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 解: (1) $b \neq 0, a, c$ 任取.

(2) $a \neq 0, b$ 任取.

6. 解: (1) 无论 a 如何取值, (A, B, C) 均不可能能控能观.

$$(2) a \neq \frac{-21 \pm 3\sqrt{17}}{16}, b \neq 0 \text{ 且 } b \neq \frac{8}{3}.$$

7. 解: (1) 能:

$$(2) \text{ 设 } C = [c_1 \ c_2 \ c_3 \ c_4 \ c_5], c_1 \neq 0, c_3^3 + c_4^3 + c_5^3 \neq 3c_3c_4c_5.$$

9. 证明: 反证法. 设 A 与 bc 可交换, $Abc = bcA$.

$$Q_c Q_o = (b \quad Ab \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}b) \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \cdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= bc + AbcA + \cdots + A^{n-1}bcA^{n-1}$$

$$= bc + bcA^2 + \cdots + bcA^{2n-2}$$

$$= bc(I + A + \cdots + A^{2n-2})$$

$bc^{n \times n}$ 矩阵秩为 1, 则 $Q_c Q_o$ 降秩, Q_c, Q_o 中至少有一个降秩, 此与 (A, b, c) 能控能观矛盾.

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \text{ 证明: } Q_o Q_c &= \begin{pmatrix} c \\ cA \\ \vdots \\ cA^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} (b \quad Ab \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}b) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} cb & cAb & \cdots & cA^{n-1}b \\ cAb & cA^2b & \cdots & cA^n b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ cA^{n-1}b & cA^n b & \cdots & cA^{2n-2}b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ a & & * \end{pmatrix} \text{ 非奇异} \\
 &\Rightarrow Q_o, Q_c \text{ 非奇异} \Rightarrow (A, b, c) \text{ 能控能观.}
 \end{aligned}$$

12. 解: (1) 完全能观:

$$(2) \text{ 不完全能观, } \hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

(3) 完全能观.

$$13. \text{ 解: } A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, C_0 = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1], b_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

14. 证明: (A, b) 能控 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}[sI - A \quad b] = n, \forall s \in \mathbb{C},$

$\Rightarrow (sI - A)$ 有 $n-1$ 个线性无关行/列, $\forall s \in \mathbb{C},$

\Rightarrow 找到 $C, \text{ s.t. } \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A \\ C \end{pmatrix}$ 列满秩, $\forall s \in \mathbb{C}.$

$$17. \text{ 证明: } [sI - (A + BFC) \quad B] = (sI - A \quad B) \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -FC & B \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} sI - (A + BFC) \\ C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -BF \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A \\ C \end{pmatrix},$$

则 $\forall s \in \mathbb{C}, \text{rank}[sI - (A + BFC) \quad B] = \text{rank}[sI - A \quad B],$

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} sI - (A + BFC) \\ C \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} sI - A \\ C \end{pmatrix},$$

故 $(A + BFC, B, C)$ 能控能观 $\Leftrightarrow (A, B, C)$ 能控能观.

18. 证明: $(B \ AB) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 系统能控能观.

$$A + BKC = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} K \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ K-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\det(sI - (A + BKC)) = s^2 - (K-1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = \pm\sqrt{1-K}i, K < 0; \\ s = \pm\sqrt{K-1}, K \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

无论 K 如何取, $A + BKC$ 总有一个特征根的实部大于等于 0, 故找不到 K , 使得 $A + BKC$ 稳定.

19. 解: (A, B, C) 能控能观.

$$\text{设 } K = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix}, A + BKC = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 5-2k_1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1+k_1-2k_2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3+k_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\det(sI - (A + BKC)) = \begin{vmatrix} s & 0 & 2k_1-5 \\ -1 & s & 1-k_1+2k_2 \\ 0 & -1 & s+3-k_2 \end{vmatrix} = s^2(s+3-k_2) + 2k_1-5 + s(1-k_1+2k_2)$$

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

由劳思判据得 $A + BKC$ 稳定

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3-k_2 > 0 & k_2 < 3 \\ 1+2k_2-k_1 > 0 & k_1 < 1+2k_2 \\ 2k_1-5 > 0 & k_1 > \frac{5}{2} \\ (3-k_2)(1+2k_2-k_1) - (2k_1-5) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{2} < k_1 < 7, \frac{3}{4} < k_2 < 3, (3-k_2)(1+2k_2-k_1) - (2k_1-5) > 0,$$

例如取 $\Rightarrow k_1 = 3, k_2 = 2$.

习题 5

1. 解: (a) (A, B, C) 完全能控能观:

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{(s-2)(s-4)} & \frac{1}{s-1} \\ \frac{1}{s-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

(b) (A, B, C) 完全能控能观:

$$G(s) = \frac{-3s+2}{(s+2)(s+1)^2};$$

(c) (A, B, C) 完全能控, 不完全能观:

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{2}{s-1} \\ \frac{2}{s+1} & \frac{1}{s-1} \end{bmatrix};$$

规范分解: 变换矩阵 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$

$$\hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \text{能控能观.}$$

只作能观性分解: 变换矩阵 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$

$$\hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \text{能控能观.}$$

2. 解: $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = [1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]$

(1) $a=1$ 时, $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix},$

$$\text{rank} Q_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & -4 \\ -8 & 4 & -12 & 13 \end{bmatrix} = 4, (A, C) \text{ 完全能观, 上述形式已为规范分解.}$$

(2) $a=0$ 时, $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{rank} Q_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & 4 & -4 \\ -8 & 12 & -8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = 2, \text{能控子空间为二维, 每个子空间都二维能观,}$$

不能再作能观分解

4. 解: (1) $G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 3}{s^3 + 12s^2 + 44s + 48};$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -48 & -44 & -12 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [3 \quad 4 \quad 1]$$

$$\text{或 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -48 \\ 1 & 0 & -44 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{-\frac{9}{2}s^2 - \frac{11}{2}s - \frac{13}{4}}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s + \frac{3}{2}};$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{13}{4} & -\frac{11}{2} & -\frac{9}{2} \end{bmatrix}, D = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$5. \text{ 解: (a) 能控形实现: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -24 & -44 & -30 & -9 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [25 \quad 17 \quad 3 \quad 0]$$

$$\text{能观形实现: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -24 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -44 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -9 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 17 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

均为最小实现.

$$(b) \text{ 能控形实现: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -14 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [15 \quad 8 \quad 1]$$

$$\text{能观形实现: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & -14 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

均为最小实现.

$$6. \text{ 解: (1) } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(4) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

$$(5) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & & & \\ & -3 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(6) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ & -2 & & & \\ & & -2 & & \\ & & & -3 & \\ & & & & -3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(7) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

9. 解: (1) $G(s) = \frac{s+a}{s^3+7s^2+14s+8} = \frac{s+a}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+4)},$

$a=1, a=2, a=4$ 时, 系统不完全能控或不完全能观

(2) $a=1$ 时, 能控形实现:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -14 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = [1 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

最小实现: $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{1}{s^2+6s+8} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{s+4}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = [1 \quad 0];$$

或 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -8 \\ 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, c = [0 \quad 1];$

或 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, c = [1 \quad 1].$

10. 解: 最小实现: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = [100 \quad 0].$

状态反馈矩阵 $K = [-800 \quad -35].$

11. 解: $\bar{W}_c[0, t] = T^{-1}W_c[0, t]T^{-T}, \bar{W}_o[0, t] = T^TW_o[0, t]T.$

习题 6

$$1. \text{ 解: } \begin{cases} \dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} z + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} y, \\ \hat{x} = z. \end{cases}$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } \begin{cases} \dot{w} = -3w - 5y - 3u, \\ \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ w + 2y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w + 2y \\ y \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } (1) \begin{cases} \dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} -13 & -14 & -2 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} z + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} y, \\ \hat{x} = z. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \dot{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix} w + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} u, \\ \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} w. \end{cases}$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } (1) \begin{cases} \dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 28 & -25 & -27 \\ 27 & -25 & -23 \\ 13 & -11 & -13 \end{bmatrix} z + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 24 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} y, \\ \hat{x} = z. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \dot{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.6 & -9.8 \\ 0.2 & -5.4 \end{bmatrix} w + \begin{bmatrix} -23.4 \\ -5.2 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} -4.6 \\ -0.8 \end{bmatrix} u, \\ \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5.4 \\ 4.6 \\ 1.8 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} w. \end{cases}$$

$$5. \text{ 解: } \begin{cases} \dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -20 \\ 3 & -1 & -24 \\ 0 & 2 & -12 \end{bmatrix} z + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 25 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} y, \\ \hat{x} = z. \end{cases}$$

$$6. \text{ 解: } (1) \begin{cases} \dot{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 1 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} w + \begin{bmatrix} -47 \\ -34 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u, \\ \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} w. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) K = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$7. \text{ 解: } \begin{cases} \dot{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & -1 & 0 \\ 36 & 0 & 1 \\ 84 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} w + \begin{bmatrix} -45 \\ 408 \\ 576 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} u, \\ \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ w + \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -36 \\ -84 \end{bmatrix} y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} w + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 9 \\ -36 \\ -84 \end{bmatrix} y, \\ u = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & \frac{10}{3} & \frac{49}{6} & \frac{25}{6} \end{bmatrix} \hat{x} + v. \end{cases}$$