

$$1. (1) T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{8}{(s+2)^3}$$

$$(2) T(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{2}s + \frac{3}{4}s^2 + \frac{1}{8}s^3} \quad \text{用 } G_L(s) = \frac{1}{1+d_1s+d_2s^2} \text{ 近似.}$$

$$M(s) = 1 + d_1s + d_2s^2, \Delta(s) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}s + \frac{3}{4}s^2 + \frac{1}{8}s^3$$

$$M^{(0)}(0) = 1, M^{(1)}(0) = d_1, M^{(2)}(0) = 2d_2, M^{(3)}(0) = 0,$$

$$\Delta^{(0)}(0) = 1, \Delta^{(1)}(0) = \frac{3}{2}, \Delta^{(2)}(0) = \frac{3}{4}, \Delta^{(3)}(0) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{由 } M_{2q} = \sum_{k=0}^{2q} \frac{(-1)^{k+q} M^{(k)}(0) M^{(2q-k)}(0)}{k!(2q-k)!}$$

$$q=1 \text{ 时 } M_2 = d_1^2 - 2d_2, q=2, M_4 = d_2^2$$

$$\text{类似地, } \Delta_2 = \frac{3}{4}, \Delta_4 = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta_2 = M_2, M_4 = \Delta_4 \text{ 得到 } d_1 = 1.271, d_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 0.433.$$

$$\text{故用 } G_L(s) = \frac{1}{0.433s^2 + 1.271s + 1} \text{ 近似 } T(s)$$

(3) 绘出图形在第2页, 代码也置于第2页.

分析: 近似二阶系统单位阶跃响应: 上升更快, 上升时间更短, 调节时间更短, 但有轻微超调 0.083%, 但总体而言, 两者指标参数十分接近. 具体指标如下

2. 响应曲线在第2页, 代码也置于第2页

参数	原系统	近似系统
T_r/s	2.11	2.1
T_p/s	—	7.97
T_s/s	3.76	3.58
$\sigma\%$	—	0.083%

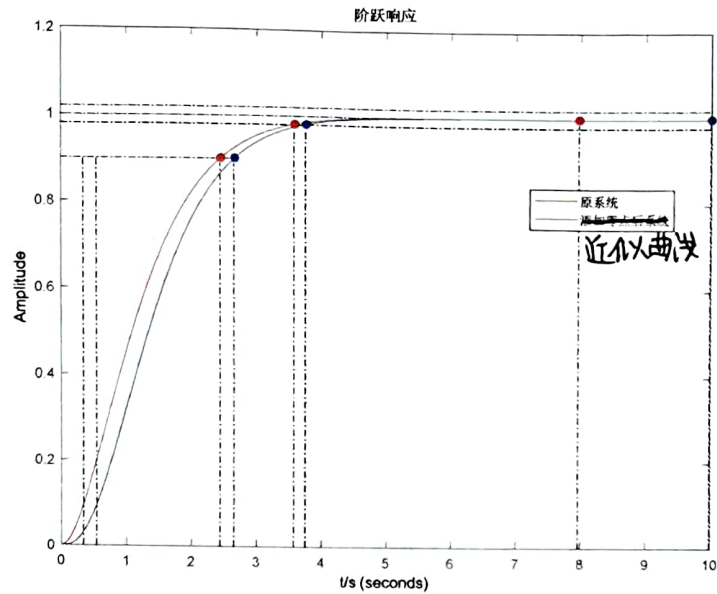
阶跃响应: 添加零点后系统上升时间, 峰值时间, 调节时间都更长, 超调量更大,

稳态响应: 由于添加右半平面零点, 最终输出反向, 原系统稳态为1, 添加零点后稳态为-1.

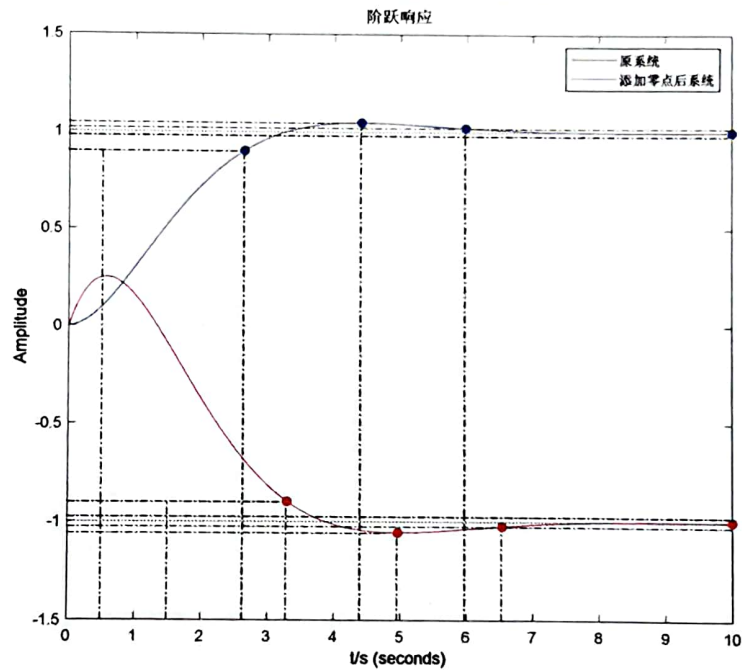
具体指标如下:

参数	原系统	添加零点后
T_r/s	2.13	3.2865
T_p/s	4.4	4.96
T_s/s	5.98	6.54
$\sigma\%$	4.6%	5.74%

题 1(3)图



题 2 图



%hw-7 题 1(3)代码

```
clc,clear,close all
num1=[0 0 8];
den1=[1 6 12 8];
sys1=tf(num1, den1);
num2=[0 0 1];
den2=[0.433 1.271 1];
sys2=tf(num2, den2);
step(sys1,(0:0.01:10))
hold on,grid on,hold on
step(sys2,(0:0.01:10))
title('阶跃响应'),xlabel('t/s')
legend('原系统','添加零点后系统')
近似曲线
```

%hw-7 题 2 代码

```
clc,clear,close all
num1=[0 0 1];
den1=[1 2*0.7*1 1];
sys1=tf(num1, den1);
num2=[0 1 -1];
den2=[1 2*0.7*1 1];
sys2=tf(num2, den2);
step(sys1,(0:0.01:10))
hold on,grid on,hold on
step(sys2,(0:0.01:10))
title('阶跃响应'),xlabel('t/s')
legend('原系统','添加零点后系统')
```

$$3. | \lambda I - A | = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(1+\lambda) + \lambda = 0 \quad \text{得 } \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

特征方程 $\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$ 特征值 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}, \lambda_3 = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}$

由于特征值各异, A 的约旦标准型为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

$$4. 1) e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI-A)^{-1}]$$

$$(sI-A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+3} \end{bmatrix}, e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI-A)^{-1}]$$

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

$$(3) e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI-A)^{-1}]$$

$$(sI-A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s}{s^2+4} & \frac{-1}{s^2+4} \\ \frac{4}{s^2+4} & \frac{s}{s^2+4} \end{bmatrix}, e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t & -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \\ 2 \sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 对应的特征向量为 p_1, \dots, p_n , $P = [p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n]$

$A = PJP^{-1}$, 其中 $J = \text{diag}[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n]$

$$e^A = I + A + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} A^k + \dots = I + PJP^{-1} + \frac{1}{2!} P J^2 P^{-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} P J^k P^{-1} + \dots$$

$$= P(I + J + \frac{1}{2!} J^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} J^k + \dots) P^{-1}$$

可知 $J_F = I + J + \frac{1}{2!} J^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} J^k$ 为对角阵, $J_F(i, i) = 1 + \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2!} \lambda_i^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} \lambda_i^k + \dots$

$$\text{故 } \det(e^A) = |P| |J_F| |P^{-1}| = |J_F| = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{\lambda_i} = e^{\sum \lambda_i}$$

$$\text{故 } \det(e^A) = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{\lambda_i} \text{ 得证}$$