

HW-2 190410102 自动化1班 方亮

1. (1) 完全能控 $b_2 \neq 0, b_4 \neq 0$

(2) 完全能观 $c_1 \neq 0, c_3 \neq 0$

2. 由 Jordan 标准型能控判定定理

c_1 和 c_3 无论取何值 ($\in \mathbb{R}^1$) 都线性相关, 故不能控

3. $\phi_1 = c_1 (sI - A_1)^{-1} B_1 + D_1 = \frac{1}{s+2}$

$$\phi_2 = c_2 (sI - A_2)^{-1} B_2 + D_2 = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+3)}$$

故串联之后 $\phi = \phi_1 \cdot \phi_2 = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+3)}$

(1) 状态空间 $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x$$

(2) 能控性矩阵 $[B \ AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank} = 2$

能观性矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank} = 2$

故串联后系统能控且能观。

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4. 即 $z = P^{-1}x$

$$\dot{z} = P^{-1} \dot{x} = P^{-1}(Ax + Bu) = P^{-1}APz + P^{-1}Bu$$

$$y = Cx = C \cdot Pz$$

$$\bar{A} = P^{-1}AP, \bar{B} = P^{-1}B, \bar{C} = CP, \bar{D} = D$$

(1) 原传递函数矩阵为 $[C(SI - A)^{-1}B + D]$

线性变换后为

$$[\bar{C}(SI - \bar{A})^{-1}\bar{B} + \bar{D}] = CP(SI - P^{-1}AP)^{-1}P^{-1}B + D$$

$$= C[P(SI - P^{-1}AP)P^{-1}]^{-1}B + D$$

$$= C(SI - A)^{-1}B + D = \text{原矩阵}$$

即线性变换不改变 u 到 y 的传递函数矩阵

(2) 对于矩阵

$$[\bar{B} \quad \bar{A}\bar{B} \quad \bar{A}^2\bar{B} \quad \cdots \quad \bar{A}^{n-1}\bar{B}]$$

$$= [P^{-1}B \quad P^{-1}APP^{-1}B \quad \cdots \quad (P^{-1}A)^{n-1}P^{-1}B]$$

$$= [P^{-1}B \quad P^{-1}AB \quad \cdots \quad P^{-1}A^{n-1}B]$$

$$= P^{-1}[B \quad AB \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}B], P \text{ 非奇异}$$

$$\text{即 } \text{rank}[\bar{B}, \bar{A}\bar{B}, \dots, \bar{A}^{n-1}\bar{B}] = \text{rank}[B, AB, \dots, A^{n-1}B]$$

故线性变换前后能控性矩阵秩相等

故线性变换不改变系统的可控性。

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$$5. (1) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) \quad \text{得 } \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 0x_1 - 3x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3 \quad \begin{cases} 3x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 0x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = (\xi_1 \xi_2) \quad \bar{A} = P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{B} = P^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{C} = CP = (1, 4) \quad \bar{D} = D$$

$$\text{故对角化后 } \dot{\bar{x}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \bar{x}(t) + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = (1, 4) \bar{x}(t) + u(t)$$

$$(2) \phi(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$

$$= \bar{C}(sI - \bar{A})^{-1}\bar{B} + \bar{D}$$

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

$$b. \{[R(s) + C(s)] \frac{3}{s} + R(s)\} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} = C(s)$$

$$\text{整理得 } \Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\dot{C}(t) - C(t) = r(t)$$

$$\text{令 } x = C(t) \quad \text{则} \quad \dot{x} = x + r$$

$$\text{即状态空间模型为 } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + r \\ C = x \end{cases}$$

$B = [1]$ 无全零行, $C = [1]$ 无全零列, 故该系统能控能观