教学模块6基于状态空间模型的极点配置设计方法

教学单元2离散系统状态空间函数模型的建立

东北大学·关守平 guanshouping@ise.neu.edu.cn



建立被控对象离散状态空间模型的方法:

- 由连续系统状态空间模型求取
- 由差分方程求取
- 由脉冲传递函数求取

脉冲传递函数 —— 离散系统状 —— 差分方程 态空间模型

连续系统状 态空间模型



2.1 由连续状态空间模型建立离散状态空间模型

设连续控制对象的模型可用如下的状态空间表达式描述:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A\mathbf{x}(t) + B\mathbf{u}(t) \\ \mathbf{y}(t) = C\mathbf{x}(t) \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中设x为n维状态向量,u为m维控制向量,y为r维输出向量。 设在连续的对象前面有零阶保持器,即

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{u}(k) \qquad kT \le t < (k+1)T \tag{2}$$

将控制对象与保持器一起进行离散化处理,得到离散系统模型。



对式 (1) 求解: $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - A\mathbf{x}(t) = B\mathbf{u}(t)$

两边同乘 e^{-At} , 得到 $e^{-At}(\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - A\mathbf{x}(t)) = e^{-At}B\mathbf{u}(t)$

曲于
$$e^{-At}(\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - A\mathbf{x}(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}[e^{-At}\mathbf{x}(t)]$$

于是
$$\frac{d}{dt}[e^{-At}\mathbf{x}(t)] = e^{-At}B\mathbf{u}(t)$$

两边积分,有:
$$\int_{t_0}^t \frac{d}{d\tau} [e^{-A\tau} \mathbf{x}(\tau)] d\tau = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-A\tau} B \mathbf{u}(\tau) d\tau$$
 (a)

其中
$$\int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{d}{d\tau} [e^{-A\tau} \mathbf{x}(\tau)] d\tau = \int_{t_0}^{t} d \left[e^{-A\tau} \mathbf{x}(\tau) \right] = e^{-A\tau} \mathbf{x}(\tau) \Big|_{t_0}^{t}$$

$$= e^{-At} \mathbf{x}(t) - e^{-At_0} \mathbf{x}(t_0)$$
(c)



因此,有:

$$e^{-At}\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{-At_0}\mathbf{x}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-A\tau}B\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau$$

两边同乘 e^{At} ,有:

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}\mathbf{x}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-\tau)}B\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau$$
 (3)

令 $t_0 = kT$, t = (k+1)T, 由 (2) 式,即考虑零阶保持器,得

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = e^{AT}\mathbf{x}(k) + \left[\int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} e^{A(kT+T-\tau)} d\tau\right] B\mathbf{u}(k)$$
 (4)

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{u}(k) \qquad kT \le t < (k+1)T$$



令 $t = kT + T - \tau$, (4) 式化为:

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = F\mathbf{x}(k) + G\mathbf{u}(k) \tag{5}$$

其中
$$F = e^{AT}$$
, $G = \int_0^T e^{At} dt B$ (6)

式(1)中,输出方程的离散形式为:

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = C\mathbf{x}(k) \tag{7}$$

故连续模型等效离散状态空间表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = F\mathbf{x}(k) + G\mathbf{u}(k) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = C\mathbf{x}(k) \end{cases}$$
(8)



矩阵指数及其积分的计算

$$F = e^{AT}, \qquad G = \int_0^T e^{At} dt B \tag{9}$$

拉氏变换法

可以证明: $e^{At} = L^{-1}(sI - A)^{-1}$ (10)

因此,求F、G的步骤如下:

- (1) 求得 (sI-A) 的逆矩阵 $(sI-A)^{-1}$
- (2) 取其拉氏反变换,获得 e^{At}
- (3) 求F和G



幂级数计算法

 e^{At} 的幂指数形式为

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{A^2t^2}{2!} + \frac{A^3t^3}{3!} + \cdots$$
 (11)

$$\Rightarrow H = \int_0^T e^{At} dt = IT + \frac{AT^2}{2!} + \frac{A^2T^3}{3!} + \frac{A^3T^4}{4!} + \cdots$$
(12)



于是

$$F = e^{AT} = I + AT + \frac{A^{2}T^{2}}{2!} + \frac{A^{3}T^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$= I + A \left(IT + \frac{AT^{2}}{2!} + \frac{A^{2}T^{3}}{3!} + \cdots \right)$$

$$= I + A \int_{0}^{T} e^{At} dt = I + AH$$
 (13)

$$G = \left(\int_0^T e^{At} dt\right) B = HB \tag{14}$$

$$H = \int_0^T e^{At} dt = IT + \frac{AT^2}{2!} + \frac{A^2T^3}{3!} + \frac{A^3T^4}{4!} + \cdots$$



例题讲解

例2.1 设连续系统的状态空间模型为

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t)$$
(15)

求其离散化状态空间模型。



解: 根据状态空间模型得到

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

离散系统状态空间模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = F\mathbf{x}(k) + G\mathbf{u}(k) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = C\mathbf{x}(k) \end{cases}$$

$$F = e^{AT}, \qquad G = \int_0^T e^{At} dt B$$
(16)



$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ -1 & s \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \begin{pmatrix} s & 0 \\ 1 & s+1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (17)

$$e^{At} = L^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & 0\\ \frac{1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{1}{s} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & 0\\ 1 - e^{-t} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
(18)



$$F = e^{AT} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-T} & 0\\ 1 - e^{-T} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (19)

$$G = \int_{0}^{T} e^{At} dt B = \int_{0}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t} & 1 \end{pmatrix} dt \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - e^{-T} & 0 \\ T - 1 + e^{-T} & T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - e^{-T} \\ T - 1 + e^{-T} \end{pmatrix}$$
(20)



2.2 由差分方程建立离散状态空间模型

对于单输入单输出线性离散系统,可用n阶差分方程描述:

$$y(k+n) + a_1 y(k+n-1) + \dots + a_n y(k)$$

$$= b_0 u(k+n) + b_1 u(k+n-1) + \dots + b_n u(k)$$
(1)

选择状态变量:

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(k) = y(k) - h_{0}u(k) \\ x_{2}(k) = x_{1}(k+1) - h_{1}u(k) \\ x_{3}(k) = x_{2}(k+1) - h_{2}u(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}(k) = x_{n-1}(k+1) - h_{n-1}u(k) \end{cases}$$
 (2)



进而得到:

$$x_{n+1}(k) = x_n(k+1) - h_n u(k)$$
 (3)

式中:
$$\begin{cases} h_0 = b_0 \\ h_1 = b_1 - a_1 h_0 \\ h_2 = b_2 - a_1 h_1 - a_2 h_0 \\ \vdots \\ h_n = b_n - a_1 h_{n-1} - a_2 h_{n-2} - \dots - a_n h_0 \end{cases} \tag{4}$$



于是得到一阶差分方程组:

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(k+1) = x_{2}(k) + h_{1}u(k) \\ x_{2}(k+1) = x_{3}(k) + h_{2}u(k) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{n-1}(k+1) = x_{n}(k) + h_{n-1}u(k) \\ x_{n}(k+1) = x_{n+1}(k) + h_{n}u(k) = \\ -a_{n}x_{1}(k) - a_{n-1}x_{2}(k) - \dots - a_{2}x_{n-1}(k) - a_{1}x_{n}(k) + h_{n}u(k) \end{cases}$$
(5)



从而得到状态空间模型为:
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = F\mathbf{x}(k) + G\mathbf{u}(k) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = C\mathbf{x}(k) + D\mathbf{u}(k) \end{cases}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_{n} & -a_{n-1} & -a_{n-2} & \cdots & -a_{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} h_{1} \\ h_{2} \\ \vdots \\ h_{n-1} \\ h_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} h_{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{at this } (4)$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} h_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

由前述(4)式计算

$$y(k+n) + a_1 y(k+n-1) + \dots + a_n y(k)$$

= $b_0 u(k+n) + b_1 u(k+n-1) + \dots + b_n u(k)$



例题讲解

例2.2 线性定常离散系统的差分方程式为

$$y(k+3) + 3y(k+2) + 8y(k+1) + 7y(k) = 9u(k+1) + 6u(k)$$

试求该系统的离散状态空间模型。

解: 已知
$$a_1 = 3, a_2 = 8, a_3 = 7, b_0 = b_1 = 0, b_2 = 9, b_3 = 6$$



由(4) 式得到:

$$h_0 = b_0 = 0$$

$$h_1 = b_1 - a_1 h_0 = 0$$

$$h_2 = b_2 - a_1 h_1 - a_2 h_0 = 9$$

$$h_3 = b_3 - a_1 h_2 - a_2 h_1 - a_3 h_0 = -21$$
(7)



于是最终得到状态空间模型为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \\ x_3(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -7 & -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ x_3(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 9 \\ -21 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$
 (8)

$$y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ x_3(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(9)$$



2.3 由脉冲传递函数建立离散状态空间模型

第一种形式:对象的 z 传递函数模型为:

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_m z^{-m}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}} \qquad n \ge m$$
 (1)

于是有

$$\frac{Y(z)}{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_m z^{-m}} = \frac{U(z)}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}} = \theta(z)$$
(2)



于是有

$$Y(z) = b_1 z^{-1} \theta(z) + b_2 z^{-2} \theta(z) + \dots + b_m z^{-m} \theta(z)$$
(3)

$$U(z) = \theta(z) + a_1 z^{-1} \theta(z) + a_2 z^{-2} \theta(z) + \dots + a_n z^{-n} \theta(z)$$
 (4)

即

$$\theta(z) = U(z) - a_1 z^{-1} \theta(z) - a_2 z^{-2} \theta(z) - \dots - a_n z^{-n} \theta(z)$$
 (5)



选状态变量为:

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(z) = z^{-1}\theta(z) \\ x_{2}(z) = z^{-2}\theta(z) = z^{-1}x_{1}(z) \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}(z) = z^{-n}\theta(z) = z^{-1}x_{n-1}(z) \end{cases}$$
(6)

代入(3)、(5)式得到

$$Y(z) = b_1 z^{-1} \theta(z) + b_2 z^{-2} \theta(z) + \dots + b_m z^{-m} \theta(z)$$

$$Y(z) = b_1 x_1(z) + b_2 x_2(z) + \dots + b_m x_m(z)$$
(7)

$$\theta(z) = U(z) - a_1 z^{-1} \theta(z) - a_2 z^{-2} \theta(z) - \dots - a_n z^{-n} \theta(z)$$

$$\theta(z) = U(z) - a_1 x_1(z) - a_2 x_2(z) - \dots - a_n x_n(z)$$
 (8)



由(6)式得到:

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(k+1) = \theta(k) \\ x_{2}(k+1) = x_{1}(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}(k+1) = x_{n-1}(k) \end{cases}$$
(9)



结合(7)、(8)式得到:

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = -a_1 x_1(k) - a_2 x_2(k) - \dots - a_n x_n(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = x_1(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(k+1) = x_{n-1}(k) \end{cases}$$
(10)

$$Y(k) = b_1 x_1(k) + b_2 x_2(k) + \dots + b_m x_m(k)$$
(11)



于是得到
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = F\mathbf{x}(k) + G\mathbf{u}(k) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = C\mathbf{x}(k) \end{cases}$$
 (12)

于是得到
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = F\mathbf{x}(k) + G\mathbf{u}(k) & (12) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = C\mathbf{x}(k) \end{cases}$$
其中
$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_m & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{n-m} \uparrow$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_m & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n-m \uparrow$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_m z^{-m}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$



第二种形式:对象的z传递函数模型为:

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = b_0 + \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}} \qquad n = m$$
(13)

于是得到

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = F\mathbf{x}(k) + G\mathbf{u}(k) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = C\mathbf{x}(k) + D\mathbf{u}(k) \end{cases}$$
(14)



其中

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_{n-1} & b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = b_0$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = b_0 + \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$



例题讲解

例2.3 对象 z 传递函数模型为

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{2z^2 + 5z + 1}{z^2 + 3z + 2} \tag{15}$$

写出对象的离散状态空间模型。

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = 2 + \frac{-z - 3}{z^2 + 3z + 2} = 2 + \frac{-z^{-1} - 3z^{-2}}{1 + 3z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}}$$
 (16)

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = b_0 + \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$

$$b_0 = 2, b_1 = -1, b_2 = -3, a_1 = 3, a_2 = 2$$



$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_{n-1} & b_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = b_0$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = 2$$



练习题:

1.
$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{5z+1}{z^2+3z+2}$$

2.
$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{5z}{z^2 + 3z + 2}$$

写出对象的离散状态空间模型。



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