

$$1. G(s) = \frac{2s+a}{s^3+6s^2+11s+6}$$

$$\textcircled{1} G(s) = \frac{2s+a}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

极点: $s_1 = -1, s_2 = -2, s_3 = -3$

零点: $s = -\frac{a}{2}$

当 $a=2, a=4, a=6$ 时,

系统状态不完全能控或者不完全能观测。



$$\textcircled{2} \quad G(s) = \frac{2s + a}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

当 $a=4, a=2, a=6$ 时,

若其完全能控, 则其必不完全能观。

~~要求其完全能控:~~

若其完全能观, 则其必不完全能控。

对于②, 要求其完全能观:

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]$$

对于③, 要求其完全能控,

$$A_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [a \ 2 \ 0]$$



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

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{完全能控} \quad \text{rank}(Q_c) = 2 = n$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4) + 6 \\ = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 10$$

$$a_1 = -5 \quad \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{C} = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [-6 \ 1] = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{综上: } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{C} = [-6 \ 1]$$

$$CA = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = [1 \ -2]$$

$$Q_o = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } Q_o = 2 = n \quad \text{完全能观}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 10$$

$$a_0 = 10$$

$$a_1 = -5$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B} = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{C} = [1 \ 0] P = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = [-1 \ 4]$$

$$\text{综上: } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C =$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$3. G(s) = \frac{s^2 + s + 5}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} = \frac{s^2 + s + 5}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

无零极点相约, 能控且能观测

$$G(s) = \frac{s^2 + s + 5}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$a_0 = 6, a_1 = 11, a_2 = 5$$

$$\beta_0 = 5, \beta_1 = 1, \beta_2 = 1$$

能观: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} \dot{X} = AX + Bu \\ Y = CX \end{cases}$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [0 \ 0 \ 1]$$

能控: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, C = [5 \ 1 \ 1]$ $\begin{cases} \dot{X} = AX + Bu \\ Y = CX \end{cases}$
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$



$$4. \quad (1) \quad 2s^3 Y(s) - 3s Y(s) = s^2 U(s) - 2s U(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{s^2 - 2s}{2s^3 - 3s} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}s^2 - s}{s^2 - \frac{3}{2}s} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

验证: $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A \cdot AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$Q_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(Q_c) = 3 = n$$

能控, $\begin{cases} \dot{X} = AX + BU \\ Y = CX \end{cases}$

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

(2) 对偶:

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

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X} = AX + BU \\ Y = CX \end{cases}$$



$$3.3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

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

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_c = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{完全能控, } \text{rank}(Q_c) = 2 = n$$

$$CA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_o = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{完全能观, } \text{rank}(Q_o) = 2 = n.$$

