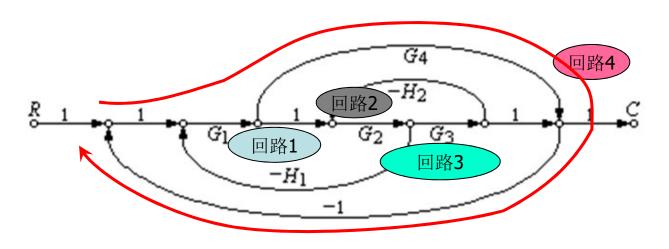


梅逊增益公式

一个信号流图中的2个回路没有任何公共节点,则 称这2个回路<mark>不接触</mark>,反之称这2个回路<mark>接触</mark>



回路2与回路4不接触 其它任意2个回路接触

∑L₁: 所有不同回路的回路增益之和

 Σ L₂: 每两个互不接触回路的回路增益乘积之和

∑L₃: 每三个互不接触回路的回路增益乘积之和

......

信号流图的特征式

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum L_1 + \sum L_2 - \sum L_3 + \cdots$$





- n 从源节点到阱节点所有前向通路的条数
- T_i 从源节点到阱节点的第i条前向通路的增益
 - 一个信号流图中的1个回路和1条前向通路没有任何 公共节点,则称它们<mark>不接触</mark>,反之称它们接触
- Δ_i 在 Δ 中,将与第i条前向通路相接触的回路的增益置0后所得到的结果,称为余子式
- **T** 从源节点到阱节点的总传输增益

梅逊增益公式

$$T = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{i}^{n} T_{i} \Delta_{i}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum L_1 + \sum L_2 - \sum L_3 + \cdots$$

注意: 当前向通道接触所有的回路时, Δ_i 等于 1

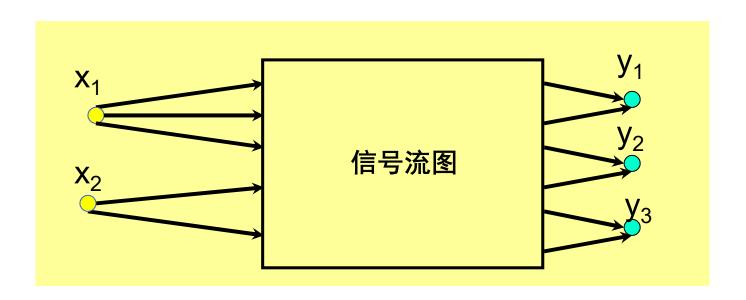




信号流图(SFG)分析

◆ 一般地,任意复杂系统的 SFG 如图 a 所示。

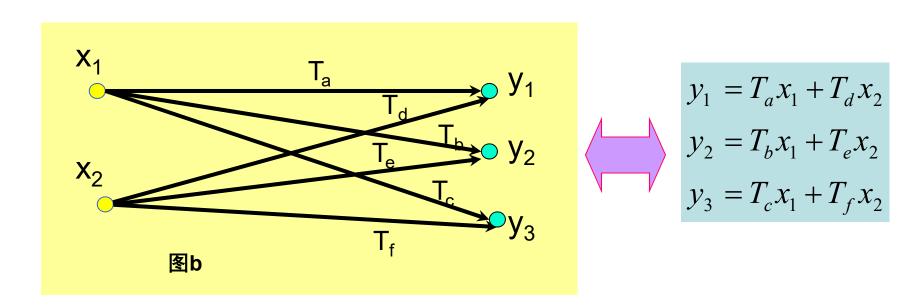
(注意,所有的<mark>源节点</mark>在系统框图左边,而所有的<mark>阱节点</mark>在系统框图右边)







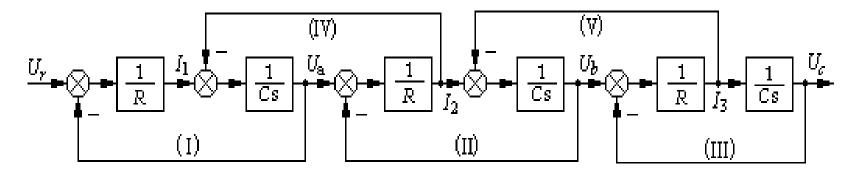
内部节点的作用效果可以通过梅逊增益公式求出T_a, T_b, T_c, T_d, T_e 和
 T_f, 从而得到如图 b 所示的等效图



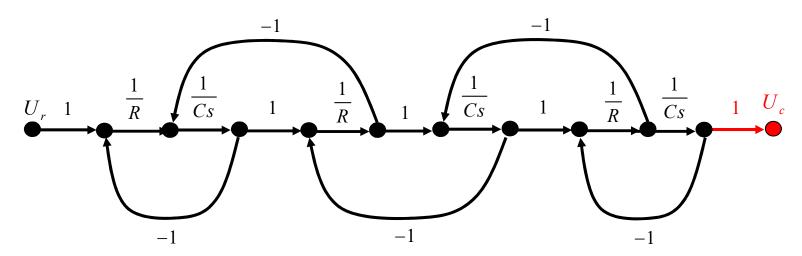




例:针对如下图所示系统,求取 U_c/U_r

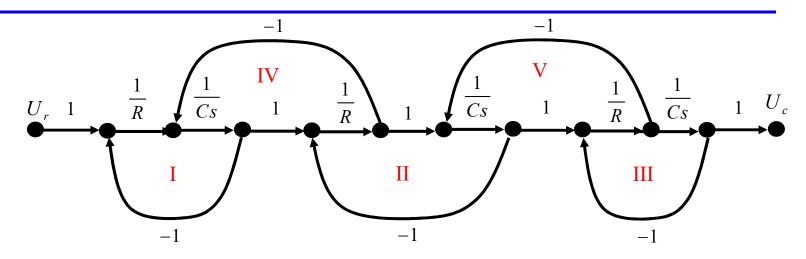


解:









5 个回路
$$W_1 = W_2 = \cdots = W_5 = -\frac{1}{RCs}$$

$$\sum L_1 = -\frac{5}{RCs}$$

6 组两两互不接触回路, I-Ⅲ、I-Ⅲ、I-V、Ⅲ-Ⅲ、Ⅲ-IV 及 IV-V

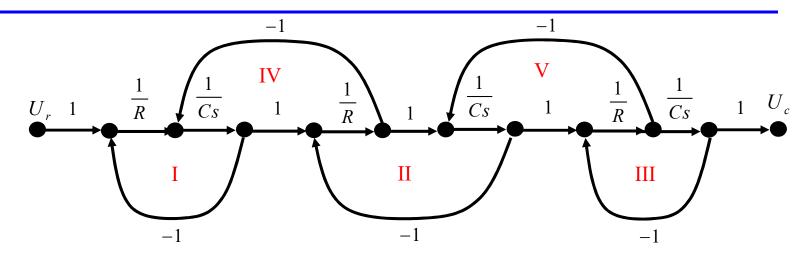
$$\sum L_2 = 6 \left(-\frac{1}{RCs} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{RCs} \right) = \frac{6}{R^2 C^2 s^2}$$

1组三个互不接触的回路, I-Ⅲ-Ⅲ

$$\sum L_{3} = \left(-\frac{1}{RCs}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{RCs}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{RCs}\right) = -\frac{1}{R^{3}C^{3}s^{3}}$$







$$\Delta = 1 - \sum L_1 + \sum L_2 - \sum L_3 = 1 + \frac{5}{RCs} + \frac{6}{R^2C^2s^2} + \frac{1}{R^3C^3s^3}$$

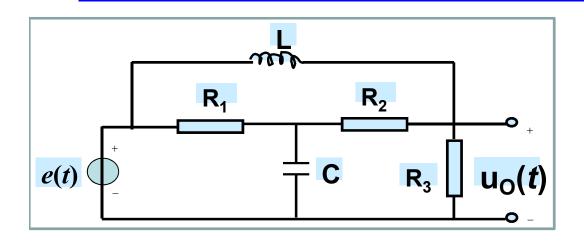
1条前向通道, n=1

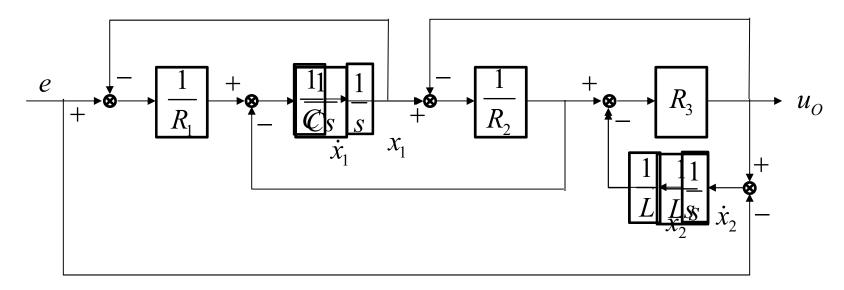
$$T_1 = \frac{1}{R^3 C^3 s^3}$$

该前向通道接触所有回路, $\Delta_1=1$

$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{T_1 \Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{\frac{1}{R^3 C^3 s^3}}{1 + \frac{5}{RCs} + \frac{6}{R^2 C^2 s^2} + \frac{1}{R^3 C^3 s^3}} = \frac{1}{R^3 C^3 s^3 + 5R^2 C^2 s^2 + 6RCs + 1}$$

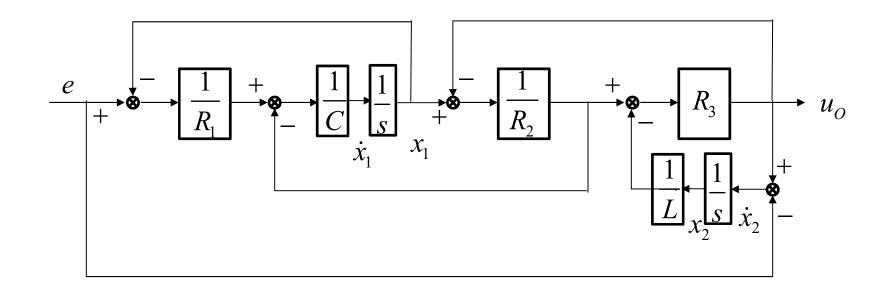










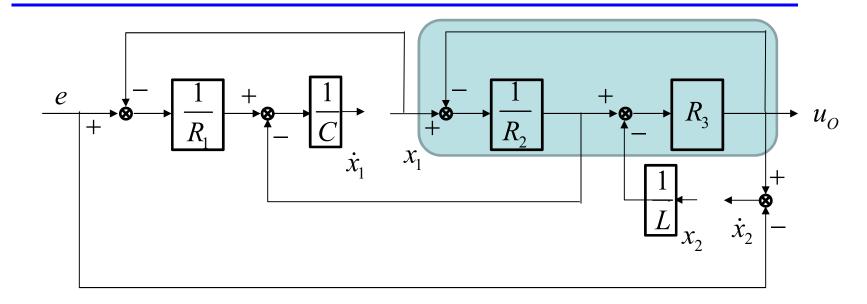


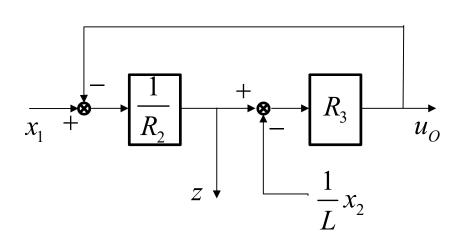
在任何时刻,若已知积分器的输出 x_1 和 x_2 ,则可由 $e \times x_1$ 和 x_2 计算出其他系统变量

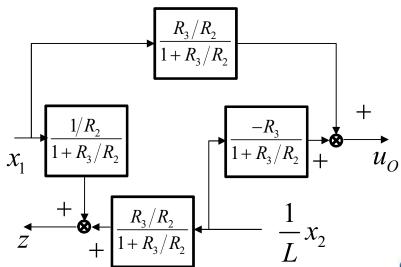
利用 x_1 和 x_2 建立系统模型?





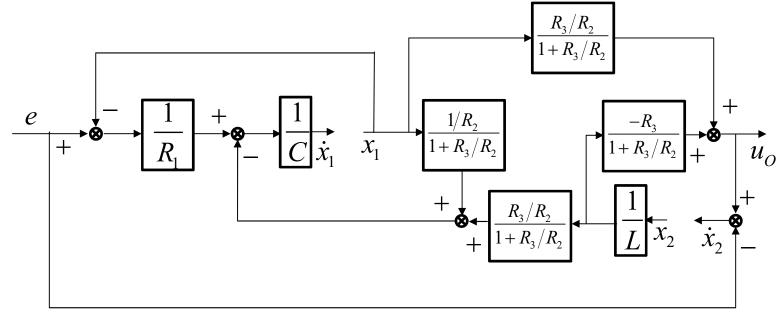












$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{R_1 C} (e - x_1) - \frac{1}{C} \left[\frac{1/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} x_1 + \left(\frac{R_3/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} \right) \frac{1}{L} x_2 \right]$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{R_3/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} x_1 - \left(\frac{R_3}{1 + R_3/R_2} \right) \frac{1}{L} x_2 - e$$

$$u_O = \frac{R_3/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} x_1 - \left(\frac{R_3}{1 + R_3/R_2} \right) \frac{1}{L} x_2$$





$$\begin{split} \dot{x}_1 &= \frac{1}{R_1 C} (e - x_1) - \frac{1}{C} \left[\frac{1/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} x_1 + \left(\frac{R_3/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} \right) \frac{1}{L} x_2 \right] \\ \dot{x}_2 &= \frac{R_3/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} x_1 - \left(\frac{R_3}{1 + R_3/R_2} \right) \frac{1}{L} x_2 - e \\ u_O &= \frac{R_3/R_2}{1 + R_3/R_2} x_1 - \left(\frac{R_3}{1 + R_3/R_2} \right) \frac{1}{L} x_2 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1(R_2 + R_3)C} & -\frac{R_3}{(R_2 + R_3)LC} \\ \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} & -\frac{R_2R_3}{(R_2 + R_3)L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1C} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e$$

$$u_O = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} & -\frac{R_2R_3}{(R_2 + R_3)L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
此模型为状态

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
为状态

此模型为状态空间模型





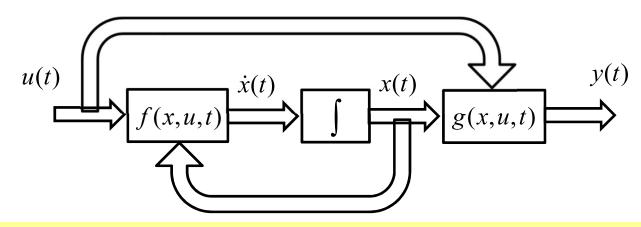
因果系统的状态空间模型表示为

 $\int \dot{x} = f(x, u, t)$ 状态方程

y = g(x, u, t) 输出方程

状态 $x \in R^n$,输入 $u \in R^m$,输出 $y \in R^l$,时间 $t \in [t_0, \infty)$ f和g是有合适维数的映射

状态空间表达式



状态向量 $x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}^T$ 是一组合适的系统变量

(其定义及选取方法是《现代控制理论》课程的内容)

 $x_i(t)$ 称为状态变量

以 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 构成的n维空间称为状态空间

系统在任意时刻的x(t)在状态空间中是一个点

系统随时间的变化过程,使x(t)在状态空间中描绘出一条轨迹称为状态轨迹





电路系统的机理建模(状态空 $\int_{\dot{x}} \dot{x} = f(x,u,t)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, u, t) \\ y = g(x, u, t) \end{cases}$$

静态(Static)模型

无状态方程和状态

无记忆(当前输出与过去输入无关)

I/O代数方程

响应无过渡过程

动态(Dynamic)模型

有状态方程和状态

有记忆(当前输出与过去输入有关)

I/O微分方程

响应有过渡过程

线性(Linear)模型与非线性(Nonlinear)模型

- 线性模型——f(x,u,t)和g(x,u,t)为线性映射
- 非线性模型——f(x,u,t)或g(x,u,t)为非线性映射

线性因果系统的状态空间模型表示为

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

 $A(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, C(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times n}, D(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times m}$





- 定常(时不变)模型与时变模型
 - 定常模型(Time-invariant)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, u) \\ y = g(x, u) \end{cases}$$

- 时变模型(Time-variant)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, u, t) \\ y = g(x, u, t) \end{cases}$$

- 集中(总)参数模型与分布参数模型(通常以偏微分方程描述)
 - 集中模型(Lumped model)
 - 分布参数模型(Distributed model)



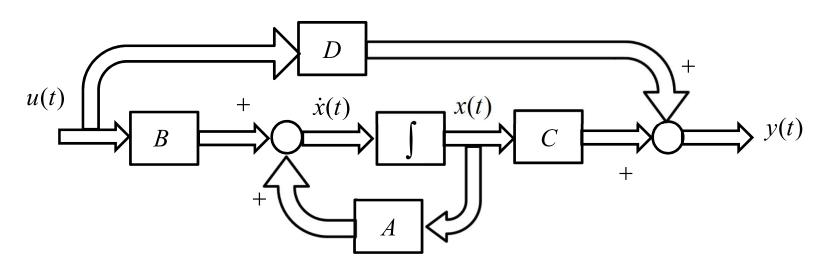


集总参数线性定常因果动态系统的状态空间模型

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, C \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times n}, D \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times m}$

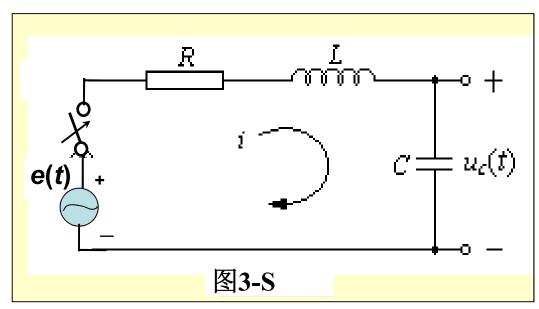
本课程的主要研究对象







在图 3-S中, 系统包含两个储能元件: 电感 L 和电容 C。设状态变量为 $x_1=u_c$ 和 $x_2=i$,因此需要两个状态方程。 令 e=u:



$$\therefore u_C = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i d\tau$$

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

$$u_L + u_R + u_C = e$$

及
$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

电路系统中 电感 和电容为动态(储能)元件 电阻为静态元件

$$\therefore \dot{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{L}x_1 - \frac{R}{L}x_2 + \frac{1}{L}u$$

状态变量: 电容的电压、电感的电流





将 R-L-C 电路的状态方程写成标准形式(2个一阶微分方程,系 统独立状态数为2)。

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

比较: 同一系统的微分方程描述

$$LC \frac{du_{c}^{2}(t)}{dt^{2}} + RC \frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt} + u_{c}(t) = e$$

ightharpoonup 还可以用更紧凑的矩阵形式表示: $\dot{x}=Ax+bu$

其中
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1} \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

x 是一个 $n \times 1$ 的状态向量(本例中 n=2; A是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 称为对象系数 矩阵或系统矩阵



电路系统的机理建模(
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} [u]$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}$$

 \triangleright 如果系统输出 y(t) 是 电容电压 u , 那么有 $y(t) = u_c = \mathbf{X}_1$

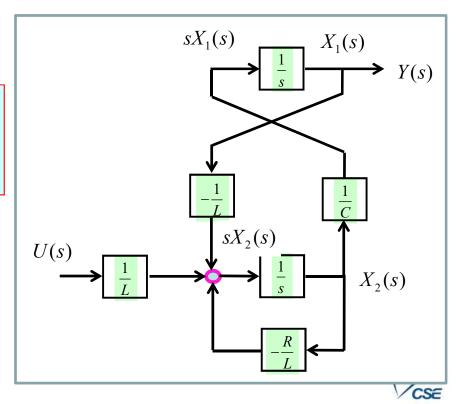
输出方程:

$$y(t) = C x + D u$$

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

C称为输出矩阵; D称为前馈矩阵

如果 y 是 1×1 的向量,则称为输出向量





(1) 输入变量:

控制变量

扰动变量

输入变量从外部作用于被控过程(或被控对象)

(2) 输出变量:过程的被控变量,可以被量测

(3) 状态变量: 一组合适的变量





已知状态空间模型: $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$

y = Cx + Du

求u到y的传递函数矩阵

拉普拉斯变换

$$SX(s) = AX(s) + BU(s)$$

$$X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1}BU(s)$$

$$Y(s) = CX(s) + DU(s)$$

$$Y(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}BU(s) + DU(s)$$

$$= [C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D]U(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$

当系统输入变量u和输出变量y均为标量时,系统为SISO系统, B 是列向量, C 是行向量, D 是标量, G(s)是传递函数





$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$
$$= \frac{C[adj(sI - A)]B}{\det(sI - A)} + D$$

传递函数只能描述线性定常SISO系统 本课程内容基本上以传递函数为中心

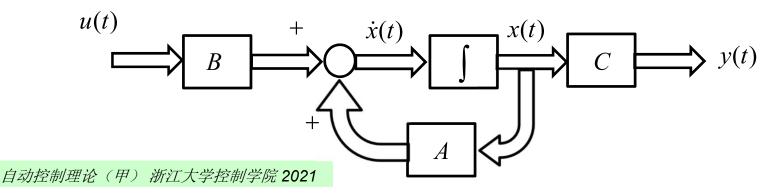
adj(sI-A)为(sI-A)矩阵的伴随矩阵(adjoint); det(sI-A)为矩阵(sI-A) 的行列式(determinant)。

 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$

若状态空间模型(A,B,C,D)的D=0,则称模型是严格因果的

$$y = Cx$$

若
$$G(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}$$
严格因果, 当且仅当 $n > m$







【例】设系统为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [u]$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

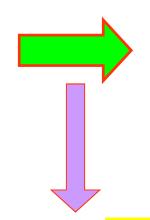
式中, u, y分别为系统的输入和输出信号, 试求系统的传递函数

解: 矩阵:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Cadj (sI - A)B}{\det(sI - A)} + D$$







$$\Delta = \det(sI - A) = \begin{vmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & s & -1 \\ 0 & 8 & s+9 \end{vmatrix} = s(s+1)(s+8)$$

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

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{Cadj (sI - A)B}{\det(sI - A)} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s \\ s^2 \end{bmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 1}{s^3 + 9s^2 + 8s}$$



系统的微分方程可表示为

$$\ddot{y} + 9\ddot{y} + 8\dot{y} = \ddot{u} + 4\dot{u} + u$$





已知传递函数G(s), 求其状态空间表达式

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_n s^n + b_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + a_{n-2} s^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

$$= b_n + \frac{(b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}b_n)s^{n-1} + \dots + (b_1 - a_1b_n)s + (b_0 - a_0b_n)}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + a_{n-2}s^{n-2} + \dots + a_1s + a_0}$$

$$= b_n + \frac{c_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + c_1s + c_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + a_{n-2}s^{n-2} + \dots + a_1s + a_0}$$

$$\frac{V(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{c_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + c_1s + c_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1s + a_0}$$

$$Y(s) = V(s) + b_n U(s)$$

相变量(phase variable)方法

phase: stage of development

$$\frac{V(s)}{c_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + c_1s + c_0} = \frac{U(s)}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1s + a_0} = X(s)$$
相变量



$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = b_n + \frac{c_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + c_1s + c_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + a_{n-2}s^{n-2} + \dots + a_1s + a_0}$$



$$\frac{V(s)}{c_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + c_1s + c_0} = \frac{U(s)}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1s + a_0} = X(s)$$
相变量

将相变量及其各阶导数取为状态变量

$$x_1(t) = L^{-1}[X(s)], x_2(t) = \dot{x}_1(t), x_3(t) = \ddot{x}_1(t), \dots, x_{n-1}(t) = x_1^{(n-2)}(t), x_n(t) = x_1^{(n-1)}(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t), \dot{x}_2(t) = x_3(t), \dots, \dot{x}_{n-1}(t) = x_n(t)$$

$$s^{n}X(s) + a_{n-1}s^{n-1}X(s) + \dots + a_{1}sX(s) + a_{0}X(s) = U(s)$$

$$\dot{x}_n(t) = -a_0 x_1(t) - a_1 x_2(t) - \dots - a_{n-1} x_n(t) + u(t)$$

$$V(s) = c_{n-1}s^{n-1}X(s) + \dots + c_1sX(s) + c_0X(s)$$

$$v(t) = c_0 x_1(t) + c_1 x_2(t) + \dots + c_{n-1} x_n(t)$$

$$y(t) = v(t) + b_n u(t) = c_0 x_1(t) + c_1 x_2(t) + \dots + c_{n-1} x_n(t) + b_n u(t)$$

友矩阵

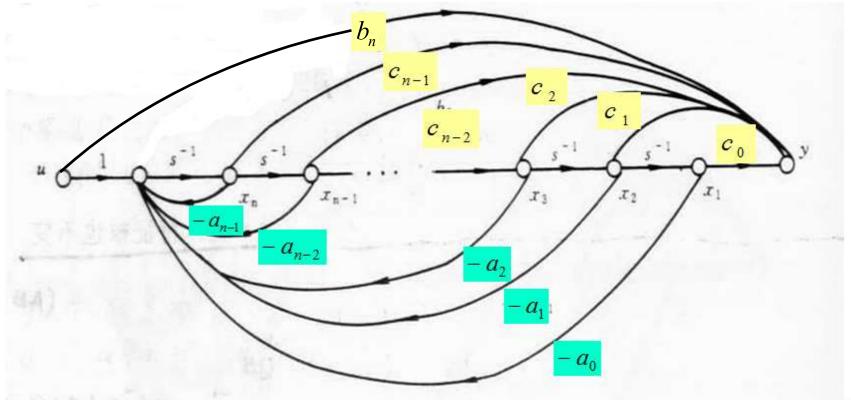
能控标准型

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 & c_1 & \cdots & c_{n-2} & c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + b_n u$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{1} \\ \dot{x}_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1} \\ \dot{x}_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_{0} & -a_{1} & -a_{2} & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} c_{0} & c_{1} & \cdots & c_{n-2} & c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix} + b_{n}u$$





串联 (cascade)

$$u(t) = u_{1}(t)$$

$$(A_{1}, B_{1}, C_{1}, D_{1})$$

$$y_{1}(t) = u_{2}(t)$$

$$(A_{2}, B_{2}, C_{2}, D_{2})$$

$$y(t) = y_{2}(t)$$

$$(A_{2}, B_{2}, C_{2}, D_{2})$$

$$y(t) = y_{2}(t)$$

$$(x_{2} = A_{2}x_{2} + B_{2}y_{1})$$

$$y_{1} = C_{1}x_{1} + D_{1}u$$

$$y_{2} = C_{2}x_{2} + D_{2}y_{1}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? & ? \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} u$$
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ? \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = C_2 x_2 + D_2 y_1 = C_2 x_2 + D_2 (C_1 x_1 + D_1 u)$$
$$= D_2 C_1 x_1 + C_2 x_2 + D_2 D_1 u$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 y_1 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 (C_1 x_1 + D_1 u)$$

$$= B_2 C_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + B_2 D_1 u$$

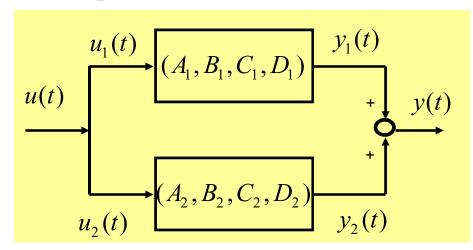
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ B_2 C_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 D_1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} D_2 C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + D_2 D_1 u$$





并联(parallel)



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u \\ y_1 = C_1 x_1 + D_1 u \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 u \\ y_2 = C_2 x_2 + D_2 u \end{cases}$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + (D_1 + D_2)u$$

n个系统 $(A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i), i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 并联

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 & \cdots & C_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{vmatrix} + (D_1 + D_2 + \cdots + D_n)u$$

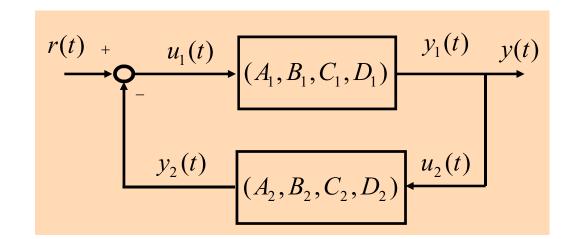




负反馈(negative feedback)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u_1 \\ y = C_1 x_1 + D_1 u_1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_1 u_1 \\ y_2 = C_2 x_2 + B_1 u_1 \end{cases}$$

$$u_1 = r - y_2$$



$$y = C_1 x_1 + D_1 (r - y_2) = C_1 x_1 + D_1 (r - (C_2 x_2 + D_2 y))$$
$$= C_1 x_1 - D_1 C_2 x_2 - D_1 D_2 y + D_1 r$$

$$(I + D_1D_2)y = C_1x_1 - D_1C_2x_2 + D_1r$$

负反馈的适定性(wellposed)条件

$$\left|I + D_1 D_2\right| \neq 0$$

$$y = (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 x_1 - (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 x_2 + (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 r$$





$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u_1 \\ y = C_1 x_1 + D_1 u_1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 y \\ y_2 = C_2 x_2 + D_2 y \end{cases} u_1 = r - y_2$$

$$y = (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 x_1 - (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 x_2 + (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 r$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{x}_1 &= A_1 x_1 + B_1 u_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 r - B_1 y_2 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 r - B_1 (C_2 x_2 + D_2 y) \\ &= \left[A_1 - B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 \right] x_1 + \left[B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 - B_1 C_2 \right] x_2 + \left[B_1 - B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 \right] r \end{split}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 y$$

$$= B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 x_1 + (A_2 - B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2) x_2 + B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 r$$

满足适定性条件下, 负反馈系统成立, 其状态空间表达式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 - B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 & B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 - B_1 C_2 \\ B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 & A_2 - B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 - B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 \\ B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = \left[(I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 - (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 u$$



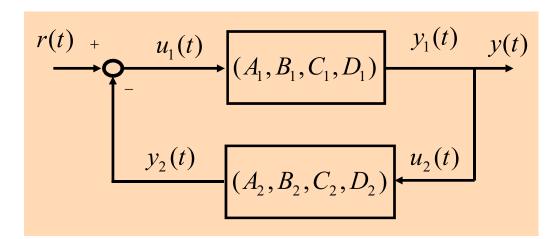


$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 - B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 & B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 - B_1 C_2 \\ B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 & A_2 - B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 - B_1 D_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 \\ B_2 (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = \left[(I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} C_1 - (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 C_2 \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + (I + D_1 D_2)^{-1} D_1 u$$

$$\left|I + D_1 D_2\right| \neq 0$$

 $若(A_1,B_1,C_1,D_1)$ 或 (A_2,B_2,C_2,D_2) 严格因果,则负反馈系统必成立



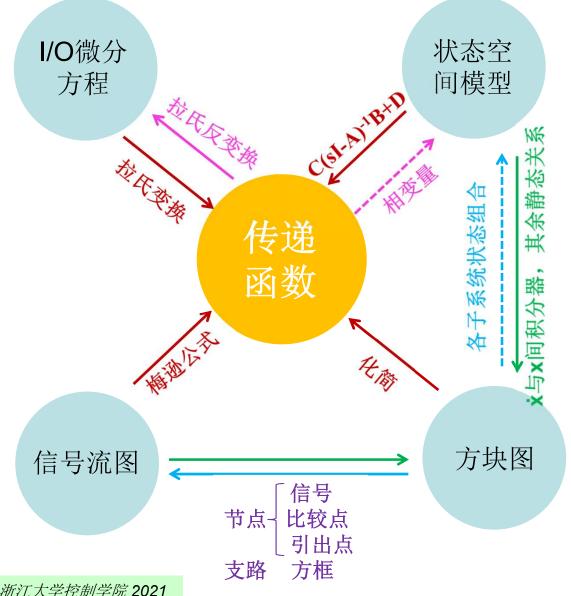
当 (A_1,B_1,C_1,D_1) 严格因果时,负反馈系统的状态空间表达式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 - B_1 D_2 C_1 & -B_1 C_2 \\ B_2 C_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r \qquad y = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



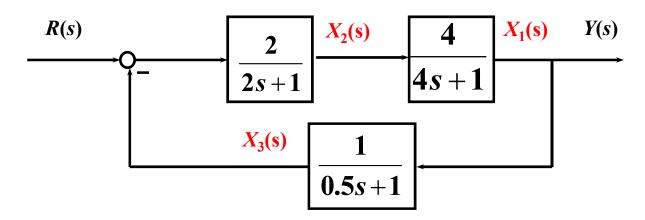








【例 】已知系统的方块图如下图所示,请写出状态空间表达式



P:
$$X_1(s) = \frac{4}{4s+1}X_2(s)$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -\frac{1}{4}x_1 + x_2$$

$$X_2(s) = \frac{2}{2s+1}(R(s) - X_3(s))$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_2 - x_3 + r$$

$$X_3(s) = \frac{1}{0.5s+1}X_1(s)$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = 2x_1 - 2x_3$$

$$Y(s) = X_1(s)$$

$$y = x_1$$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r$$

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







