

# 状态转移矩阵的计算

- $\triangleright$  对于给定的矩阵 A, 计算 STM 闭合形式的方法:
  - 1) 方法 1——直接计算
  - 2) 方法 2—— 利用拉普拉斯变换
  - 3) 方法 3——矩阵 A 对角化





## 状态转移矩阵的计算1)直接计算

用定义式
$$e^{At} = I + \frac{At}{1!} + \frac{(At)^2}{2!} + \frac{(At)^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(At)^k}{k!} + \cdots$$

例 1 假定 
$$A$$
 矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ,  $\Re \exp[At]$ 

解:

$$\therefore A^{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \qquad \qquad \boxed{B} \qquad \qquad A^{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = A$$

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$$A = A^3 = A^5 = \cdots$$
  $A^2 = A^4 = A^6 = \cdots$ 

$$A^2 = A^4 = A^6 = \cdots$$

$$e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} + \cdots & \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} + \frac{t^6}{6!} + \cdots \\ 0 & 1 + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} + \cdots & t + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} + \cdots \\ 0 & t + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} + \cdots & 1 + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} + \cdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) - 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\dot{x}(t) = ax(t) \qquad \qquad x(t) = e^{at} x(0)$$

➢ 求解 S 域内的解,有

$$\dot{x}(t) = ax(t)$$
  $SX(s) - x(0) = aX(s)$   $x(t) = L^{-1}[(s-a)^{-1}]x(0)$ 

▶ 比较通过不同方式求得的解,它们应该相等。于是:

$$e^{at} = L^{-1}[(s - a)^{-1}]$$





设 
$$x_{ij}(t)(i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, t \in (0, \infty))$$
的 拉 氏 变 换 为  $X_{ij}(s)$ ,

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) & x_{12}(t) & \cdots & x_{1n}(t) \\ x_{21}(t) & x_{22}(t) & \cdots & x_{2n}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{m1}(t) & x_{m2}(t) & \cdots & x_{mn}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$
的拉氏变换定义为

$$X(s) = L[X(t)] = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11}(s) & X_{12}(s) & \cdots & X_{1n}(s) \\ X_{21}(s) & X_{22}(s) & \cdots & X_{2n}(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ X_{m1}(s) & X_{m2}(s) & \cdots & X_{mn}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

相应地,X(s)的反拉氏变换定义为

$$X(t) = L^{-1} [X(s)] = \begin{bmatrix} L^{-1} [X_{11}(s)] & L^{-1} [X_{12}(s)] & \cdots & L^{-1} [X_{1n}(s)] \\ L^{-1} [X_{21}(s)] & L^{-1} [X_{22}(s)] & \cdots & L^{-1} [X_{2n}(s)] \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ L^{-1} [X_{m1}(s)] & L^{-1} [X_{m2}(s)] & \cdots & L^{-1} [X_{mn}(s)] \end{bmatrix}$$





若 X(t) 的 拉 氏 变 换 为 X(s) , 则  $\frac{dX(t)}{dt}$  的 拉 氏 变 换 为

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \left[ \frac{dx_{11}(t)}{dt} \right] & L \left[ \frac{dx_{12}(t)}{dt} \right] & \cdots & L \left[ \frac{dx_{1n}(t)}{dt} \right] \\ L \left[ \frac{dx_{21}(t)}{dt} \right] & L \left[ \frac{dx_{22}(t)}{dt} \right] & \cdots & L \left[ \frac{dx_{2n}(t)}{dt} \right] \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ L \left[ \frac{dx_{m1}(t)}{dt} \right] & L \left[ \frac{dx_{m2}(t)}{dt} \right] & \cdots & L \left[ \frac{dx_{mn}(t)}{dt} \right] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} sX_{11}(s) - x_{11}(0) & sX_{12}(s) - x_{12}(0) & \cdots & sX_{1n}(s) - x_{1n}(0) \\ sX_{21}(s) - x_{21}(0) & sX_{22}(s) - x_{22}(0) & \cdots & sX_{2n}(s) - x_{2n}(0) \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ sX_{m1}(s) - x_{m1}(0) & sX_{m2}(s) - x_{m2}(0) & \cdots & sX_{mn}(s) - x_{mn}(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= sX(s) - X(0)$$

微分性质依然成立

类似可证,线性性质也依然成立

若 X(t)的 拉 氏 变 换 为 X(s), 则 AX(t)B的 拉 氏 变 换 为 AX(s)B





对比标量方程和状态方程,状态方程的解类似于标量方程的解;利用拉普拉斯变换求解状态方程

于是
$$e^{At} = I + \frac{At}{1!} + \frac{(At)^2}{2!} + \frac{(At)^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(At)^k}{k!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!} = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]$$





假定 A 矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 求 $\exp[At]$ 

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) - \frac{1}{s} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t) = e^{At} = L^{-1}[(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) - 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) \end{bmatrix}$$



例 假定 
$$A$$
 矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ , 求 $\exp[At]$ 

解:

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(s) = [s\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{A}]^{-1}$$

$$\Phi(s) = [sI - A]^{-1}$$
  $e^{At} = \Phi(t) = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]$ 

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(s) = (s\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{A})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s & -6 \\ 1 & s+5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{adj(s\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{A})}{\det(s\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{A})}$$
$$= \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} \begin{bmatrix} s + 5 & 6 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = L^{-1}[(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] = L^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{s+2} - \frac{2}{s+3} & \frac{6}{s+2} - \frac{6}{s+3} \\ \frac{-1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3} & \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{3}{s+3} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t} & 6e^{-2t} - 6e^{-3t} \\ -e^{-2t} + e^{-3t} & -2e^{-2t} + 3e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$





#### 如果 A 是对角阵,则 exp[At] 也是对角阵

$$A = diag[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n]$$



$$A = diag[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n] \qquad \qquad e^{At} = diag[e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \cdots, e^{\lambda_n t}]$$

证:

$$e^{At} = I + \frac{At}{1!} + \frac{(At)^2}{2!} + \frac{(At)^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(At)^k}{k!} + \cdots$$

$$e \times p \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 t & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_n t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 t & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2!} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^2 t^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^2 t^2 \end{bmatrix} + \cdots$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \lambda_1 t + \frac{\lambda_1^2 t^2}{2!} + \cdots \\ & \ddots \\ & 1 + \lambda_n t + \frac{\lambda_n^2 t^2}{2!} + \cdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ & \ddots \\ & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$





定理: 当且仅当 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 有n个独立(线性无关)的特征向量时,存在非奇异 方阵T使 $T^{-1}AT$ 为对角矩阵,其中,T的各列即是这n个特征向量

例: 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
能否对角化?  
若能,求变换阵

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1)^{2}$$

 $求\lambda=5$ 的特征向量, $(\lambda I-A)\phi=0$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

用高斯消去法,得
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix}$  $= 0$ ,解为 $\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ q \\ q \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $0 \neq q \in C$ .取 $q = 1$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

例: 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3$$
个线性无关的特征向量 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$   $A$ 可对角化

变换阵*T*即由*n*个线性 无关的特征向量构成

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



$$\Lambda = T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

定理: 属于不同特征值的特征向量是线性无关的

$$e^{At} = I + \frac{At}{1!} + \frac{(At)^2}{2!} + \frac{(At)^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(At)^k}{k!} + \cdots$$



的矩阵称为约当块

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^m =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^{m} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{m} & \frac{d(\lambda^{m})}{d\lambda} & \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^{2}(\lambda^{m})}{d\lambda^{2}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{d^{n-1}(\lambda^{m})}{d\lambda^{n-1}} \\ & & \lambda^{m} & \frac{d(\lambda^{m})}{d\lambda} & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & \lambda^{m} & \ddots & \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^{2}(\lambda^{m})}{d\lambda^{2}} \\ & & & \ddots & \frac{d(\lambda^{m})}{d\lambda} \\ & & & \lambda^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\exp\begin{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda\end{bmatrix}^{t} = \begin{bmatrix}e^{\lambda t} & te^{\lambda t} & \frac{1}{2!}t^{2}e^{\lambda t} & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-1)!}t^{n-1}e^{\lambda t} \\ & e^{\lambda t} & te^{\lambda t} & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & e^{\lambda t} & \ddots & \frac{1}{2!}t^{2}e^{\lambda t} \\ & & \ddots & te^{\lambda t} \\ & & & e^{\lambda t} \end{bmatrix}$$





由若干个约当块为对角块组成的块对角阵称为约当形矩阵

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{Jt} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & e^t & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & e^{4t} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{4t} & te^{4t} & \frac{t^2e^{4t}}{2}\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{4t} & te^{4t}\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

定理:  $\forall A \in R^{n \times n}$ ,存在非奇异方阵T使 $T^{-1}AT$ 为约当形矩阵





#### 对于任意非奇异矩阵 T,有

$$\exp[\boldsymbol{T}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{T}t] = \boldsymbol{T}^{-1}\exp[\boldsymbol{A}t]\boldsymbol{T}$$

$$\mathbb{E} T \exp[T^{-1}ATt]T^{-1} = \exp[At]$$

$$(T^{-1}AT)^{m} = (T^{-1}AT)(T^{-1}AT)(T^{-1}AT)\cdots (T^{-1}AT) = T^{-1}A^{m}T$$

$$\exp \left[T^{-1}ATt\right] = I + \frac{T^{-1}ATt}{1!} + \frac{(T^{-1}ATt)^{2}}{2!} + \cdots$$

$$= T^{-1}T + T^{-1}\frac{At}{1!}T + T^{-1}\frac{(At)^{2}}{2!}T + \cdots$$

$$= T^{-1}\left(I + \frac{At}{1!} + \frac{(At)^{2}}{2!} + \cdots\right)T = T^{-1}\exp \left[At\right]T$$





例: 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 $e^{At}$ 

例: 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 $e^{At}$  解:  $A$ 可对角化, $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$T^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Lambda = T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = Te^{\Lambda t}T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{5t} \\ e^{-t} \\ \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{5t} + 2e^{-t} & e^{5t} - e^{-t} & e^{5t} - e^{-t} \\ e^{5t} - e^{-t} & e^{5t} + 2e^{-t} & e^{5t} - e^{-t} \\ e^{5t} - e^{-t} & e^{5t} - e^{-t} & e^{5t} + 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$





对于友矩阵  $A(A=A_C)$ ,当矩阵具有n个不同的特征值  $\lambda_i$  时,可以很容易地求得 T(称为 Vandermonde 矩阵,即范德蒙矩阵)

$$\mathbf{A}_{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_{0} & -a_{1} & -a_{2} & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\boldsymbol{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \cdots & \lambda_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{n-1} & \lambda_2^{n-1} & \cdots & \lambda_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \boldsymbol{T}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \, \boldsymbol{T} = diag[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n]$$





$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$
 已知初始状态 $x(0)$ 和输入 $u(t)$ ,求 $x(t)$   $t \ge 0$ 

- 方法1直接求解方程(时域)

$$A(t) = B(t)C(t) = \begin{bmatrix} a(t) & b(t) \\ c(t) & d(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e(t) & f(t) \\ g(t) & h(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a(t)e(t) + b(t)g(t) & a(t)f(t) + b(t)h(t) \\ c(t)e(t) + d(t)g(t) & c(t)f(t) + d(t)h(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dA(t)}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{a}(t)e(t) + a(t)\dot{e}(t) + \dot{b}(t)g(t) + b(t)\dot{g}(t) & \dot{a}(t)f(t) + a(t)\dot{f}(t) + \dot{b}(t)h(t) + b(t)\dot{h}(t) \\ \dot{c}(t)e(t) + c(t)\dot{e}(t) + \dot{d}(t)g(t) + d(t)\dot{g}(t) & \dot{c}(t)f(t) + c(t)\dot{f}(t) + \dot{d}(t)h(t) + d(t)\dot{h}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \dot{a}(t) & \dot{b}(t) \\ \dot{c}(t) & \dot{d}(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e(t) & f(t) \\ g(t) & h(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a(t) & b(t) \\ c(t) & d(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{e}(t) & \dot{f}(t) \\ \dot{g}(t) & \dot{h}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\mathrm{d}B(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} C(t) + B(t) \frac{\mathrm{d}C(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

设 $m \times n$ 矩阵值函数M(t)和 $n \times p$ 矩阵值函数N(t)均可导,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[M(t)N(t)] = \frac{\mathrm{d}M(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}N(t) + M(t)\frac{\mathrm{d}N(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{\mathrm{d}A(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} \, \mathrm{d}t = A(\beta) - A(\alpha)$$

对于矩阵值函数
$$A(t) = [a_{ij}(t)]$$
,定义 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} A(t) dt = \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} a_{ij}(t) dt\right] \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} AB(t) C dt = A \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} B(t) dt C$ 

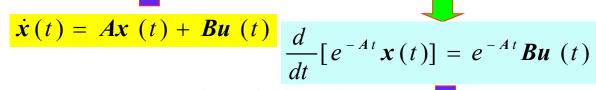


 $e^{-At}$  是方阵,x(t) 是  $n \times 1$  的状态向量,于是有

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

对于状态方程

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{u}(t)$$



将该方程在 0 到 t 的时间区间上进行积分  $\checkmark$ 

$$e^{At}[e^{-At}\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(0)] = e^{At}\left[\int_0^t e^{-A\tau}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau\right] \qquad e^{-At}\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(0) = \int_0^t e^{-A\tau}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau$$



$$e^{-At}\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(0) = \int_0^t e^{-A\tau}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau$$



$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{x}(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau = \mathbf{\Phi}(t)\mathbf{x}(0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{\Phi}(t-\tau)\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau \quad t \ge 0$$



$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{\Phi}(t - t_0)\mathbf{x}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \mathbf{\Phi}(t - \tau)\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(\tau)d\tau, \ t \ge t_0$$

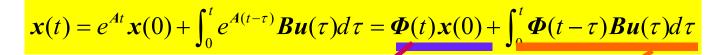


#### 状态转移方程

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{\Phi}(t)\mathbf{x}(0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{\Phi}(\beta)\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(t-\beta)d\beta$$







$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{\Phi}(t)\mathbf{x}(0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{\Phi}(\beta)\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(t-\beta)d\beta$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_{zi}(t) + \mathbf{x}_{zs}(t)$$

零状态响应: x(0)=0

零输入响应: u(t)=0

全响应 = 零输入响应+零状态响应





#### 初始状态 $x_1(0)=2, x_2(0)=1$ ,求单位阶跃 u(t)=1 作用下的y(t)

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t) \qquad \mathbf{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) + 2u(t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + 2u(t)$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)\mathbf{x}(0) + \int_0^t \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\beta)\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(t-\beta)d\beta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t} & 6e^{-2t} - 6e^{-3t} \\ -e^{-2t} + e^{-3t} & -2e^{-2t} + 3e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-2\beta} - 2e^{-3\beta} & 6e^{-2\beta} - 6e^{-3\beta} \\ -e^{-2\beta} + e^{-3\beta} & -2e^{-2\beta} + 3e^{-3\beta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathrm{Id}\beta \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 12e^{-2t} - 10e^{-3t} \\ -4e^{-2t} + 5e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 6e^{-2\beta} - 6e^{-3\beta} \\ -2e^{-2\beta} + 3e^{-3\beta} \end{bmatrix} d\beta \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 12e^{-2t} - 10e^{-3t} \\ -4e^{-2t} + 5e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 3e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t} \\ e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 9e^{-2t} - 8e^{-3t} \\ -3e^{-2t} + 4e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 9e^{-2t} - 8e^{-3t} \\ -3e^{-2t} + 4e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + 2 = 3 + 6e^{-2t} - 4e^{-3t}$$



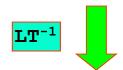


#### - 方法 2 利用拉普拉斯变换(S域)

状态方程

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{u}(t)$$

$$X(s) = [sI - A]^{-1} x(0) + [sI - A]^{-1} BU(s)$$
$$= \Phi(s)x(0) + \Phi(s)BU(s)$$



$$\boldsymbol{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)\boldsymbol{x}(0) + L^{-1}[\boldsymbol{\Phi}(s)\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{U}(s)]$$





初始状态 $x_1(0)=2, x_2(0)=1$ ,求单位阶跃 u(t)=1 作用下的y(t)

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t) \qquad \mathbf{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) + 2u(t)$$

解: 由前例 
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{2^2 + 5^2}$$

$$X(s) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(s)x(0) + \boldsymbol{\Phi}(s)\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{U}(s)$$

解: 由前例 
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} \begin{bmatrix} s + 5 & 6 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} \begin{bmatrix} s + 5 & 6 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} \begin{bmatrix} s + 5 & 6 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} \begin{bmatrix} 2s + 16 \\ s - 2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 5s + 6)} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2s^2 + 16s + 6}{s(s+2)(s+3)} \\ \frac{s - 1}{(s+2)(s+3)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y(t) = 3 + 6e^{-2t}$$

$$y(t) = 3 + 6e^{-2t} - 4e^{-3t}$$

$$Y(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2s^2 + 16s + 6}{s(s+2)(s+3)} \\ \frac{s-1}{(s+2)(s+3)} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{2}{s} = \frac{5s^2 + 25s + 18}{s(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{6}{s+2} - \frac{4}{s+3}$$





#### 例 已知系统的状态转移矩阵为

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} & 3e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t} \\ -4e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t} & -3e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$
 请求出 $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ 和 $A$ 。

#### 解: (1) 根据状态转移矩阵的运算性质有

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{-1}(t) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(-t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^t - 2e^{2t} & 3e^t - 3e^{2t} \\ -4e^{2t} + 4e^t & -3e^{2t} + 4e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

#### (2)关于 $\Phi(t)$ 的微分有

$$\frac{d}{dt}\exp(At) = A\exp(At) = \exp(At)A$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \exp(At) \right|_{t=0} = A \exp(0) = A$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} -3e^{-t} + 4e^{-2t} & -3e^{-t} + 6e^{-2t} \\ 8e^{-2t} - 4e^{-t} & 6e^{-2t} - 4e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$







