

一. 基本概念

a. 状态空间分析法(状态等): P12

1. 状态: 系统在时域中能全部表示运动信息的集合.

2. 状态变量: 一组能足以完全确定系统运动状态而个数又最小的变量.

 1. 个数最小, 即描述系统状态的变量但各分量相互独立, 互不干扰, 无冗余.

 2. 状态变量的个数为系统的阶数.

 3. 若要描述N阶系统, 则最小变量组必须由N个变量组成.

3. 状态空间法: 描述系统随输入-输出关系的方法.

b. 可观性. 可控性; 稳定性; 最优控制.

① 可控性: 对于线性连续常系数 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$. 如果存在一个分段连续的输入 $u(t)$, 能在有限时间区间 $[t_0, t_f]$ 内, 使系统由某一初始状态 $x(t_0)$ 转移到指定的任一终端状态 $x(t_f)$, 则称系统是可控的.

$$\text{Rank } M = \text{Rank} [B \ AB \ A^2B \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B] = n \Rightarrow \text{系统完全可控.}$$

② 简单系统完全可控的充要条件: 可控性矩阵M的秩为n. (n个状态) $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \quad (D=0) \end{cases}$

$$\text{③ } \text{Rank } M' = \text{Rank} [CB \ CAB \ CA^2B \ \dots \ CA^{n-1}B \ D] = r \quad (r \text{ 个输出}) \Leftrightarrow \text{系统输出完全可控.}$$

② 可观性: 表示从输出 $y(t)$ 反映状态矢量 $x(t)$ 的能力.

可观性矩阵 N 的秩必为 n.

$$\text{即 } N = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Rank } N = n \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax, x(t_0) = x_0 \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

c. 稳定性 P101.

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\Delta x(t)\| \leq \epsilon$ 被测量偏离其平衡位置的变化量

d. 对偶原理 P96.

对偶系统: $A_2 = A_1^T, B_2 = C_1^T, C_2 = B_1^T$

$$\dot{x}_1 = A_1 x_1 + B_1 u_1 \quad \dot{x}_2 = A_2 x_2 + B_2 u_2$$

$$y_1 = C_1 x_1 \quad y_2 = C_2 x_2$$

(1) 互为对偶的两个系统中, 一个系统具可控性等价于另一个系统的可观性.

(2) 互为对偶的两个系统, 其传递函数矩阵互为转置关系.

e. 最优控制 P151

f. 经典变分法

欧拉方程与横截条件 P161

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \quad \text{解即为最优轨迹 } x^*(t).$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\delta L}{\delta x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\delta L}{\delta x} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{欧拉方程}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\delta L}{\delta x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\delta L}{\delta x} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{横截条件.}$$

二. Modeling 系统数学模型建立.

状态空间表达式的建立

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx + du$$

1. 从物理模型 ① 状态变量个数为独立的一阶储能元件 (电感和电容)

② 通常以位移、速度或作状态变量 $x_1(t) = y(t), x_2(t) = \dot{y}(t)$

2. 由微分方程

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 & \dots & -a_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

① 微分方程中不包含输入量的常数项

$$\text{例 } x_1'' + 6x_1' + 11x_1 + 8x_1 = 5u$$

$$x_1 = y, \quad x_2 = \dot{y}, \quad x_3 = \ddot{y}$$

$$a_0 = 8, \quad a_1 = 11, \quad a_2 = 6, \quad b_0 = 5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = x_1 = [1 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

② 微分方程中包含输入量的常数项

$$\text{例: 系统微分方程为 } \ddot{y} + 6\dot{y} + 11y + 8y = 4u + 5u$$

$$\text{系数为 } a_2 = 6, \quad a_1 = 11, \quad a_0 = 8, \quad b_1 = 4, \quad b_0 = 5$$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [5 \ 4 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

三. Analysis 系统分析

1. 状态空间表达式求解. P79

$$e^{At} \quad x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau \quad \text{积分法}$$

$$\text{特征根. } x(t) = L^{-1}[SI - A]^{-1}x(0) + L^{-1}[(SI - A)^{-1}Bu(s)]$$

$$\cancel{\star} e^{At} = \dot{x}(t) = L^{-1}[(SI - A)^{-1}] \quad \text{拉氏法.}$$

$$\cancel{\star} \text{ 传递性定常系统: } x(t) = L^{-1}[(SI - A)^{-1}]x(0) = e^{At}x(0) \quad (\text{P74例15-1})$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax \\ y = Cx \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{当 } x(t) = e^{At}x(t_0) \text{ 时, } y = C e^{At}x(t_0)$$

3. 由传递函数建立状态空间模型.

① 传递函数中没有零点时的实现

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1s + a_0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

② 传递函数有零点. P31

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{S+2}{S^2+4S+3} = \frac{(S+2)}{(S+1)(S+3)} = \frac{k_1}{S+1} + \frac{k_2}{S+3}$$

$$k_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} G(s)(S+1) = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \frac{S+2}{S+3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -3} G(s)(S+3) = \lim_{s \rightarrow -3} \frac{S+2}{S+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \dot{x}(0) \quad \text{P78例15-3求} A.$$

非齐次求解方法: (P80例15-5)

- ① 积分法
- ② 拉氏变换法

$$u(s).$$

2. 可控性、可观性分析

对系统 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ n 个状态, m 个输入 r 个输出
 $y = Cx + Du$

系统完全可控: $\text{Rank } M = \text{Rank} [B \ AB \ A^2B \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B] = n$... 状态可控

输出完全可控: $\text{Rank } M' = \text{Rank} [CB \ CAB \ CA^2B \ \dots \ CA^{n-1}B \ D] = r$... 输出可控

状态可观: $\text{Rank } N = \text{Rank} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = n$... 状态可观.

3. 稳定性分析 P101

李雅普诺夫稳定性问题 ... (分析各种系统: 线性 非线性).

- ① 四种: 李雅普诺夫意义的稳定: 系统的解 x 有界, 但不一定收敛于 x_e .
- ② 渐近稳定: $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 系统的解趋近于平衡状态 x_e , 即系统的解有界, 但一定收敛于 x_e .
- ③ 大范围渐近稳定: 系统的解 x 无界, 但一定收敛于 x_e .
- ④ 不稳定: 系统解 x 无界, 且不收敛于 x_e .

第1法: 系统矩阵 A 的所有特征值都具有负实部. P108 例5-3.

第2法

4. 最优控制问题求解

(1). 静态优化问题 P154 例7-2 8例7-4

$$J(x) = f(x) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$

(2). 动态优化问题 P158 例7-6, 例7-7

函数求极值一变分法

$$\delta J[x(t)] = \frac{dJ}{dx} \cdot \delta x$$

① 对称型

$$J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt \quad \delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \cdot \delta x + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \cdot \delta \dot{x} \right] dt$$

$$P162 例7-8, 7-9, H0 \delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \right] \cdot \delta x dt + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f}$$

无约束问题可以直接用上述方程求解.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \quad \dots \text{ 欧拉方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \cdot \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = 0 \quad \dots \text{ 横截条件}$$

有等式约束时: P164.

$$\check{x} = f(x, u, t), \quad J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(\check{x}, \dot{\check{x}}, t) dt$$

求解思路:

① 状态方程写成约束方程形式

$$f(x, u, t) - \check{x}(t) = 0$$

② 拉格朗日乘子法构造新的增广目标函数

$$J' = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{ L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T(t) [f(x, u, t) - \check{x}(t)] \} dt$$

$$(3). \text{ 定义标量函数 } H(x, u, \lambda, t) = L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T f(x, u, t)$$

$$J' = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [H(x, u, \lambda, t) - \lambda^T \dot{x}(t)] dt$$

* 由欧拉方程得

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \lambda^T = 0 \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} - \dot{x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

② 对复合型.

目标函数 $J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(x, u, t) dt,$
 $\dot{x} = f(x, u, t)$

自由, $x(t_f)$ 是约束的复合型最优控制问题的必要条件.

状态方程: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} - \dot{x} = 0$

协态方程: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} + \dot{\lambda} = 0$

控制方程: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$

横截条件: $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t_f} + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t_f} \cdot r + H(t_f) = 0$ 哈密顿函数在最优轨迹上变化规律.
 $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x(t_f)} + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial u(t_f)} \cdot r - \lambda(t_f) = 0$

③ 离散系统的一最优控制 P180.

(动态)状态方程: $x(k+1) = f[x(k), u(k), k], (k=0, 1, \dots, N-1)$

性能指标函数: $J = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} L[x(k), x(k+1), k] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} l_k$

极小值必要条件: $\frac{\partial L[x(k), x(k+1), k]}{\partial x(k)} + \frac{\partial L[x(k+1), x(k), k+1]}{\partial x(k)} = 0$ 拉格朗日
 $\frac{\partial L[x(k+1), x(k), k+1]}{\partial x(k)} \Big|_{k=N} = 0$ 横截条件

四. Design 系统设计

1. 状态反馈控制器设计

被控系统: $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$
 $y = Cx + Du$

引入状态反馈后 P122 例 6.

$$\dot{x} = (A+BK)x + BV$$

闭环系统特征多项式为, 令 $K = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n]$

$\lambda I - (A+BK) = 0$ 期望对角线出 k_1, k_2, \dots

2. 状态、观测量器设计 P146 例 6-8.

$$\dot{x} = (A - GC)x + Bu + Gy$$

$$\dot{y} = Cx$$

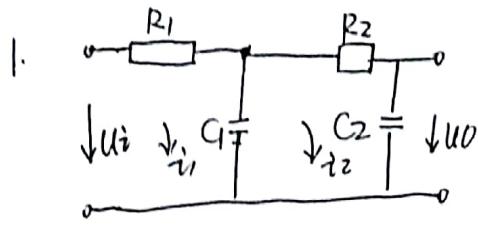
$$\text{令 } G = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - GC$$

观测量器的特征方程为

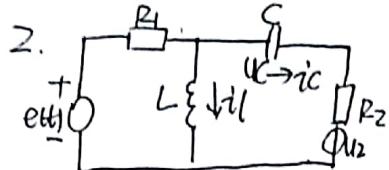
$$\lambda I - (A - GC) = 0$$

与期望对角, 求出 g_1, g_2, \dots



$$\begin{cases} U_1 = (i_1(t) + i_2(t)) R_1 + U_{at} & \text{令 } x_1 = U_{C_1}, x_2 = U_{C_2}, y = U_0 = U_{C_2} \\ U_{at} = U_{C_2} t + i_2(t) R_2 \\ i_1(t) = C_1 \frac{dU_{C_1}}{dt} \\ i_2(t) = C_2 \frac{dU_{C_2}}{dt} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{C_1 R_1} U_1 - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{C_1 R_1 R_2} x_1 + \frac{1}{C_1 R_2} x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} x_1 - \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} x_2 \\ y = x_2 \end{cases}$$



$$R_1(i_l + i_C) + L \frac{di_l}{dt} = e(t)$$

$$U_C + R_2 i_C = L \frac{di_l}{dt}$$

$$i_C = C \frac{dU_C}{dt}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_2 C \frac{dU_C}{dt} - L \frac{di_l}{dt} = -U_C \\ R_1 C \frac{dU_C}{dt} + L \frac{di_l}{dt} = -R_1 i_l + e(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dU_C}{dt} = -\frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2)C} U_C - \frac{R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)C} i_l + \frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2)C} e(t)$$

$$\frac{di_l}{dt} = \frac{R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)L} U_C - \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 + R_2)L} i_l + \frac{R_2}{(R_1 + R_2)L} e(t)$$

$$U_{R_2} = R_2 i_C = R_2 C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_C + \frac{-R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} i_l + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} e(t).$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_1 + R_2}{C_1 R_1 R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_1 R_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e(t)$$

$$y = [0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_C \\ i_l \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{PP}} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2)C} & \frac{R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)C} \\ \frac{R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)L} & -\frac{R_2}{(R_1 + R_2)L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2)C} \\ \frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2)L} \end{bmatrix} e(t).$$

第二题：

解：设质量为 $y(t)$ ，为正方向。

弹簧的作用力为 $-ky(t)$

阻尼器的作用力为 $-f \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$

重力为 $G=mg$

由牛顿第二定律有 $m \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} = F(t) + mg - f \frac{dy(t)}{dt} - ky(t)$

设 $x_1(t) = y(t)$ $x_2(t) = \dot{y}(t)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -\frac{k}{m}x_1 - \frac{f}{m}x_2 + \frac{1}{m}F(t) + g \end{cases}$$

输出方程 $y = x_1$

∴ 状态空间模型为

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{f}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix} F(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{g}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

第三题

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad \text{系统输出为 } y(t) = [1 \ 1] x, \text{ 初态 } x(0) = [1 \ 2]^T, \text{ 输入量 } u(t) = 1$$

$$G(s) = C(SI - A)^{-1}B + D \quad (\text{P64})$$

$$\text{解: ①. } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D = 0$$

$$SI - A = \begin{bmatrix} S & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S+1 & 0 \\ 0 & S+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(SI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} S+1 & 0 \\ 0 & S+1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(S+1)^2} \begin{bmatrix} S+1 & 0 \\ 0 & S+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{S+1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{S+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(SI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{S+1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{S+1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{S+1}$$

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{1}{S+1}$$

②. 系统有 2 个状态, 1 个输入, 1 个输出。

$$\text{Rank } M = \text{Rank}[B \ AB] = \text{Rank} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \quad \text{rank } M = 1 < 2 \text{ 所以系统状态不可控。}$$

$$\text{Rank } M' = \text{Rank}[C \ B \ CAB \ D] = \text{Rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \quad \text{rank } M' = 1 < 2 \text{ 所以系统输出不可控。}$$

$$\text{Rank } N = \text{Rank} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ AB \end{bmatrix} = \text{Rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \quad \text{rank } N = 1 < 2 \text{ 所以系统状态不可观。}$$

$$③. u(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore x(t) = t^1 [(SI - A)^{-1} x_0]$$

$$(SI - A)^{-1} x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{S+1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{S+1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{S+1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

第四题

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

解：① 设 $K = [k_1 \ k_2 \ k_3]$

闭环系统特征多项式为

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda I - (A+BK)| &= \left| \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right| \\ &= \left| \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ k_1 & 2+k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \right| \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & \lambda+1 & 1 \\ k_1 & 2+k_2 & \lambda+k_3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - k_3\lambda^2 + (\lambda^2 + 7k_3 - 2k_1 + k_2 + 2) \end{aligned}$$

而期望的闭环系统特征多项式为

$$(\lambda+10)(\lambda+1+j\sqrt{3})(\lambda+1-j\sqrt{3}) = \lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2 + 24\lambda + 40$$

由待定系数法得

$$\begin{cases} -k_3 = 12 \\ k_2 - 9 = 24 \\ 7k_3 - 2k_1 + k_2 + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_3 = -12 \\ k_2 = 33 \\ k_1 = -\frac{49}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3 \\ b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3 \\ c_1 \ c_2 \ c_3 \end{array}$$

$$a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

② 由于 $n=3$, y 为 1×1 偏航量, 故 G 为 3×1 偏航阵, 令 $G = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A - GC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -g_1 & g_1 & g_1 \\ -g_2 & g_2 & g_2 \\ -g_3 & g_3 & g_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+g_1 & 2-g_1 & -g_1 \\ 3+g_2 & g_2 & 1+g_2 \\ g_3 & 2-g_3 & -g_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

观测器的特征方程为

$$|\lambda I - (A - GC)| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 - g_1 & g_1 - 2 & g_1 \\ -g_2 & \lambda + 1 + g_2 & g_2 - 1 \\ -g_3 & g_3 - 2 & \lambda + g_3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

第五题

P 111. 例 5-15

$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2)$, $\dot{x}_2 = x_1 + ax_2$. $f_1(x_1)$ 和 $f_2(x_2)$ 是连续可微的. 非线性系统.
当 $x=0$ 时, $f_1(0)=f_2(0)=0$, 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f_1(x_1) \neq 0$, $f_2(x_2) \neq 0$, 试确定使平衡状态 $x=0$ 渐近稳定的条件.

$$\text{解: } \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 + ax_2$$

$$\dot{x} = f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) \\ x_1 + ax_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

由于 $f(x)$ 连续可导, 且 $f^T(x)f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) & x_1 + ax_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) \\ x_1 + ax_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= [[f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2)]^2 + (x_1 + ax_2)^2] > 0$$

进作李雅普诺夫函数, 因此, 有

$$J(x) = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} f'_1(x_1) & f'_2(x_2) \\ 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{J}(x) = J(x) + J^T(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f'_1(x_1) & f'_2(x_2) \\ 1 & a \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} f'_1(x_1) & 1 \\ f'_2(x_2) & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2f'_1(x_1) & 1+f'_2(x_2) \\ 1+f'_2(x_2) & 2a \end{bmatrix}$$

故平衡状态 $x=0$ 渐近稳定, 需 $2f'_1(x_1) < 0$ 且 $2a < 0$, $\therefore a < 0$.

第六题. P 165. $x_1 = x_2$ $\dot{x}_2 = u$

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

$$\text{解: } \text{令 } \lambda^T = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix}^T, L = \frac{1}{2}u^2, f = \dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } H = L + x^T f = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + [\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} + \dot{\lambda}_i^T = 0 \text{ 得 } \dot{\lambda}_1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = a \text{ (常数)}$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} = -\lambda_1, \quad \therefore \lambda_2 = -at + b \text{ (常数)} \quad \text{由 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \text{ 得 } u + \lambda_2 = 0, \text{ 则 } u = at - b$$

由状态方程, 有 $\dot{x}_2 = u$, 则 $x_2 = \frac{1}{2}at^2 - bt + c$ (常数)

$$\text{由 } \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \text{ 则 } x_1 = \frac{1}{2}at^3 - \frac{1}{2}bt^2 + ct + d$$

$$t=0 \text{ 时, } x_1(0) = -1, \Rightarrow d = -1$$

$$x_2(0) = 0, \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$t=3 \text{ 时, } x_1(3) = 1, \quad \frac{27}{8}a - \frac{9}{2}b - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{10}{9} \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore u^*(t) = at - b = \frac{10}{9}t - 2$$

$$x_2(3) = -1, \quad \frac{27}{8}a - 3b = -1 \quad \text{所以 } x_1^*(t) = \frac{5}{27}t^3 - t^2 - 1$$

$$x_2^*(t) = \frac{5}{9}t^2 - 2t$$

例1. 求使泛函 $J = \int_1^2 (\dot{x}^2 + x^2) dt$, 取得极值的最优轨迹 $x^*(t)$, $x(1), x(2)$, 均不定.

解: $L = \dot{x}^2 + x^2$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\dot{x}$, $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\ddot{x}$ 代入欧拉方程

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0 \text{ 即 } 2x - 2\ddot{x} = 0 \text{ 通解为 } x(t) = aet + b\bar{e}^{-t}$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{x}(t) = aet - b\bar{e}^{-t}, \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\dot{x} = 2aet - 2b\bar{e}^{-t}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}|_{t=0} = 0 \text{ 得 } a = b\bar{e}^{-2} \quad \text{由 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}|_{t=f} = 0, \text{ 得 } a = b\bar{e}^{4} \quad \text{则 } a = b = 0 \text{ 因此 } x^*(t) = 0$$

例2. 求使以下性能指标泛函取极值的轨迹 $x^*(t)$, 要求 $x^*(0) = 0$, $x^*(1)$ 在意. $J = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^2 + \dot{x}^3] dt$

解: 本例为始端固定, 终端自由, 两端时刻固定的问題.

由题意得: $L = \dot{x}^2 + \dot{x}^3$

由欧拉方程: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$ 有 $-\frac{d}{dt} (2\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}^2) = 0$ 即 $2\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}^2 = \text{常数}$

$$\text{则 } \dot{x} = \text{常数} \quad \text{令: } x = at + b$$

$$\text{由 } x(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = at \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = a$$

$$\text{由终端横截条件 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}|_{t=f} = 0 \text{ 得 } (2\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}^2)|_{t=f} = 0$$

$$\text{则 } 2a + 3a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0, a = -\frac{2}{3}$$

当 $a = 0$ 时, $x(t) = 0$, $J = 0$

当 $a = -\frac{2}{3}$ 时, $x(t) = -\frac{2}{3}t$, $J = \frac{4}{27}$

例3. 始端固定, 终端受约束. 终端时刻自由的问題.

已知 $x(0) = 1$, $x(t_f) = C(t_f) = 2 - t_f$, t_f 不定, 求使性能指标 泛函为极值的最优轨迹 $x^*(t)$, t_f^* .

$$J = \int_0^{t_f} \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2} dt$$

解: $L = \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}$

由欧拉方程 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$ 有 $-\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}} \right] = 0 \quad \text{则 } \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}} = C$

$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{C^2}{1+C^2} = a^2 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = a \Rightarrow x = at + b \text{ 由 } x(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } b = 1, x = at + 1$$

$$\left\{ L(x, \dot{x}, t) + [(\dot{x}) - \dot{x}(t)] \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right\} \Big|_{t=t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow \left[\sqrt{1+\dot{x}^2} + (-\dot{x}) \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1+\dot{x}^2}} \right] \Big|_{t=t_f} = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \dot{x}(t_f) = 1, \text{ 又 } \dot{x} = a, \text{ 故 } a = 1. \quad \therefore \text{最优曲线 } x^*(t) = t + 1$$

$$\text{又 } x(t_f) = C(t_f) = 2 - t_f = t_f + 1 \quad \text{故 } t_f = 0.5 \quad J^* = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707$$

序号	拉氏变换 F(s)	时间函数 f(t)	Z 变换 F(z)
1	1	$\delta(t)$	1
2	$\frac{1}{1-e^{-Ts}}$	$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
3	$\frac{1}{s}$	$1(t)$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
4	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	t	$\frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$
5	$\frac{1}{s^3}$	$\frac{t^2}{2}$	$\frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3}$
6	$\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$	$\frac{t^n}{n!}$	$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial a^n} \left(\frac{z}{z - e^{-at}} \right)$
7	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	e^{-at}	$\frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}}$
8	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	te^{-at}	$\frac{Tze^{-aT}}{(z - e^{-aT})^2}$
9	$\frac{a}{s(s+a)}$	$1 - e^{-at}$	$\frac{(1 - e^{-aT})z}{(z-1)(z - e^{-aT})}$
10	$\frac{b-a}{(s+a)(s+b)}$	$e^{-at} - e^{-bt}$	$\frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}} - \frac{z}{z - e^{-bT}}$
11	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{z \sin \omega T}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega T + 1}$
12	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{z(z - \cos \omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega T + 1}$
13	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$e^{-at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{ze^{-aT} \sin \omega T}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT}}$
14	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$e^{-at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{z^2 - ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT}}$
15	$\frac{1}{s - (i/T) \ln a}$	$a^{t/T}$	$\frac{z}{z - a}$

序号	拉氏变换 $E(s)$	时间函数 $e(t), e(k)$	z 变换 $E(z)$
1	1	$\delta(t)$	1
2	$\frac{1}{s}$	$1(t)$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
3	$\frac{1}{1-e^{-T}}$	$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
4	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	t	$\frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$
5	$\frac{1}{s^3}$	$\frac{t^2}{2}$	$\frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3}$
6	$\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$	$\frac{t^n}{n!}$	$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{\partial^n}{\partial s^n} \left(\frac{z}{z-e^{-sT}} \right)$
7	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	e^{-at}	$\frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}}$
8	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	te^{-at}	$\frac{Tze^{-aT}}{(z-e^{-aT})^2}$
9	$\frac{a}{s(s+a)}$	$1-e^{-at}$	$\frac{(1-e^{-aT})z}{(z-1)(z-e^{-aT})}$
10	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{z \sin \omega T}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega T + 1}$
11	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$e^{-at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{ze^{aT} \sin \omega T}{z^2 e^{2aT} - 2ze^{aT} \cos \omega T + 1}$
12	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{z(z-\cos \omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega T + 1}$
13	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$e^{-at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{z^2 - ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT}}$
14		a^k	$\frac{z}{z-a}$
15		$a^k \cos k\pi$	$\frac{z}{z+a}$

先求解二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程: $y'' + py' + qy = 0$.

a. 写出 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$ 对应的特征方程 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$.

b. 求出特征方程的两个根 r_1, r_2 .

c. 根据 r_1, r_2 的不同形式, 我们有如下的公式:

$r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的两个根 r_1, r_2	微分方程 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$ 的通解
r_1, r_2 为两个不同实根	$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$
r_1, r_2 为两个相同实根	$y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{r_1 x}$
r_1, r_2 为一对共轭虚根 $\alpha \pm i\beta$	$y = (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) e^{\alpha x}$