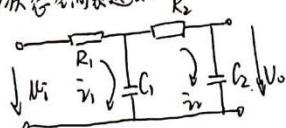


第二章
2-1. 如图所示。 U_i 为输入, 电容器 C_1 和 C_2 两端的电压为状态变量, 以 C_2 两端的电压为输出。建立该

电路的状态空间表达式。



$$i_1 = \frac{dC_1 U_{C_1}}{dt} = C_1 \frac{dU_{C_1}}{dt}, \quad i_2 = C_2 \frac{dU_{C_2}}{dt} = C_2 \frac{dU_o}{dt}$$

$$\text{则有 } U_i = R_1 \times (C_1 \frac{dU_{C_1}}{dt} + C_2 \frac{dU_{C_2}}{dt}) + U_{C_1} = R_1 C_1 \dot{U}_{C_1} + R_1 C_2 \dot{U}_{C_2} + U_{C_1}$$

$$U_{C_1} = R_2 C_2 \frac{dU_{C_2}}{dt} + U_{C_2} = R_2 C_2 \dot{U}_{C_2} + U_{C_2}$$

$$\text{且 } U_{C_2} = U_o$$

$$\text{则状态空间表达式为: } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{C_1} \\ \dot{U}_{C_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2} & \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} \\ \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{C_1} \\ U_{C_2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} U_i$$

$$\text{输出方程: } U_o = U_{C_2}$$

2-4. 设有一个弹簧-质量-阻尼器系统, 安装在一个不计质量的小车上, x 和 y 分别为小车和质量体的位移。
设有一个弹簧-质量-阻尼器系统, 安装在一个不计质量的小车上, x 和 y 分别为小车和质量体的位移, μ 为输入, y 为输出的微分空间模型。
 k, b, m 分别是弹簧系数、阻尼器阻尼系数和质量体质量, 建立 x 为输入, y 为输出的微分空间模型。

解: 由力学知识得

$$k(\mu - y) + b(\frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{dx}{dt}) = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \quad \text{令 } x_1 = y, \quad x_2 = \dot{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2 + \frac{b}{m} \dot{x}_2 + \frac{k}{m} x_2 = \frac{k}{m} \mu + \frac{b}{m} \dot{x}_1$$

$$\text{得状态空间表达式: } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{b}{m} & \frac{k}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu.$$

$$\text{输出方程: } y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{k}{m} & \frac{b}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2-12 已知差分分析方程为 $y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = 2\mu(k+1) + 3\mu(k)$, 试求矩阵系数阵为如下情形时的输出

看空间表达式:

$$(1) B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: 由差分方程得 } s^2 Y(s) + 3sY(s) + 2Y(s) = 2sU(s) + 3U(s) \Rightarrow \text{传递函数 } G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{2s+3}{s^2+3s+2} = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

当 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 时, 状态方程中的矩阵 A 为对角阵

$$\text{此时 状态空间表达式 } \begin{cases} X(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu. \\ Y(k) = [1, 1] X(k) \end{cases}$$

$$Y(k) = [1, 1] X(k)$$

①

当 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 时为临界情形
此时状态空间表达式为

$$X(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} X(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [3 \ 2] X(k)$$

第三章:

3-2. 求下列矩阵的特征多项式.

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -12 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } (1) \lambda I - A = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1=1, \lambda_2=2$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda=1 \text{ 时: } (\lambda I - A) \vec{p}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{p}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_1 = [1 \ 0]^T$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda=2 \text{ 时: } (\lambda I - A) \vec{p}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{p}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_2 = [3 \ 1]^T$$

(2) 特征多项式为

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & -2 & -2 \\ \lambda-5 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ \lambda-5 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\lambda-5) = (\lambda-5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-5)(\lambda+1)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1=5, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=-1$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2=\lambda_3=-1 \text{ 时: } (\lambda_2 I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_2 I - A) \vec{p} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{p}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1=5 \text{ 时: } (\lambda_1 I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_1 I - A) \vec{p}_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) 特征多项式为$$

$$(\lambda I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ -2 & 5 & \lambda-4 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^3 [\lambda(\lambda-4)+5] + \frac{(-2)}{\lambda-4} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1=\lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=2$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1=\lambda_2=1 \text{ 时, 有: } (\lambda_2 I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (\lambda_2 I - A) \vec{p} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{p}_2.$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_3=2 \text{ 时, 有: } (\lambda_3 I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_3 I - A) \vec{p}_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) |sI - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 8 & 12 & \lambda+6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2)^3 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -2.$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -2 \text{ 时} \\ sI - A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 8 & 12 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (sI - A) P = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3-6 已知传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8}{s^2 + 4s + 3}$, 试求可控标准型 (A 为对角阵), 对解.

A 为对角阵的解:

$$\text{解: } G(s) = 1 + \frac{2s+5}{s^2+4s+3} = 1 + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+2}$$

$$\text{则可控标准型为: } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}u. \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}x + u. \end{cases} \quad \text{则可观测标准型为: } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}u. \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}x + u. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对角形为: } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}u. \\ y = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)x + u. \end{cases}$$

第五章:
5-7. 当初始状态 $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 输入单位阶跃函数, 求系统 $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}u, y = [1 \ 0]x$ 的解

$$\text{解: } \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \Rightarrow \dot{x}(s) - x(0) = Ax(s) + Bu(s) \Rightarrow (sI - A)x(s) = Bu(s) + v(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(s) = (sI - A)^{-1}Bu(s) + (sI - A)^{-1}x(0) \\ (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} \quad (sI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s^2} \\ \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} \quad (sI - A)^{-1}x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \\ \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = L^{-1}(x(s)) = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}Bu(s)] + L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}x(0)]$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}B\mu(\tau)d\tau. \quad \text{其中 } e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t-2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} d\tau = \begin{bmatrix} 1+t+\frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ 1+t \end{bmatrix}$$

5-12. 已知系统的状态方程
 $X(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$ $X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 其中输入信号 $u(k)$ 和 $u(k)$ 分别为阶跃信号和斜坡信号。求系统在采样周期为 0.2s 时的状态值。

matlab 代码

5-13. 判断下列系统的状态可控性和输出可观性。
 (1) $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$ (2) $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$

解: (1) 状态可控性。

$$R_{A+B} = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{状态可控}.$$

$$m^1 = \begin{bmatrix} CB & CAB & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Rank } m^1 = 1. \text{ 故输出可观}.$$

(2) \Leftrightarrow 且块 B 非零一行全为 0, 输出可观性。
 $m^1 = \begin{bmatrix} CB & CAB & C A^2 B & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -5 & 3 & 11 & -9 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & -9 & 9 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Rank } m^1 = 2.$ \Rightarrow 输出可观。

5-14. 判断如下系统的状态可观性。

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} x \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases} \quad (2) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

解: (1) $M = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } M = 2. \text{ 故可观}.$

(2) $M = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -4 & -7 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } M = 3. \text{ 故状态可观}.$

5-24. 判断下列二次型函数的符号。

$$(1) Q(x) = -x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 - 11x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - x_2x_3 - 2x_1x_3$$

$$(2) Q(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 6x_2x_3 - 2x_1x_3$$

$$(3) V(x) = x^T Q x = x^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$(4) V(x) = \begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2, & x_2 > 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_4, & x_2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad Q(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 = -1 < 0 \quad \Delta_2 = 2 > 0 \\ \Delta_3 = -\frac{21}{4}. \quad \text{故函数是稳定的}$$

$$(2) \quad Q(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \Delta_1 = 1, \quad \Delta_2 = 3, \quad \Delta_3 = -16. \quad \text{故函数是不稳定的}$$

$$(3) \quad \Delta_1 = 1, \quad \Delta_2 = 1, \quad \Delta_3 = -2 + 2 = 0. \quad \text{函数是半稳定的.}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{当 } V_x > 0 \text{ 时, } V(x) > 0 \quad \text{故 } V(x) \text{ 是半正定的}$$

$$\text{当 } V_x < 0 \text{ 时, } V(x) > 0$$

5-25. 确定下列矩阵游戏中肯定区域的取值范围, 从而使成为正定的.

$$(1) \quad V(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + ax_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$(2) \quad V(x) = ax_1^2 + bx_2^2 + cx_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 = 1 > 0, \quad \Delta_2 = 1 > 0, \quad \Delta_3 = 2a - 1 - 1 - 2 - a - 1 = a - 5 > 0 \Rightarrow a > 5$$

$$(2) \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 = a > 0, \quad \Delta_2 = ab - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow ab > 1 \Rightarrow b > \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\Delta_3 = abc - 2 - b + c - 4a > 0 \Rightarrow abc - c > 4a + b + 4 \Rightarrow (ab - 1)c > 4a + b + 4$$

5-30: 同书雅诺第2章例题断列矩阵系统严格状态的稳定性.

$$(1) \quad \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2, \quad (2) \quad \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2, \quad (3) \quad \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & b \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} x, \quad (4) \quad \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ b & -5 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 是其唯一的平衡点}$$

$$\text{构造李雅普洛夫函数: } V(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2.$$

$$\text{则: } \dot{V}(x) = 2x_1 \dot{x}_1 + 2x_2 \dot{x}_2 = 2x_1(-x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2(2x_1 - 3x_2) \\ = -2x_1^2 - 6x_2^2 + 6x_1x_2. \quad \dot{V}(x) < 0.$$

当 $x=0$ 时, $\dot{V}(x) > 0$. 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $\dot{V}(x) < 0$, 平衡点 x_e 为渐近稳定.

当 $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $V(x) \rightarrow \infty$, 系统在原点是大范围渐近稳定.

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 是其唯一的平衡点.}$$

$$V(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \Rightarrow \dot{V}(x) = 2x_1 \dot{x}_1 + 2x_2 \dot{x}_2 = -2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2.$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \dot{V}(x) > 0, \text{ 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \dot{V}(x) < 0 \text{ 且定. 平衡点 } x_e \text{ 为渐近稳定.}$$

当 $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 此时 $V(x) \rightarrow 0$, 系统在原点上是大范围渐近稳定.

$$(3) A^T P + PA = -I, \text{ 设 } P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{11} = -\frac{11}{12} \\ P_{12} = -\frac{4}{3} \\ P_{21} = -\frac{4}{3} \\ P_{22} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 则 } P = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{11}{12} & -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta P = \frac{33}{24} - \frac{16}{9} < 0, \text{ 故系统不稳定.}$$

(4) $x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 是唯一的平衡解点.
 相应的平衡状态方程: $V(x) = 6x_1^2 + x_2^2$. $\dot{V}(x) = 12x_1 \dot{x}_1 + 2x_2 \dot{x}_2 = -10x_1^2 < 0$
 当 $x = 0$ 时. $\dot{V}(x) = 0$. 当 $x \neq 0$ 时. $\dot{V}(x) < 0$, 故 $x = 0$ 为渐近稳定.
 当 $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时. $V(x) \rightarrow \infty$, 不稳定在原点. 是大范围渐近稳定.

5-30. 已知系统状态方程 $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -10 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}u$. 当 $Q = I$ 时. $P = ?$

解: 由 $A^T P + PA = -I$ 中设 $P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix}$
 则有 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

由于 $\text{rank } A = 2$. $\text{rank } I = 3$ 故方程组无解.

故不存在矩阵 P 满足上式.

第6章: 已知被控系统为 $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}u$, 且 $[1 \ 0]x$, 引入状态反馈. 试设计状态反馈控制器. 使用H₂ 系统的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -5$.

④ 判断是否可控: $M = [B \ AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\text{rank } M = 2$, 故状态可控.

设状态反馈矩阵为 $K = [k_1 \ k_2]$

$$f(\lambda) = [\lambda I - (A + BK)] = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 2+k_1 & \lambda+3-k_2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + (3-k_2)\lambda + 2-k_1$$

由而特征根点. $f(\lambda) = (\lambda+5)^2 = \lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 25$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} 3-k_2 = 10 \\ 2-k_1 = 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_2 = -7 \\ k_1 = -23 \end{cases} \text{ 则状态反馈矩阵 } K = \begin{bmatrix} -23 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

6-13. 令被观察的而状态空间模型为.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}x \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \text{试确定一个状态观测器, 使其极点配置在 } -2, -2, -3 \text{ 处.}$$

判断可观性: 由 $M = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\text{rank } M = 3$. 故状态可观.

令 $G = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $A - GC = \begin{bmatrix} -1-g_1 & 2-g_1 & -2 \\ -g_2 & -1-g_2 & 1 \\ 1+g_3 & -g_3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$f(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+g_1 & 2+g_1 & -2 \\ g_2 & \lambda+g_2 & 1 \\ 1+g_3 & -g_3 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+g_1 & 2+g_1 & 2 \\ g_2 & \lambda+g_2 & -1 \\ -1+g_3 & g_3 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 + \lambda^2(g_1+g_2) + \lambda(-g_3-2g_2) - 4g_2g_3 + 2g_2 - 2g_3 + g_1 + 2.$$

其中 $a = \lambda+1$

由希望的极点得.

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda+2)^2(\lambda+3) = \lambda^3 + 7\lambda^2 + 16\lambda + 12 = (\lambda-1)^3 + 7(\lambda-1)^2 + 16(\lambda-1) + 12 = \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_1 + g_2 = -4 \\ 2-g_3-2g_2 = 5 \\ 2+g_1-2g_3+2g_2-4g_2g_3 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_1 + g_2 = -4 \\ 2g_2 + g_3 = -3 \\ g_1 + 2g_2 - 2g_3 - 4g_2g_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_1 = -3 \\ g_2 = 1 \\ g_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

故 $G = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 为状态观测器为 $\hat{x} = [A - GC]\hat{x} + Bu + Gy$

第七章: 设目标函数 $J = f(x) = 10 - 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - x_1x_2 + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 6)$, 约束条件为 $g(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 6 = 0$. 求 $J = f(x)$ 的极值点.

7-1 极大值, 并判断是极大值还是极小值.

解: 由拉格朗日乘数法得.

$$f(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = 10 - 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - x_1x_2 + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 6)$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_{x_1} = -2 + 2x_1 + \lambda = 0 \\ f'_{x_2} = 4 + 6x_2 - x_1 + \lambda = 0 \\ f'_{\lambda} = x_1 + x_2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{24}{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{6}{5} \\ \lambda = -\frac{32}{5} \end{cases} \quad \text{故目标函数在 } \left[\frac{24}{5}, \frac{6}{5} \right] \text{ 处取得极点.}$$

又 $f''_{x_1 x_1} = 2$ $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 1 = 11 > 0$ 故. 极大值.

$$f''_{x_1 x_2} = -1$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2} = 6$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_2} = 1$$

2. 求下列变分问题的解.

$$(1) J = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}_1(t)^2 + 1] dt \quad (2) J = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}_1^2(t) + t x_1(t)] dt \quad (3) J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [t^2 + x^2(t) + \dot{x}_1^2(t)] dt.$$

$$(4) J = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2} dt$$

$$\text{由变分公式: } \delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} (\dot{x}_1) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x}_1 \right] dt$$

$$\text{解: (1) } \delta J = \int_0^1 2 \dot{x}_1 \delta \dot{x}_1 dt$$

$$(2) \delta J = \int_0^1 [t \delta x_1 + 2 \dot{x}_1 \delta \dot{x}_1] dt.$$

$$(3) \delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [2 \dot{x}_1 (\delta \dot{x}_1) + 2 \dot{x}_1 \delta \dot{x}_1] dt.$$

$$(4) \delta J = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2}} (2 \dot{x}_1 \delta \dot{x}_1 + 2 \dot{x}_2 \delta \dot{x}_2) \right] dt$$

7-3. 在性能指标 $J = \int_0^T (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2) dt$. 在边界条件 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0$, $x_1(\frac{T}{2}) = 1$, $x_2(\frac{T}{2}) = -1$ 下的极值

由代:

$$\text{解: 由 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$

$$\text{令 } L = \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2. \quad \text{则 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_2, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2\dot{x}_1, & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = 2x_2 \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} \right) = 2\ddot{x}_1, & \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) = 2\dot{x}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入欧拉方程有: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得: } \begin{cases} 2\dot{x}_2 - 2\ddot{x}_1 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - 2\ddot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = \ddot{x}_1 \\ x_1 = \ddot{x}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = \ddot{x}_1 = x_1^{(4)}$$

$$\text{其解为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = x_1^{(4)} = 0 \\ x_2 = x_2^{(4)} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{则 } x_1 = (C_1 + C_2 t + C_3 t^2) e^{t^2} + C_4 t^2 = (C_1 + C_2 t + C_3 t^2) e^{t^2} + C_4 t^2$$

$$\text{且 } x_1^{(4)} = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1, C_2 = -1, C_3 = 0, C_4 = -1$$

$$\text{则 } x_2 = (C_1 + C_2 t + C_3 t^2) e^{t^2} + C_4 t^2 = (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t) e^{t^2} + C_3 t^2 \cos t + C_4 t^2 \sin t$$

$$\text{由 } x_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

$$x_1(\frac{T}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 e^{\frac{T}{2}} + C_2 e^{-\frac{T}{2}} + C_3 = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \\ C_3 = 0 \\ C_4 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{解得: } \left. \begin{array}{l} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \\ C_3 = 0 \\ C_4 = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{由 } x_2 = \ddot{x}_1 \Rightarrow x_2 = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - C_3 \cos t - C_4 \sin t.$$

$$\text{由 } x_2(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 - C_3 = 0$$

$$x_2(\frac{T}{2}) = -1 \Rightarrow C_1 e^{\frac{T}{2}} + C_2 e^{-\frac{T}{2}} - C_3 = -1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \sin t \\ x_2 = -\sin t \end{array} \right\}$$