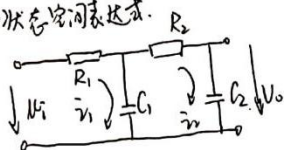


第=章:

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 两端的电压为输出变量, 建立该

电路的状态空间表达式.



$$i_1 = \frac{dC_1 u_{C1}}{dt} = C_1 \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} \quad i_2 = C_2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} = C_2 \frac{du_o}{dt}$$

$$\text{则有 } u_i = R_1 \left(C_1 \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} + C_2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} \right) + u_{C1} = R_1 C_1 \dot{u}_{C1} + R_1 C_2 \dot{u}_{C2} + u_{C1}$$

$$u_{C1} = R_2 C_2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + u_{C2} = R_2 C_2 \dot{u}_{C2} + u_{C2}$$

$$\text{且 } u_{C2} = u_o$$

$$\text{则状态空间表达式为: } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{u}_{C1} \\ \dot{u}_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} & \frac{1}{C_1 R_2} \\ \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_i$$

$$\text{输出方程: } u_o = u_{C2}$$

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, u 和 y 分别为小车和质量的位移.

k, b, m 分别是弹簧系数, 阻尼器阻尼系数, 和质量块质量. 试建立 u 为输入, y 为输出的状态空间模型.

解: 由力学知识得

$$k(u-y) + b\left(\frac{du}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt}\right) = m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \quad \text{令 } x_1 = y, \quad x_2 = \dot{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{y} + \frac{b}{m} \dot{y} + \frac{k}{m} y = \frac{k}{m} u + \frac{b}{m} \dot{u}$$

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

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

2-12 已知差分方程为 $y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = 2u(k+1) + 3u(k)$, 试求控制矩阵为如下情形时的离散状态空间表达式.

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

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

当 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 时, 状态方程中的控制矩阵 A 为对称阵

$$\text{此时状态空间表达式 } \begin{cases} X(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} X(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ Y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X(k) \end{cases}$$

(1)

当 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 时为极值性

此时状态空间表达式为

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

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} X(k)$$

第三章:

3-2. 求下列矩阵的特征值。

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

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

(3) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

当 $\lambda=1$ 时: $(\lambda I - A)P_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} P_1 = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$

当 $\lambda=2$ 时: $(\lambda I - A)P_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} P_2 = 0 \Rightarrow P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$

(2) 特征值为

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

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

当 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=-1$ 时: $(\lambda I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$(\lambda I - A)P = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_1=5$ 时: $(\lambda I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$(\lambda I - A)P_3 = 0 \Rightarrow P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(3) 特征多项式为

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

当 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=1$ 时: 有 $(\lambda I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)P = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = P_2$

当 $\lambda_3=2$ 时: 有 $(\lambda I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} (\lambda I - A)P_3 = 0 \Rightarrow P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -2 \text{ 时}$$

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda I - A)P = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3-6 已知传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8}{s^2 + 4s + 3}$, 试求可观测标准型。(A 为友矩阵转置), 对解:

A 为对角阵) 初始条件:

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

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

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

$$\text{对解为: } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = (\frac{3}{2} \ \frac{1}{2}) x + u \end{cases}$$

第五章:

5-7: 当初始状态 $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 输入 $u(t)$ 是单位阶跃函数, 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

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

$$\Rightarrow x(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} B u(s) + (sI - A)^{-1} x(0)$$

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

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

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

$$\text{其中 } e^{At} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]$$

$$e^{A(t-\tau)} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1} B u(s)]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t-\tau \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} d\tau = \begin{bmatrix} 1+t+\frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ 1+t \end{bmatrix}$$

5-14. 已知系统的状态方程.

$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$ $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 其中输入信号 $u(k)$ 和 $u(k)$ 分别为阶跃信号和斜坡信号在采样周期为 0.2s 时的采样值. 试求系统的状态方程的解.

matlab 绘图

5-15. 判断下列系统的状态可控性和输出可控性.

$$(1) \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

$$(2) = \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 状态可控性.

$$\text{rank } M = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2. \text{ 状态可控.}$$

$$M' = \begin{bmatrix} CB & CAB & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } M' = 1. \text{ 故输出不可控.}$$

(2) 由于缺项最后一行全为 0. 故该系统的状态不可控.

$$M' = \begin{bmatrix} CB & CAB & CA^2B & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -5 & 3 & 11 & -9 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & -1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } M' = 2. \text{ 故输出可控.}$$

5-16. 判定如下系统的状态可观性.

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

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

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

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

5-24. 判断下列二次型函数的符号.

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

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

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

$$(4) V(x) = \begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2 & x_3 > 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_4 & x_3 < 0 \end{cases}$$

解: (1) $Q(x) = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = -1 < 0$ $\Delta_2 = 2 > 0$
 $\Delta_3 = -\frac{21}{4}$ 故函数是稳定的

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

(3) $\Delta_1 = 1$ $\Delta_2 = 1$ $\Delta_3 = -2 + 1 = 0$ 函数是半正定的

(4) 当 $V_2 > 0$ 时 $V(x) > 0$ 故 $V(x)$ 是半正定的
 当 $V_2 < 0$ 时 $V(x) > 0$

5-25. 确定下列二次型函数中待定系数的取值范围, 从而使其成为正定的.

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

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

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

(2) $P = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & c \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = a > 0$ $\Delta_2 = ab - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow ab > 1 \Rightarrow b > \frac{1}{a}$
 $\Delta_3 = abc - 2 - 2 - b - c - 4a > 0 \Rightarrow abc - c > 4a + b + 4$
 $\Rightarrow (ab - 1)c > 4a + b + 4$
 $\Rightarrow c > \frac{4a + b + 4}{ab - 1}$

5-30. 用李雅普诺夫第二法判断下列线性系统平衡状态的稳定性.

(1) $\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2$ (2) $\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2$ (3) $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & b \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} x$ (4) $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ b & -5 \end{bmatrix} x$
 $\dot{x}_2 = 2x_1 - 3x_2$ $\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - x_2$

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

构造李雅普诺夫函数 $V(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

则 $V(x) = 2x_1x_1 + 2x_2x_2 = 2x_1(-x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2(2x_1 - 3x_2)$
 $= -2x_1^2 - 6x_2^2 + 6x_1x_2$ 故 $V(x) < 0$

当 $x=0$ 时, $V(x)=0$. 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $V(x) < 0$, 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) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 是其唯一的平衡点.

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

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

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

②: $A^T P + PA = -I$, 设 $P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

(a) $x_e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 是唯一的平衡点。

构造李雅普诺夫函数: $V(x) = 6x_1^2 + x_2^2$. $\dot{V}(x) = 12x_1 \dot{x}_1 + 2x_2 \dot{x}_2 = -10x_2^2 < 0$

当 $x = 0$ 时, 则 $\dot{V}(x) = 0$. 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $\dot{V}(x) < 0$, 故 x_0 为渐近稳定.

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

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

解: 由 $A^T P + PA = -I$ 中设 $P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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.

第六题: 已知被控系统为 $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$, $y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x$, 引入状态反馈, 试设计状态反馈控制器. 使用计算机求特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -5$.

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

设状态反馈矩阵为 $K = [k_1 \ k_2]$

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

由两制极点, $f(\lambda) = (\lambda+5)^2 = \lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 25$

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

6-13. 给被控系统的状态空间模型为.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = [1 \quad 1 \quad 0] x \end{cases}$$

试确定一个状态观测器. 要求将其极点配置在 $-2, -2, -3$ 点处.

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

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

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

由希望极点得:

$f(a) = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda+3) = \lambda^3 + 7\lambda^2 + 16\lambda + 12 = (a-1)^3 + 7(a-1)^2 + 16(a-1) + 12 = a^3 - 4a^2 + 5a + 2$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_1+g_2 = -4 \\ 2-g_1-2g_2 = 5 \\ 2+g_1-2g_2+2g_3-4g_2g_3 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_1+g_2 = -4 \\ 2g_2+g_3 = 3 \\ g_1+2g_2-2g_3-4g_2g_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_1 = -3 \\ g_2 = 1 \\ g_3 = 1 \end{cases}$

故 $G = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

则状态观测器为 $\dot{\hat{x}} = [A - GC]\hat{x} + Bu + Gy$

第七题: 设目标函数 $J = f(x) = 10 - 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - x_1x_2$, 约束条件为 $g(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 6 = 0$. 求 $J = f(x)$ 的极值点.

7-1 求极值, 并判断是极大值还是极小值.

解: 由拉格朗日乘数法得:

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

$\begin{cases} f'_{x_1} = -2 + 2x_1 + \lambda = 0 \\ f'_{x_2} = 4 + 6x_2 - x_1 + \lambda = 0 \\ f'_{\lambda} = x_1 + x_2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{24}{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{6}{5} \\ \lambda = -\frac{32}{5} \end{cases}$

故目标函数在 $[\frac{24}{5}, \frac{6}{5}]$ 处取得极值.

则 $\begin{cases} f''_{x_1x_1} = 2 \\ f''_{x_1x_2} = -1 \\ f''_{x_2x_1} = -1 \\ f''_{x_2x_2} = 6 \\ f''_{\lambda x_1} = 1 \\ f''_{\lambda x_2} = 1 \end{cases}$

$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 1 = 11 > 0$ 故: 存在极小值.

2. 求下列函数的极值.

$$(1) J = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^2(t) + 1] dt \quad (2) J = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^2(t) + t x(t)] dt \quad (3) J = \int_0^1 [t^2 + x^2(t) + \dot{x}^2(t)] dt$$

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

由变分公式: $\delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \delta x(t) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x}(t) \right] dt$

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

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

$$(3) \delta J = \int_0^1 [2t\dot{x}(t) \delta \dot{x}(t) + 2x(t) \delta \dot{x}(t)] dt$$

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

7-3. 在性能指标 $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 + x_1 x_2) dt$ 在边界条件 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0, x_1(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1, x_2(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$ 下的极值

曲线:

解: 由欧拉方程 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x_2 - 2\dot{x}_1 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2\dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = \ddot{x}_1 = x_1^{(4)}$$

其解为 $\Rightarrow r^4 - 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1, r_3 = i, r_4 = -i$

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

由 $r^4 = 1 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1, r_3 = i, r_4 = -i$

则四阶微分方程的解为 $x_1 = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} + e^{it} (C_3 \cos t + C_4 \sin t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \cos t + C_4 \sin t$

$$\begin{cases} \text{由 } x_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0 \\ x_1(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + C_2 e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + C_4 = 1 \\ \text{由 } x_2 = \dot{x}_1 \Rightarrow x_2 = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - C_3 \cos t - C_4 \sin t \\ \text{由 } x_2(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 - C_3 = 0 \\ x_2(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 \Rightarrow C_1 e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + C_2 e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - C_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

解得: $\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \\ C_3 = 0 \\ C_4 = 1 \end{cases}$

则 $x_1 = \sin t$
 $x_2 = -\sin t$