2019年

一、某线性时不变系统的状态空间方程描述为

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

其中a为常数。试

- 1、当a = 2时,确定该系统的传递函数g(s);
- 2、当a=1时,求系统的状态转移矩阵,并求系统的零输入响应;
- 3、化为能控标准型,并确定a满足什么条件能使系统完全能控;
- 4、用 Lyapunov 稳定性判据判断a = -3时自治系统<u>是否稳定</u>。

解: 1、
$$a = 2$$
时, $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$

$$g(s) = c(sI - A)^{-1}b$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+3} & \frac{-1}{(s+3)(s+2)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \frac{2s+3}{(s+3)(s+2)}$$
2、 $a = 1$ 时, $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$

$$\Phi(t) = L^{-1}((sI - A)^{-1})$$

$$= L^{-1}((\begin{bmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix})^{-1})$$

$$= L^{-1}((\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+3} & \frac{-1}{(s+3)(s+1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix})$$

$$= L^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+3} & \frac{1}{2(s+3)} - \frac{1}{2(s+1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-3t} & \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = \Phi(t)x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-3t} & \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

3、利用秩判据

$$rankQ_c = rank[b \quad Ab] = rank\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ 1 & -a \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

要使 Q_c 满秩,则

$$a \neq \frac{7}{2}$$

$$4, a = -3 \text{ if}, A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$sI - A = \begin{bmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ 0 & s-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

令

$$D(s) = (s+3)(s-3) = 0$$

$$s_1 = -3, s_2 = 3$$

 $s_1 = -3, s_2 = 3$ 则有极点在正实部,系统不稳定。 二、给定许强时间的

二、给定连续时间线性时不变系统

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

试设计一个基于降维状态观测器的状态反馈系统,满足

- 1、状态反馈阵 **K** 使闭环系统极点为-1, -2 <u>±</u> *i*;
- 观测阵 L 使观测器特征值为-4, -5。 解:

$$rankQ_{c} = rank[b \quad Ab \quad A^{2}b] = rank\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

$$rankQ_{o} = rank\begin{bmatrix} c \\ cA \\ cA^{2} \end{bmatrix} = rank\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

所以系统完全可观可控,由分离原理,系统的状态反馈和观测器的设计可以分开 设计。

下面设计状态反馈:

$$D(s) = \det(sI - A) = \begin{vmatrix} s+1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & s+2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & s+3 \end{vmatrix} = s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 8$$

$$\alpha_0 = 8, \alpha_1 = 11, \alpha_2 = 6$$

$$D^*(s) = (s+1)(s+2+j)(s+2-j) = s^3 + 5s^2 + 9s + 5$$

$$\alpha_0^* = 5, \alpha_1^* = 9, \alpha_2^* = 5$$

$$\bar{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0^* - \alpha_0 & \alpha_1^* - \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^* - \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} A^2b & Ab & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -7 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 11 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 10 & 2 \\ -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 10 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = P^{-} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 10 & 2 \\ -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 10 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -5 & 9 & 10 \\ 25 & 23 & -39 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k = \bar{k}Q = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -5 & 9 & 10 \\ 25 & 23 & -39 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -18 & -29 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -18 & -29 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

下面设计观测器:

构造二维状态观测器。对给定被观测系统,系统维数为 3, $\gamma = rankc =$ $rank[1\ 0\ 0] = 1$,可知能构造维数" $m = n - \gamma = 3 - 1 = 2$ "的降维状态观测器。 取

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = PAP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}_{11} & \bar{A}_{12} \\ \bar{A}_{21} & \bar{A}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{b} = Pb = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{B}_1 \\ \bar{B}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

变换后导出的降维观测器维数是2,

 $\tilde{A} = \bar{A}_{22}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 可以看出, (\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) 完全能控。 设 $\overline{K} = [\bar{k}_1 \, \bar{k}_2],$ $\overline{D}(s) = \det((s - \overline{A} + \overline{B}\overline{K})) = s^2 + (5 + \overline{k}_1)s + 6 + 3\overline{k}_1 - \overline{k}_2$ $\overline{D}^*(s) = (s+4)(s+5) = \overline{s^2 + 9s + 20}$

得

$$\begin{cases} 5 + \bar{k}_1 = 9 \\ 6 + 3\bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2 = 20 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} \bar{k}_1 = 4 \\ \bar{k}_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}_{22} - \bar{L}\bar{A}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\bar{A}_{22} - \bar{L}\bar{A}_{12})\bar{L} = \begin{bmatrix} -22 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}_{21} - \bar{L}\bar{A}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B}_2 - \bar{L}\bar{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
综合得到的将维状态观测器协
$$\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} z + \begin{bmatrix} 418 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = z + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} y$$

$$\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} (z + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} y)$$

三、设某受控系统的传递函数矩阵为

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & \frac{s}{s+2} \\ 1 & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1、试给出该系统的一个不可简约右 $MFD(G(s) = N(s)D^{-1}(s))$,并分析该系统是否完全能观:
- 2、试通过状态反馈使闭环系统极点配置为: $-1 \pm j2$, -2。解: 1、

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & \frac{s}{s+2} \\ 1 & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & \frac{s(s+2)}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{s+1}{s+1} & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s(s+2) \\ s+1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$
$$= N(s)D^{-1}(s)$$

上式即为 G(s)的一个右 MFD。 其中

$$N(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s(s+2) \\ s+1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$D(s) = \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

下面验证该右 MFD 的不可简约性: $\mathrm{d}N(s)$ 、D(s)组成列分块阵,即

$$\begin{bmatrix} N(s) \\ D(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s(s+2) \\ s+1 & s+1 \\ s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

导出所有2×2矩阵的行列式方程及其根:

$$det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s(s+2) \\ s+1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} = (s+1)(1-s^2-2s) = 0$$

$$s_1 = -1 s_{2,3} = (-1 \pm \sqrt{2})$$

$$det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s(s+2) \\ s+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = s(s+1)(s+2) = 0$$

$$s_1 = -1 s_2 = -2 s_3 = 0$$

$$det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s(s+2) \\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix} = (s+2)^2 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -2$$

$$det \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & s+1 \\ s+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -(s+1)^2 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -1$$

$$det \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & s+1 \\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix} = (s+1)(s+2)^2 = 0$$

$$s_1 = -1 s_{2,3} = -2$$

$$det \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix} = (s+1)(s+2)^2 = 0$$

$$s_1 = -1 s_{2,3} = -2$$

$$det \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix} = (s+1)(s+2)^2 = 0$$

表明所有 2×2 矩阵的行列式方程没有共同根,说明 $\{N(s) \ D(s)\}$ 右互质,从而该 右 MFD 不可简约。 该系统完全能观。

2、由

$$D(s) = \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0\\ 0 & (s+2)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

可以得出D(s)的列次数为 $k_{c1}=1, k_{c2}=2$,且由 $\deg det D(s)=k_{c1}+k_{c2}=3$

$$\deg det D(s) = k_{c1} + k_{c2} = 3$$

得出D(s)列既约。

由给定的期望闭环极点, $\lambda_{1,2}^* = -1 \pm j2$, $\lambda_3^* = -2$,得出期望闭环特征多项式为

$$\alpha^*(s) = (s+1+j2)(s+1-j2)(s+2)$$

= $s^3 + 4s^2 + 9s + 10$

基于D(s)的列次数为 $k_{c1}=1,k_{c2}=2$,进而表 $\alpha^*(s)$ 为标准形期望闭环特征方 程式:

$$\alpha^*(s) = s^3 + \underline{\alpha_1(s)}s^{3-k_{c1}} + \underline{\alpha_2(s)}$$

= $s^3 + 4s^2 + (9s + 10)$

则 $\alpha_1(s) = 4$, $\alpha_2(s) = 9s + 10$;

基于D(s)的列次数为 $k_{c1}=1, k_{c2}=2$; 由D(s)的列次表达式

$$D(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & [s] & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_{hc} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D_{lc} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

取

$$H = D_{hc} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_{hc}^{-1}D_{lc} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = [\overline{D}_1 \quad \overline{D}_2]$$

$$\overline{D}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \overline{D}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

则

令 $K = [K_1 \ K_2]$, K_1, K_2 分别为 $2 \times 1, 2 \times 2$ 待定矩阵,组成求解方程

$$K_1[1] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1(s) \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \overline{D}_1[1]$$

$$K_2 \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2(s) \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \overline{D}_2 \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{11} \\ K_{12} \end{bmatrix} [1] = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [1] \\
\begin{bmatrix} K_{21} & K_{22} \\ K_{33} & K_{24} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9s + 10 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

得

$$(K_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, K_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 10 \\ -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$K_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 & 10 \\ -1 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

输入变换矩阵取为

$$H=D_{hc}=\begin{bmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{bmatrix}$$