

自动控制理论A-作业6

1. 已知连续时间线性时不变系统 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$, 亦知A矩阵

由此可知 $\Phi(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}((sI - A)^{-1})$

$$\text{即 } sI - A = \begin{pmatrix} s-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & s-\lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad (sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s-\lambda)^4} \begin{pmatrix} (s-\lambda)^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (s-\lambda)^3 & (s-\lambda)^2 & (s-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (s-\lambda)^3 & (s-\lambda)^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (s-\lambda)^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } \Phi(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}((sI - A)^{-1}) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s-\lambda} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s-\lambda} & \frac{1}{(s-\lambda)^2} & \frac{1}{(s-\lambda)^3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{s-\lambda} & \frac{1}{(s-\lambda)^2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{s-\lambda} \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda t} & t e^{\lambda t} & \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{\lambda t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{\lambda t} & t e^{\lambda t} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{\lambda t} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 给定线性时不变系统 $\dot{x} = Ax$, 可知 $x(t) = \Phi(t) \cdot x(0)$

由 ① $x(0) = (1, -1)^T$, $x(t) = (e^{-2t}, -e^{2t})^T$; ② $x(0) = (2, -1)^T$, $x(t) = (2e^{2t}, -e^{2t})^T$ 知:

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & 2e^{2t} \\ -e^{-2t} & -e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \Phi(t) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{由于 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 秩为2, 可逆, 有 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1+2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } \Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & 2e^{2t} \\ -e^{-2t} & -e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{又知 } \Phi(t) = e^{At} \text{ 故 } \dot{\Phi}(t) = A \cdot e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} -2e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } A = \dot{\Phi}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 给定线性时不变系统如下:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} u, \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad y = (1 \ 0) x$$

对上述方程中作变换 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 后, 进行拉普拉斯变换, 且 $u(t) = 1, t \geq 0$, 故 $U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$sX(s) - x(0) = AX(s) + B \cdot U(s) \text{ 得 } X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} \cdot x(0) + (sI - A)^{-1} B \cdot U(s) \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{即 } (sI - A) = \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 \\ 2 & s+3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{即 } (sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \begin{pmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ -2 & s \end{pmatrix} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 式有}$$

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

即 $x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(X(s)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1-e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$, 而 $y(t) = (1 \ 0)x(t) = 1-e^{-t} \quad (t \geq 0)$

4. 已知采样周期 T , 又知 $\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u$, 规定 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

求其所对应的离散化方程 $x(k+1) = G \cdot x(k) + H \cdot u(k)$

$G = e^{AT} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}((sI-A)^{-1}) \Big|_{t=T}$, $H = \int_0^T e^{At} dt \cdot B$

而 $sI-A = \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{pmatrix}$, 而 $(sI-A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{pmatrix} s & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s} \end{pmatrix}$

得 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}((sI-A)^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e^{At}$

故 $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 而 $H = \int_0^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} dt \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}T^2 \\ T \end{pmatrix}$

得 $x(k+1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x(k) + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}T^2 \\ T \end{pmatrix} u(k)$

5. 已知线性时不变系统差分方程 $y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = u(k)$

选取 $x_1(k) = y(k)$, $x_2(k) = y(k+1)$ 为一组状态变量, 可有状态方程: $\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -3x_2(k) - 2x_1(k) + u(k) \end{cases}$

即 $\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u(k) \\ y(k) = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$

令 $G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

又知 $y(0) = x_1(0) = 0$, $y(1) = x_2(0) = 1$. 对系统状态方程进行 Z 变换有 $x(0) = (0, 1)^T$

且 $z \cdot X(z) - zX(0) = GX(z) + HU(z)$ 可有 $X(z) = (zI-G)^{-1}zX(0) + (zI-G)^{-1}H \cdot U(z)$. 故

原系统得到单位阶跃响应, 则 $U(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$, 而 $zI-G = \begin{pmatrix} z & -1 \\ 2 & z+3 \end{pmatrix}$, 而 $(zI-G)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(z+2)(z+1)} \begin{pmatrix} z+3 & 1 \\ -2 & z \end{pmatrix}$

故 $X(z) = \frac{z}{(z+2)(z+1)} \begin{pmatrix} z+3 & 1 \\ -2 & z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{(z+2)(z+1)} \begin{pmatrix} z+3 & 1 \\ -2 & z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{z}{z-1}$

而 $\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{(z+2)(z+1)(z-1)} \begin{pmatrix} z \\ z^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{z+2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{z-1} \\ \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{z+2} + (-\frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{z-1} \end{pmatrix}$, 即 $X(z) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{z+2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{z}{z-1} \\ \frac{4}{3} \frac{z}{z+2} + (-\frac{1}{2}) \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{z}{z-1} \end{pmatrix}$

故 $x(k) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(X(z)) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1)^k + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^k - \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-2)^k \\ \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1)^k - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^k + \frac{4}{3} \cdot (-2)^k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix}$

故 $y(k) = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1)^k + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^k - \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-2)^k, \quad (k \geq 0)$

仅供参考 反对抄袭
方未文

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