

(Due: Oct. 31, 2024)

1. (20')

给定线性时不变系统 $\dot{x} = Ax$, 如果当 $x(0) = [1 \ -1]^T$ 时, $x(t) = [e^{-2t} \ -e^{-2t}]^T$; 当 $x(0) = [2 \ -1]^T$ 时, $x(t) = [2e^{-2t} \ -e^{-2t}]^T$, 试求该系统的系统矩阵 A , 以及状态转移矩阵 $\phi(t, 0)$ 或 $\phi(t)$ 。

解 $x = Ax$ 的解为 $x(t) = e^{At} x(0)$, 将题中条件代入, 有 $x_1(t) = e^{At} x_{1(0)}$, $x_2(t) = e^{At} x_{2(0)}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & 2e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{由} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1+2=1 \text{ 知} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & 2e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即状态转移矩阵 } \phi(t) = e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{At} = A e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} -2e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}, \text{故系统矩阵 } A = \left[\frac{d}{dt} e^{At} \right]_{t=0} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (15')

对于任意两个可交换的矩阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 和 $B \in R^{n \times n}$, 即 $AB = BA$, 试证明

$$e^{(A+B)t} = e^{At} e^{Bt} = e^{Bt} e^{At}$$

$$\text{定义 } e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2!}(At)^2 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^n}{n!}$$

$$\text{证明 } e^{(A+B)t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A+B)^n t^n}{n!}$$

$$\text{而 } e^{At} e^{Bt} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^l t^l}{l!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k (Bt)^l}{k! l!} \text{ 考虑 } k+l=n \text{ 的情况}$$

由于 $AB=BA$ 时有

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (A^k B^{n-k})$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k (Bt)^{n-k}}{k! (n-k)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} (At)^k (Bt)^{n-k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A+B)^n t^n}{n!} = e^{(A+B)t}$$

$$\text{又由 } A+B=B+A, \text{ 故 } e^{(A+B)t} = e^{(B+A)t} = e^{Bt} e^{At} \\ \text{故 } e^{(A+B)t} = e^{At} e^{Bt} = e^{Bt} e^{At} \text{ 得证}$$

二项式定理

标量 $x, y \quad (x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$

n 阶方阵 A, B . 当 $AB=BA$ 时

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} A^k B^{n-k}$$

3. (20')

给定如下线性时不变系统

状态响应

$$x(t) = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)$$

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

$$y = [1 \ 0] x$$

请用两种方法求系统的单位阶跃响应 $y(t)$ 。

$$\text{解 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} C = (1 \ 0) \quad D = 0, \text{ 输入 } u(t) = u(t), U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\text{法一 由 } \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \text{ 知 } sX(s) - x(0) = AX(s) + BU(s) \Rightarrow X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} x(0) + (sI - A)^{-1} BU(s)$$

$$sI - A = \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 \\ 2 & s+3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |sI - A| = (s+1)(s+2) \Rightarrow (sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \begin{pmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ -2 & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} & \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} & -\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } (sI - A)^{-1} x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} & \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} & -\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ -\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} BU(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} & \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} & -\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{s} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{s} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ -\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\text{故 } y(t) = [1 \ 0] x(t) = 1 - e^{-t} \quad t \geq 0$$

By 22-PSP

法 = 先求 $\Phi(t) = e^{At}$ 由 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$

当 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 时, $Av_1 = \lambda_1 v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 当 $\lambda_2 = -2$ 时, $Av_2 = \lambda_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

令 $P = (v_1, v_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $|P| = -2 + 1 = -1$, $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

从而 $e^{At} = P e^{\Lambda t} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ -2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$

状态响应 $x(t) = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B u(\tau) d\tau$ 注意到 $u(\tau) = 1, B u(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ -2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} + 2 \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} e^{-(t-\tau)} - e^{-2(t-\tau)} \\ -e^{-(t-\tau)} + 2e^{-2(t-\tau)} \end{pmatrix} d\tau$$

其中 $\int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{\tau} d\tau = 1 - e^{-t}$, $\int_0^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2t})$

$$\text{从而 } 2 \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} e^{-(t-\tau)} - e^{-2(t-\tau)} \\ -e^{-(t-\tau)} + 2e^{-2(t-\tau)} \end{pmatrix} d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \\ 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{代入上式, 有 } x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \\ 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - e^{-2t} \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \quad t \geq 0$$

故 $y(t) = [1 \ 0] x(t) = 1 - e^{-t} \quad t \geq 0$

4 (15')

给定矩阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$, 则可由下列式子计算 e^{At} ,

$$e^{At} = a_0(t)I + a_1(t)A + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)A^{n-1}$$

根据 Cayley-Hamilton 定理
仅有 $\{I, A, A^2, \dots, A^{n-1}\}$ 线性无关

假设矩阵 A 的特征根 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 两两相异, 试求 $a_i(t)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$. (注: 请写出详细的步骤)

解: 由于 A 的特征根两两相异, 存在矩阵 P , 使得 $A = P \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$, $A^n = P \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^n & & \\ & \lambda_2^n & \\ & & \lambda_n^n \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$

$$\therefore a_0(t)I + a_1(t)A + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)A^{n-1} = P \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i(t) \lambda_1^i & & \\ & \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i(t) \lambda_2^i & \\ & & \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i(t) \lambda_n^i \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = e^{At} = P \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & \\ & e^{\lambda_2 t} & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

即求 $a_i(t)$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, 使得下列方程组成立

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i(t) \lambda_1^i = e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i(t) \lambda_2^i = e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i(t) \lambda_n^i = e^{\lambda_n t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_1^2 & \dots & \lambda_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_2^2 & \dots & \lambda_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \lambda_n & \lambda_n^2 & \dots & \lambda_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0(t) \\ a_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

故 $a_i(t)$ 即为

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_0(t) \\ a_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_1^2 & \dots & \lambda_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_2^2 & \dots & \lambda_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \lambda_n & \lambda_n^2 & \dots & \lambda_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix} = V \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 V 为 n 阶范德蒙德方阵, $|V^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|V|} = \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} (\lambda_j - \lambda_k)$

有 $V^{-1}_{(i,j)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-i} \sigma_{n-i}(a_{1j}, \dots, a_{i-1,j}, a_{i+1,j}, \dots, a_{nj})}{\prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq j}}^n (a_j - a_k)}$ 其中 σ 为初等对称多项式

By 22-PSP

5. (10')

设采样周期为的 $T = 0.01s$, 求下面连续系统所对应的离散化状态方程。

所有的 T 都要代入

$$G = e^{AT}, H = \int_0^T e^{A(T-t)} B dt$$

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

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $G = e^{AT} = e^{At}|_{t=T}$, $H = \int_0^T e^{A(T-t)} B dt$, 先求 e^{At}

$$sI - A = \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{pmatrix}, |sI - A| = s^2, (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s} \end{pmatrix}, e^{At} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } e^{AT} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, H = \int_0^T e^{A(T-t)} B dt = \begin{pmatrix} T & \frac{1}{2}T^2 \\ 0 & T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}T^2 \\ T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.000005 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } x(k+1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.01 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x(k) + \begin{pmatrix} 0.000005 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix} u(k)$$

6. (20')

设描述线性时不变系统的差分方程为 $y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = u(k)$ 。

(1) 选取 $x_1(k) = y(k)$, $x_2(k) = y(k+1)$ 为一组状态变量, 写出该系统的状态方程。

(2) 假设系统初始值为 $y(0) = 0$, $y(1) = 1$, 求系统的单位阶跃响应 $y(k)$ 。

$$X(z) = Z[x(k)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(nT) z^{-n}$$

$$Z[x(k-n)] = z^{-n} X(z)$$

$$Z[x(k+n)] = z^n X(z) - z^n x(0)$$

解 (1) $x(k) = \begin{pmatrix} y(k) \\ y(k+1) \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $x(k+1) = \begin{pmatrix} y(k+1) \\ y(k+2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2(k) \\ u(k) - 3x_1(k) - 2x_2(k) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{故 } x(k+1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} x(k) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u(k), G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 对 $y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = u(k)$ 两边同时 Z 变换, 有

$$(Y(z)z^2 - y(0)z^2 - y(1)z) + 3(Y(z)z - y(0)z) + 2Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\text{代入初始值, 有 } z^2 Y(z) - z + 3z Y(z) + 2Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z+2)(z-1)}, \text{ 有极点 } z_1=1, z_2=-1, z_3=-2$$

$$\text{从而 } y(k) = \sum_i \text{Res}[Y(z)z^{k-1}, z_i] = \sum_i \text{Res}\left[\frac{z^{k+1}}{(z-1)(z+1)(z+2)}, z_i\right], i=1, 2, 3$$

$$= \frac{1^{k+1}}{6} + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{-2} + \frac{(-2)^{k+1}}{3} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{(-1)^k}{2} - \frac{2(-2)^k}{3}, k \geq 0$$

$$\text{或用部分分式求 } Z \text{ 反变换, 由 } Y(z) = z^2 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{z+2} + \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{z-1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z+1} \right]$$

(者仍需进一步展开, 非常麻烦)

法二: Z 变换法. $X(z) = (zI - G)^{-1} z x_0 + (zI - G)^{-1} H U(z)$

$$\text{其中 } zI - G = \begin{pmatrix} z & -1 \\ 2 & z+3 \end{pmatrix}, |zI - G| = z^2 + 3z + 2 = (z+1)(z+2)$$

$$(zI - G)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+2)} \begin{pmatrix} z+3 & 1 \\ -2 & z \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{z-1} \right] = \frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{z}{z-1} \\ \frac{z^2}{z-1} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z+2)(z-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1(z) \\ X_2(z) \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $x_1(k) = y(k)$ 得 $Y(z) = X_1(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z+2)(z-1)}$ 下面的过程同法一

$$y(k) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{(-1)^k}{2} - \frac{2(-2)^k}{3}, k \geq 0$$