

自控第4次作业答案

8.1 试列写由下列微分方程所描述的线性定常系统的状态空间表达式

$$(1) y^{(2)}(t) + 2\dot{y}(t) + y(t) = 0$$

解: 令 $x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}$, 则 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - 2x_2 \end{cases}, y = x_1.$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x$$

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

$$(2) y^{(2)}(t) + 2\dot{y}(t) + y(t) = u(t)$$

解:

方法一: 令 $x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}$, 则 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - 2x_2 + u \end{cases}, y = x_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

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

方法二: $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$, 令 $x_1 = \frac{1}{s+1}x_2, x_2 = \frac{1}{s+1}u$, 则 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 + u \end{cases}, y = x_1.$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

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

$$(3) y^{(3)}(t) + 3y^{(2)}(t) + 2\dot{y}(t) + 2y(t) = 0$$

解: 令 $x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}, x_3 = \ddot{y}$, 则 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -2x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 \end{cases}, y = x_1.$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x$$

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

$$(4) y^{(3)}(t) + 3y^{(2)}(t) + 2\dot{y}(t) + 2y(t) = u(t)$$

解: 令 $x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}, x_3 = \ddot{y}$, 则 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -2x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 \end{cases}, y = x_1.$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

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

8.2 试根据单位反馈系统的闭环传递函数 $Y(s)/R(s)$, 列写线性定常系统的状态空间表达式。

$$(1) \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2(s+10)}$$

解:

方法一: 分解因式法 $Y(s) = \left(\frac{0.1}{s^2} - \frac{0.01}{s} + \frac{0.01}{s+10}\right)R(s)$

令 $x_1 = \frac{R(s)}{s^2}$, $x_2 = \frac{R(s)}{s}$, $x_3 = \frac{R(s)}{s+10}$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = r \\ \dot{x}_3 = -10x_3 + r \end{cases}, \quad y = 0.1x_1 - 0.01x_2 + 0.01x_3, \quad \text{由此可得状态空间表达式:}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = [0.1 \quad -0.01 \quad 0.01]x$$

方法二: 能控标准型法

$$s^2(s+10)Y(s) = R(s)$$

令 $x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}, x_3 = \ddot{y}$, 则有 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -10x_3 \end{cases}, \quad y = x_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

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

$$(2) \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+8)}$$

解:

方法一: 分解因式法 $Y(s) = \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{56} \cdot \frac{1}{s+8}\right)R(s)$

令 $x_1 = \frac{R(s)}{s}$, $x_2 = \frac{R(s)}{s+1}$, $x_3 = \frac{R(s)}{s+8}$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = r \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 + r \\ \dot{x}_3 = -8x_3 + r \end{cases}, \quad y = 0.1x_1 - 0.01x_2 + 0.01x_3, \quad \text{由此可得状态空间表达式:}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = \left[\frac{1}{8} \quad -\frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{1}{56}\right]x$$

方法二: 能控标准型法

$$s(s+1)(s+8)Y(s) = R(s)$$

令 $x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}, x_3 = \ddot{y}$, 则有 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_3 \end{cases}, \quad y = x_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

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

$$(3) \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{5}{s(s^2+4s+2)}$$

解:

方法一: 分解因式法

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2}-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2}-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & \frac{5\sqrt{2}-5}{4} & \frac{-5-5\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{bmatrix} x$$

方法二: 能控标准型法

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = [5 \ 0 \ 0]x$$

方法三: 化成微分方程形式

$$y^{(3)}(t) + 4y^{(2)}(t) + 2\dot{y}(t) = 5r$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}, x_3 = \ddot{y}, \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -4x_3 - 2x_2 + 5r \end{cases}, y = x_1$$

得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} r$$

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

$$(4) \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{s^2+4s+5}{s^3+6s^2+11s+6}$$

解:

$$\text{方法一: 分解因式法 } Y(s) = \left(\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3} \right) R(s)$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 = \frac{R(s)}{s+1}, x_2 = \frac{R(s)}{s+2}, x_3 = \frac{R(s)}{s+3}, \text{ 则有}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + r \\ \dot{x}_2 = -2x_2 + r, y = x_1 - x_2 + x_3, \text{ 由此可得状态空间表达式:} \\ \dot{x}_3 = -3x_3 + r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = [1 \quad -1 \quad 1]x$$

方法二：能控标准型法（因为传递函数的两个零点不相等才有如下形式）

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = [5 \quad 4 \quad 1]x$$

方法三：串联化简法

$$y = z^{(2)}(t) + 4\dot{z}(t) + 5z(t)$$

$$r = z^{(3)}(t) + 6z^{(2)}(t) + 11\dot{z}(t) + 6z(t)$$

令 $x_1 = z, x_2 = \dot{z}, x_3 = \ddot{z}$, 则有
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -6x_3 - 11x_2 - 6x_1 + r \end{cases}, \quad y = x_3 + 4x_2 + 5x_1$$

得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$y = [5 \quad 4 \quad 1]x$$