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1-1. $\lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \dots & \lambda + a_1 \end{pmatrix}$ 伴随矩阵为 $(\lambda I - A)^* = \begin{pmatrix} x & \dots & x & | & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \lambda \\ x & \dots & x & | & \lambda^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$
(只看最后一列)

$$(\lambda I - A)(\lambda I - A)^* = \det(\lambda I - A)I$$

$$\therefore \det(\lambda I - A) = [a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, \lambda + a_1] \cdot [1, \lambda, \dots, \lambda^{n-1}]^T = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_i \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_i^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i \\ \lambda_i^2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_i^{n-1} \\ -a_1 \lambda_i^{n-1} - \dots - a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{而 } \det(\lambda_i I - A) = 0, \text{ 即 } \lambda_i^n = -a_1 \lambda_i^{n-1} - \dots - a_{n-1} \lambda_i - a_n$$

$$\therefore A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_i \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_i^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i \\ \lambda_i^2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_i^{n-1} \\ \lambda_i^n \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_i \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_i^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

1-6 对 $\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$ 进行初等变换 (第ⁿ行左乘 $-BD^{-1}$ 加至第ⁿ行), 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} A - BD^{-1}C & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{故 } \det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \det(D) \cdot \det(A - BD^{-1}C)$$

若A可逆, 第ⁿ行左乘 $-CA^{-1}$ 加到第ⁿ行, 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \det(A) \cdot \det(D - CA^{-1}B)$$

构造矩阵 $P = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -b_1 & \dots & -b_n \\ a_1 & & & \\ \vdots & & I_n & \\ a_n & & & \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A=I, B=-\{b_1, \dots, b_n\}, C=[a_1, \dots, a_n]^T, D=I_n$

A, D均可逆, 故 $\det P = \det D \cdot \det(A - BD^{-1}C) = \det A \cdot \det(D - CA^{-1}B)$

其中 $\det D \cdot \det(A - BD^{-1}C) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$

$$\det A \cdot \det(D - CA^{-1}B) = \det \left[I_n + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} [b_1, \dots, b_n] \right]$$

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1-8 是线性的

$$\text{满足叠加性: } (P_{\alpha} u_1)(t) + (P_{\alpha} u_2)(t) = \begin{cases} u_1(t) + u_2(t) & t \leq \alpha \\ 0 & t > \alpha \end{cases} = y_1(t) + y_2(t)$$

$$\text{满足齐次性 } (P_{\alpha} k u)(t) = \begin{cases} k u(t) & t \leq \alpha \\ 0 & t > \alpha \end{cases} = k y(t)$$

不是时不变的

$$(P_{\alpha} P_{\beta} u)(t) = \begin{cases} u(t-\beta) & t \leq \alpha \\ 0 & t > \alpha \end{cases} \quad (P_{\beta} P_{\alpha} u)(t) = \begin{cases} u(t-\beta) & t-\beta \leq \alpha \\ 0 & t-\beta > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$(P_{\alpha} P_{\beta} u)(t) \neq (P_{\beta} P_{\alpha} u)(t)$$

是因果的

$$(P_T P_{\alpha} u)(t) = \begin{cases} u(t) & t \leq \min(T, \alpha) \\ 0 & t > \min(T, \alpha) \end{cases} \quad (P_T P_{\alpha} P_T u)(t) = \begin{cases} u(t) & t \leq \min(T, \alpha) \\ 0 & t > \min(T, \alpha) \end{cases}$$

$$(P_T P_{\alpha} u)(t) = (P_T P_{\alpha} P_T u)(t)$$

1-15b

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + e^t x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解一阶线性微分方程得} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{C_1}{2} e^t + C_2 e^{-t} \\ x_2 = C_1 e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取 } C_1 = 0, \text{ 得 } \psi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{取 } C_2 = 0, \text{ 得 } \psi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{一个基本矩阵为 } \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & e^t \\ 0 & 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t, t_0) = \Phi(t) \Phi^{-1}(t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & e^t \\ 0 & 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{e^{t_0}}{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{-t_0} & -e^{-t_0} \\ 0 & e^{-t_0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t+t_0} & -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t+t_0} + \frac{1}{2} e^{t+t_0} \\ 0 & e^{-t+t_0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1-17 \quad T^{-1}(t) \cdot T(t) = I(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [T^{-1}(t) \cdot T(t)] = \frac{d}{dt} [T^{-1}(t)] \cdot T(t) + T^{-1}(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [T(t)] = \frac{d}{dt} I(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} [T^{-1}(t)] \cdot T(t) = -T^{-1}(t) \frac{d}{dt} [T(t)]$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} = -T^{-1}(t) \frac{d}{dt} [T(t) \cdot T^{-1}(t)]$$



1-19 $\dot{\Phi}(t, t_0) = A(t)\Phi(t, t_0)$

$\dot{\Phi}_1(t, t_0) = -A^*(t)\Phi_1(t, t_0)$

由 1-17, $\dot{T}^{-1}(t) = -T^{-1}(t) \cdot \dot{T}(t) \cdot T^{-1}(t)$. 取 $T(t) = \Phi(t, t_0)$ 则 $T^{-1}(t) = \Phi^{-1}(t, t_0) = \Phi(t_0, t)$

故 $\dot{\Phi}(t_0, t) = -\Phi(t_0, t) \cdot \dot{\Phi}(t, t_0) \Phi(t_0, t)$
 $= -\Phi(t_0, t) A(t)$

~~状态转移矩阵~~

取其逆得 $\dot{\Phi}^*(t_0, t) = -A^*(t)\Phi^*(t_0, t)$

状态转移矩阵唯一, $\therefore \Phi_1(t, t_0) = \Phi^*(t_0, t) = [\Phi^*(t, t_0)]^{-1}$

$\therefore \Phi_1(t, t_0) \Phi^*(t, t_0) = \Phi^*(t, t_0) \Phi(t, t_0) = \Phi^*(t, t_0) \Phi(t, t_0) = I$

1-25 充分性: $CA^k B = \bar{C}\bar{A}^k\bar{B}$ \Rightarrow 零状态等价.

$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D = C(\frac{1}{s}I + \frac{1}{s^2}A + \frac{1}{s^3}A^2 + \dots)B + D$

$\bar{G}(s) = \bar{C}(sI - \bar{A})^{-1}\bar{B} + \bar{D} = \bar{C}(\frac{1}{s}I + \frac{1}{s^2}\bar{A} + \frac{1}{s^3}\bar{A}^2 + \dots)\bar{B} + \bar{D}$

$\therefore CA^k B = \bar{C}\bar{A}^k\bar{B}, D = \bar{D}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\therefore G(s) = \bar{G}(s)$. 即零状态等价.

必要性:

$G(t-\tau) = Ce^{A(t-\tau)}B + D\delta(t-\tau) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C \frac{(t-\tau)^k}{k!} A^k B + D\delta(t-\tau)$

$\bar{G}(t-\tau) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \bar{C} \frac{(t-\tau)^k}{k!} \bar{A}^k \bar{B} + \bar{D}\delta(t-\tau)$

零状态等价, 故 $G(t-\tau) = \bar{G}(t-\tau)$

$\therefore CA^k B = \bar{C}\bar{A}^k\bar{B}, D = \bar{D}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

1-29

-阶子式分母: $s(s+1)^2$

$$\text{二阶子式为: } \frac{2s+1-2s^2-s}{s^2(s+1)^2} = \frac{-2s^2+s+1}{s^2(s+1)^2}$$

∴ 极点多项式为 $s^2(s+1)^2$ ✓

当分母取极点多项式时, $G(s)$ 二阶子式为 $-2s^2+s+1$

∴ 零点多项式为 $s^2 - \frac{1}{2}s - \frac{1}{2}$

1-1 推荐一种证明方法, 直接对 $\lambda I - A$ 的最后一行展开

1-6 最后证明 $\det \left[I_n + \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} [b_1 \ \dots \ b_n] \right] = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$ 时, 用 A 可逆和 D 可逆的结果能

直接得证。绝大部分同学都是把矩阵展开用初等变换证明的。

*1-8

不是时不变的

$$(P_\alpha Q_\beta u)(t) = \begin{cases} u(t-\beta) & t \leq \alpha \\ 0 & t > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$(Q_\beta P_\alpha u)(t) = \begin{cases} u(t-\beta) & t-\beta \leq \alpha \\ 0 & t-\beta > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$(P_\alpha Q_\beta u)(t) \neq (Q_\beta P_\alpha u)(t) \quad \checkmark$$

注意 $P_\alpha Q_\beta u(t)$ 和 $Q_\beta P_\alpha u(t)$ 定义关于 t 的差异, 很多同学得出系统是时不变的。

*1-29 极点多项式和零点多项式属于必考考点。极点多项式大家基本都能求对, 但零点多项式求的是五花八门。注意课本定义: ①所有 **r** 阶子式, 也就是说不考虑 r-1 阶, r-2 阶...; ②分母取极点多项式时, 分子的首一最大公因式。部分同学没有化成首一形式。