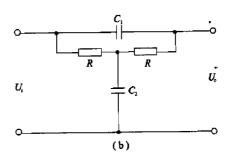
自动控制原理答案二十

一、求图示电网络的传递函数 Uc(s)/Ur(s)。



解:
$$I_1(s) \frac{1}{sC_1} = -I_1(s)R + I_2(s)R$$

$$U_r(s) = I_2 R + (I_1 + I_2) \frac{1}{sC_2}$$

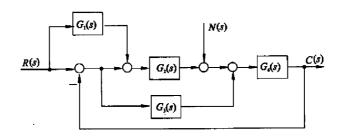
$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$U_c(s) = I_1(s)R + (I_1 + I_2)\frac{1}{sC_2}$$

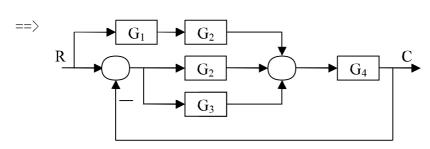
由以上四式消除中间变量得:

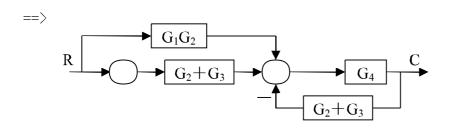
$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{R^2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + 2RC_1 s + 1}{R^2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (C_2 + 2C_1)Rs + 1}$$

二、试化简图中的系统结构图,并求传递函数 C(s)/R(s)和 C(s)/N(s)。



解: (b) 当 N(s)=0 时,有:





$$\therefore \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = (G_1G_2 + G_2 + G_3) \cdot \frac{G_4}{1 + G_4(G_2 + G_3)} = \frac{G_4(G_1G_2 + G_2 + G_3)}{1 + G_2G_4 + G_3G_4}$$

R(s)=0 时,有:

$$\therefore \frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{G_4}{1 + G_4(G_2 + G_3)} = \frac{G_4}{1 + G_2G_4 + G_3G_4}$$

三、已知系统特征方程为: 3s⁴+10s³+5s²+s+2=0, 试用劳斯稳定判据确定系统的稳定性。

解:用劳斯稳定判据:

表中第一列元素变号两次,右半S平面有两个闭环极点,系统不稳定。

四、设单位反馈控制系统开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)}$, 试概略绘出相应

的闭环根轨迹图(要求确定分离点坐标 d, 与虚轴交点);

解:其中 K^* ——根轨迹增益,K——开环增益

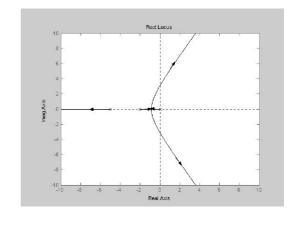
- ① 根轨迹: n=3, 根轨迹有三条分支;
- ② 起点: P1=0, P2=-2, P3=-5;

终点: 三条根轨迹趋向于无穷远;

- ③ 实轴上根轨迹: $0 \rightarrow -2$, $0 \rightarrow -\infty$
- ④ 渐近线: n-m=3 条

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum Pi - \sum Zi}{n - m} = -\frac{7}{3},$$

$$\varphi_a = \frac{\pm (2K+1)\pi}{n-m} = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,



- ⑤ 分离点:
- : $D(s) = s^3 + 7s^2 + 10s + 10K = 0$;

$$\frac{dD(s)}{ds} = 3S^2 + 14S + 10 = 0;$$

解得:
$$s_1 = -3.79$$
 (含去 s_1) $s_2 = -0.88$

$$S_2 = -0.88$$

⑥ 与虚轴交点: D(s)=s³+7s²+10s+10k=0

令: $s=i\omega$, 得:

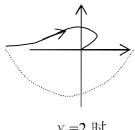
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Im}[D(s)] = -\omega^3 + 10\omega = 0 \\ \operatorname{Re}[D(s)] = -7\omega^2 + 10K = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \omega = \sqrt{10} \\ K = 7 \end{cases}$$

故: 概略绘出相应的闭环根轨迹如图所示。

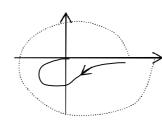
五、 已知系统开环传递函数为:
$$G(s) H(s) = \frac{1}{s^{\gamma}(s+1)(s+2)}$$

试分别绘制 y=2,4时系统的概略开环幅相曲线,并判断闭环稳定性。

解: 系统的概略开环幅相曲线分别绘制如图所示:



γ=2 时



γ=4 时

六、设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为: $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)}$, 试设计一串联超前校正装置,

使系统满足如下指标: (1)相角裕度 $\gamma \ge 45^{\circ}$;

- (2) 在单位斜坡输入下的稳态误差 $e_{ss} < \frac{1}{15}$
- (3) 截止频率 $\omega_c \geqslant$ 7.5 (rad/s)。

解:

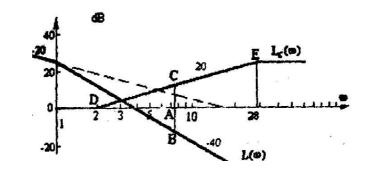
依
$$e_{ss}$$
 指标: $e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{15}$

$$\therefore K = 15$$

依 Bode 图 (幅频) 如图所示:

得:
$$\omega_c = \sqrt{15} = 3.873$$

校正前系统相角裕度:



$$\gamma' = 180^{\circ} + \angle G(j\omega_c) = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - arctg\omega_c = 90^{\circ} - arctg3.873 = 14.48^{\circ}$$

定 ω_c "=7.5,作图得: b=11.48dB (AB=11.5dB)

作图使: AC=AB=11.5dB,过 C 点作 20dB/dec 直线交出 D 点($\omega_{\scriptscriptstyle D}$ =2),

令 (DC=CE) 得 E 点 ($\omega_{\scriptscriptstyle F}$ =28.125)。

这样得出超前校正环节传递函数:

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{2} + 1}{\frac{s}{28.125} + 1}$$

且有: $\omega_m = \omega_c$ "=7.5

校正后系统开环传递函数为:

$$G_{c}(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{2} + 1}{\frac{s}{28 \cdot 125} + 1} \cdot \frac{15}{s(s+1)}$$

验算: 在校正过程可保证:

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\omega_c$$
"=7.5 (rad/ s ")

$$\gamma'' = 1800 - \angle G_c(\omega_c'')G(\omega_c'')$$

$$= 180^0 - 90^0 + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\omega_c''}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\omega_c''}{28 \cdot 125} - \operatorname{arctg} \omega_c'' = 67.732^0 > 45^0$$

故:全部指标满足要求。

七、试求函数
$$E(z) = \frac{10z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$
 的 z 反变换。

解: ① 部分分式法:

$$\frac{E(z)}{z} = \frac{-10}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{-10}{(z-1)} + \frac{10}{(z-2)}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{-10z}{(z-1)} + \frac{10z}{(z-2)}$$

$$e(nT) = -10 \times 1 + 10 \times 2^{n} = 10(2^{n} - 1)$$

② 幂级数法: 用长除法可得:

$$E(z) = \frac{10z}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{10z}{z^2 - 3z + 2} = 10z^{-1}30z^{-2} + 70z^{-3} + \cdots$$

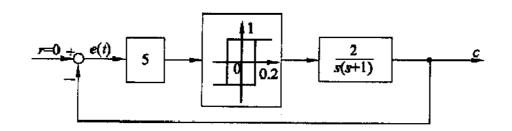
e* $(t) = 10 \delta(t-T) + 30\delta(t-2T) + 70\delta(t-3T) + \cdots$

③ 反演积分法: Res
$$\left[E(z) \cdot z^{n-1} \right]_{z \to 1} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{10z^n}{z-2} = -10$$

Res
$$[E(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]_{z \to 2} = \lim_{z \to 2} \frac{10z^n}{z-1} = 10 \times 2^n$$

 $e(nT) = -10 \times 1 + 10 \times 2^n = 10(2^n - 1)$
 $e*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 10(2^n - 1)\delta(t - nT)$

八、非线性系统如图所示,试用描述函数法分析周期运动的稳定性,并确定系统输出信 号振荡的振幅和频率。



解:

将系统结构图等效变换为图所示:

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(j\omega+1)} = \frac{-10}{\omega^2+1} - j\frac{10}{\omega(\omega^2+1)}$$

$$N(A) = \frac{4}{\pi A} \sqrt{1 - (\frac{0.2}{A})^2} - j\frac{4 \times 0.2}{\pi A^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi A} \left[\sqrt{1 - (\frac{0.2}{A})^2} - j\frac{0.2}{A} \right]$$

$$\frac{-1}{N(A)} = \frac{-\pi A}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{0.2}{A})^2 - j\frac{0.2}{A}}} = \frac{-\pi A}{4} \frac{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{0.2}{A})^2 - j\frac{0.2}{A}}}{1 - (\frac{0.2}{A})^2 + (\frac{0.2}{A})^2} = \frac{-\pi A}{4} \sqrt{1 - (\frac{0.2}{A})^2} - j\frac{0.2\pi}{4}$$

-1 令 $G(j\omega)$ 与 N(A) 的实部、虚部分别相等得:

$$\frac{10}{\omega^2 + 1} = \frac{\pi A}{4} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0.2}{A}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{10}{\omega(\omega^2 + 1)} = \frac{0.2\pi}{4} = 0.157$$

①②两式联立求解得: ω =3.91, A=0.161