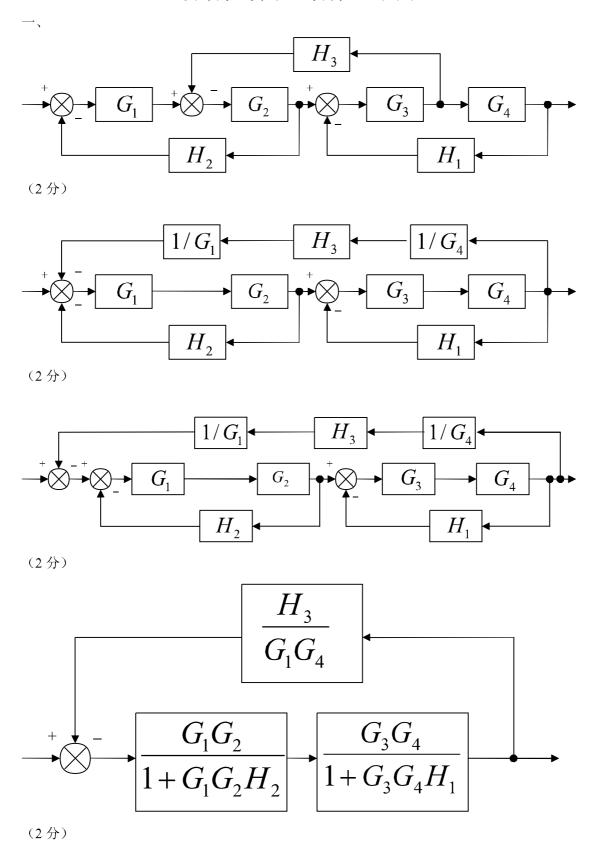
自动控制原理答案二十四



得到
$$C(s)/R(s) = \frac{G_1G_2G_3G_4}{(1+G_1G_2H_2)(1+G_3G_4H_1)+G_2G_3H_3}$$
 (2分)

梅森图 (略) 依照梅森公式

$$R(s) = 1/s; (2 分)$$

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} \bullet \frac{1}{s} (2 \%)$$

因为 $c(t) = 1 - 1.25e^{-1.2t} \sin(1.6t + 53.1^{\circ})$ 所以系统是欠阻尼状态。

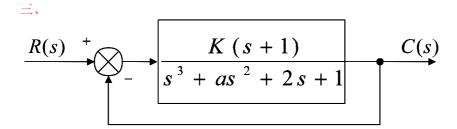
$$C(t)=1-\frac{e^{-\xi\omega_{n}t}}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}\sin(\omega_d t+\phi) \quad (t\geq 0) \quad (2 \, \text{分}) \quad , \exists . \phi = \arctan\frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{\xi} \quad (2 \, \text{分})$$

得到
$$\xi$$
 =0.6, ω_n =2 (2分)

(2)

$$\sigma_p = e^{-\xi \pi / \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 9.5\%, \quad t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = 1.96s, \quad t_s = 2.5(\Delta = 5\%), 3.33(\Delta = 2\%)$$

(第(2)问公式每式1分,答案2分,共5分)



山上式得到:

D (s) =
$$s^3 + as^2 + (2+K)s + 1 + K$$
 (2 $\%$)

劳思表:

$$s^3$$
 1 2+K

$$s^2$$
 a 1+K

$$s \qquad \frac{a(2+K)-K-1}{a}$$

$$s^0 \qquad (2 \%)$$

出现等幅震荡则 a(2+K)-K-1=0 则 $a=\frac{K+1}{K+2}$ (2分)

辅助方程: as²+1+K=0 求导得劳思表:

$$s^{3}$$
 1 2+K
 s^{2} a 1+K 0
 s^{0} 1+K (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

 $\omega_n = 2rad/s$ 所以带入辅助方程得 K=2, a=3/4(2 分)四、

$$e(t) = r(t) - c(t)$$
 得

因为 E(s)=R(s)-C(s), 得:

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \phi_e \quad (s) = 1 - \phi \quad (s) = 1 - \frac{(\tau s + b) \bullet \frac{K}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}}{1 + \frac{K}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}} = 1 - \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} \quad (4 \%)$$

山上式可得:

$$\phi_e (s) = \frac{T_1 T_2 s^2 + (T_1 + T_2) s + 1 + K - K \tau s - bK}{T_1 T_2 s^2 + (T_1 + T_2) s + 1 + K} = 1 - \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} (4 \%)$$

得到:
$$b = \frac{1+K}{K}$$
, $\tau = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{K}$ (2分)

$$H$$
、 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}$

$$p_1 = 0, p_{2,3} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} j \quad (2 \%)$$

根轨迹分支有 3 只;

三条根轨迹终点均为无穷远: (2分)

n=3,m=0,实轴交点坐标是:

 $\sigma_p = -1/3$,渐近线与实轴夹角分别是:

闭环系统的特征方程是

$$(s^3 + s^2 + s)' = 0$$
 求导并使其为 0 得到

$$s_1 = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}j$$
 $s_2 = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}j$ (2 $\%$)

与虚轴交点:

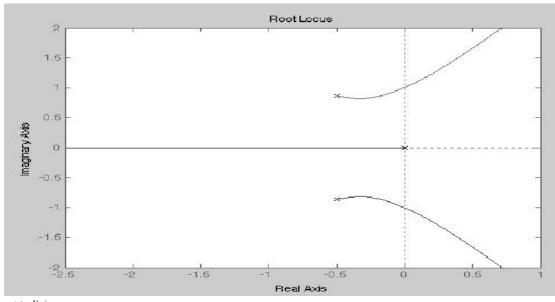
$$1 + G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = 0$$

$$\omega = \pm 1, K = 1 (2 分)$$

出射角:

$$\theta_{p_2} = -(2l+1)\pi - \angle(p_2 - p_1) - \angle(p_2 - p_3) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta_{p_3} = \frac{\pi}{6} \ (2 \, \text{\reftar})$$

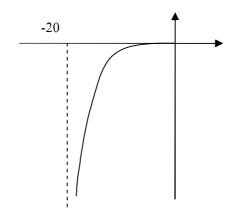


(3分) 六、

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{-20\omega^2 - j10\omega}{4\omega^4 + \omega^2} = \frac{-20}{4\omega^2 + 1} + j\frac{-10}{4\omega^3 + \omega} = U(\omega) + jV(\omega) \quad (2 \%)$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{10}{\omega\sqrt{4\omega^2 + 1}}, \quad \angle G(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - tg^{-1}2\omega \quad (2 \, \%)$$

	$ G(j\omega) $	$\angle G(j\omega)$	$U(\omega)$	$V(\omega)$
$\omega \to 0$	∞	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	-20	- ∞
$\omega \rightarrow \infty$	0	$-\pi$	0	0



(表2分)

(图2分)

山此穿越次数得出:系统是稳定的。(2分)

$$\pm$$
, $G(s) = \frac{\tau s + 1}{s^2}$

$$\gamma = +45^{\circ}$$

即:
$$-tg^{-1}\tau\omega_c - 180^\circ = -135^\circ$$
 (2分)

I.Fl.:
$$\frac{\sqrt{(\tau \omega_c)^2 + 1}}{{\omega_c}^2} = 1 \ (2 \ \%)$$

得到:
$$\tau = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}} = 0.84$$
 (2分)

八、

$$N(A) = \frac{4}{\pi A} \text{ M}: -\frac{1}{N(A)} = -\frac{\pi A}{4} (2 \text{ }\%)$$

G(jw)=
$$\frac{1}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(j\omega+2)}$$
; (2 $\%$)

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 G(jw)= $-\frac{1}{N(A)}$ 得:

$$-3\omega^{2} + (2\omega - \omega^{3})j = -\frac{4}{\pi A}$$
 (4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

得到:

$$\omega = \sqrt{2} , A_0 = \frac{2}{3\pi} (2 \%)$$

九、

山开环传函求出:

G (z) =(1-z⁻¹)
$$Z\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right]$$

= $\frac{(e^{-T} + T - 1)z + (1 - e^{-T} - Te^{-T})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})}$ (4 $\frac{4}{3}$)

相应特征方程:

$$z^2 - z + 0.632 = 0$$

| z_{1.2} | =0.795<1 所以该系统是稳定的。(2分)

或者用另外一钟方法:

将
$$z = \frac{\omega + 1}{\omega - 1}$$
 进行平面映射。

$$0.632 \omega^2 + 0.736 \omega + 2.632 = 0$$
 (2 分)

根据劳思表:

$$\omega^2$$
 0.632 2.632

$$\omega^{1}$$
 0.736

$$\omega^0$$
 2.632 (2分)

山劳思表可以看出系统是稳定的。(2分)