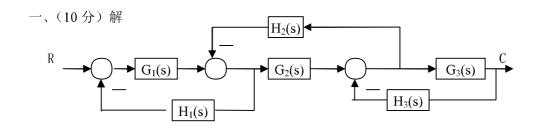
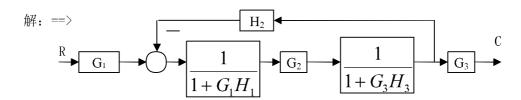
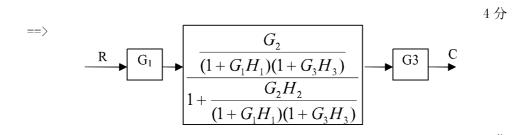
## 自动控制原理答案二十七







$$\therefore \Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3}{(1 + G_1 H_1)(1 + G_3 H_3) + G_2 H_2} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3}{1 + G_1 G_3 H_1 H_3 + G_1 H_1 + G_2 H_2 + G_3 H_3}$$

二、(15分)解 (1) 当b=0时,开环传递函数

$$G_0(s) = \frac{16}{s(s+4)}$$
   
 $\begin{cases}$  开环增益  $K_0 = 4$    
系统类型  $v = 1$ 

闭环传递函数

$$\Phi_{o}(s) = \frac{16}{s^{2} + 4s + 16}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{n0} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \\ \xi_{0} = \frac{4}{2\omega_{n0}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^{2}}} = 16.3\% \\ t_{s} = \frac{3.5}{\xi_{0}\omega_{n0}} = 1.75 \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} r(t) = t \text{ Bf}, \qquad e_{ss0} = 1/K_{0} = 0.25$$

...... 5 %

(2) 当 b≠0 时,

$$G(s) = \frac{16}{s(s+4+16b)} \qquad \begin{cases} K = \frac{16}{4+16b} \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{16}{s^2 + (4+16b)s + 16} \qquad \omega_s = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

故

$$\xi = 0.8 = \frac{4 + 16b}{2\omega_*} = \frac{1}{2} + 2b$$
 $b = 0.15$ 

$$\sigma \% = e^{-\xi \pi / \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 1.52\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\xi \omega_s} = \frac{3.5}{0.8 \times 4} = 1.094$$

当
$$r(t) = t$$
时,  $e_n = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{4 + 16 \times 0.15}{16} = 0.4$ 

三、(10分)1)证明: 开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{1 - \Phi(s)} = \frac{a_2 s + a_1}{s^2 (s + a_3)}$$
 3  $\Re$ 

系统是2型系统,对阶跃输入和斜坡输入时系统的稳态误差均为零。 3分

2) 
$$K_a = a_1/a_3$$
  $e_{ss}(\infty) = \frac{1}{k_a} = \frac{a_3}{a_1}$  4  $\%$ 

四、(25分)解 开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K(Ts+1)}{s(s+3)}$$
 
$$D(s) = s^2 + (3+KT)s + K$$
 令 
$$D(s) = (s-2-\sqrt{10}j)(s-2+\sqrt{10}j) = s^2-4s+14$$
 比较系数;解出  $K,T$  得 
$$K = 14 \qquad T = -1/2$$
 此时有

 $G(s) = \frac{K(-\frac{1}{2}s+1)}{s(s+3)} = \frac{\frac{-K}{2}(s-2)}{s(s+3)}$ ......5 分

此时有

$$G(s) = \frac{K(-\frac{1}{2}s+1)}{s(s+3)} = \frac{\frac{-K}{2}(s-2)}{s(s+3)}$$

 $d^2-4d-6=0$ 

当K从 0 → ∞ 变化时,应画 0° 根轨迹。

分离点

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+3} = \frac{1}{d-2}$$

整理得

解出 
$$d_1 = -1.16$$
  $d_2 = 5.16$ 

2分

## 与虚轴交点

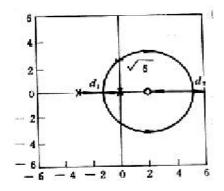
$$D(s) = s(s+3) - \frac{K}{2}(s-2) = s^{2} + (3 - \frac{K}{2})s + K$$
2  $\Re$ 

令

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^{2} + K = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = (3 - \frac{K}{2})\omega = 0 \\ K = 6 \qquad \omega = \sqrt{6} \qquad 6 \end{cases}$$

联立解得

画出根轨迹如图所示



5分

可以确定使系统稳定的K值范围为

$$0 < K < 6$$

五、 (15分)解: 依图可写出:

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$$

 $G(j \omega)$ 

5分

其中参数:

则: G(s) = 
$$\frac{100}{(\frac{1}{\omega_1}s+1)(\frac{1}{\omega_2}s+1)} = \frac{100}{(s+1)(0.1s+1)}$$

作出幅相曲线如图, 山图可知, P=0, N=0, Z=P-2N=0, 系统闭环稳定 5分

六、(20分)

$$L(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20 \lg \frac{200}{\omega} & \omega < 10 \\ 20 \lg \frac{200}{\omega \times 0.1 \omega} & \omega > 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \arctan(0.1\omega_{r}) = 12.6^{\circ} < \gamma^{*}$$
5  $\%$ 

不满足性能要求,需串联一超前校正装置

文元教月. 
$$arphi_{\sim} \geqslant \varUpsilon^{\circ} - \varUpsilon' + 10^{\circ} = 42.4^{\circ}$$

$$a = \frac{1 + \sin \phi_{c}}{1 - \sin \phi_{c}} = 5$$

$$\frac{200}{0.\frac{1(\omega''_c)^2}{1(\omega''_c)^2}}\sqrt{a}=1$$

$$\gamma'' = 180^{\circ} + 42.4^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \arctan(0.1\omega''_{c}) = 50.8^{\circ} > \gamma^{*}$$
 $\gamma'' > \gamma^{*} \qquad \omega''_{c} > \omega^{*}_{c}$ 

$$T = 1/(\omega'', \sqrt{\alpha}) = 0.067$$

......10 分

故校正网络

$$G_s(s) = \frac{0.03s + 1}{s(0.067s + 1)}$$

2分

2分

$$G'(s) = \frac{40(0.03s + 1)}{s(0.1s + 1)(0.067s + 1)}$$

1分

七、(25分)(1)解:

画出负倒描述函数曲线:

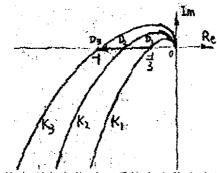
$$\frac{-1}{N(A)} = \frac{-(A+2)}{A+6}$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$\frac{-1}{N(0)} = \frac{-1}{3}, \frac{-1}{N(\infty)} = -1$$
 2  $\Re$ 

$$\frac{dN(A)}{dA} = \frac{-4}{\left(A+2\right)^2} < 0$$

$$N(A)$$
 单调降, $\frac{-1}{N(A)}$  也为单调降函数。 2 分

画出  $G(j\omega)$  曲线如图所示: 2 分



可看出: 当 K 从小到大变化时,系统会山稳定变为自振,最终不稳定。

2分

求使 lm[G(jω)]=0 的ω值:

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
:  $\angle G(j\omega) = -90^{\circ} - 2 \operatorname{arctg} \omega = -180^{\circ}$ 

得: 
$$arctg \omega = 45^{\circ}$$
,  $\omega = 1$  3分

令:

$$|G(j\omega)|_{\omega=1} = \frac{K}{\omega\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}^2} = \frac{K}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow K_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \rightarrow K_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$4 \%$$

得出 K 值与系统特性之间的关系如下:

K: 
$$0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \infty$$
 稳定 自振 不稳定 3分

(2)解:

系统周期运动是稳定的。山自振条件:

$$N(A)G(j\omega)|_{\omega=1} = \frac{A+6}{A+2} \cdot \frac{-K}{2} = \frac{-(A+6)K}{2(A+2)} = -1$$
 3 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

(A+6) K = 2A+4

解出: 
$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{6K - 4}{2 - K} & (\frac{2}{3} < K < 2) \\ \omega = 1 & 2 \end{cases}$$

八、(20分)解(1)当 K<sub>1</sub>=8 时,对原系统进行 Z 变换

$$G(z) = Z[G(s)] = (1 - z^{-1})Z\left[\frac{8}{s^{2}(s+2)}\right] = (1 - z^{-1})Z\left(\frac{4}{s^{2}} - \frac{2}{f} + \frac{2}{s+2}\right) =$$

$$= (1 - z^{-1})\left[\frac{4z}{(z-1)^{2}} - \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{2z}{z-e^{2}}\right]$$

4分

系统的特征方程为

$$z_{1,2} = -\frac{-1.135 \pm j2.001}{2}$$

故系统不稳定

(2)系统的传递函数

闭环特征方程为

$$1 + \frac{\frac{K_1}{2}}{z - 1} - \frac{K_1}{4} + \frac{\frac{K_1}{4}(z - 1)}{z - e^{-2}} = 0$$

2分

$$\frac{K_1}{2}(1-e^{-2})w^2 + \left(\frac{3K_1}{2}e^{-2} - \frac{K_1}{2} - 2e^{-2} + 2\right)w + 2 - K_1e^{-2} + 2e^{-2} = 0$$

由劳斯判据,系统稳定的充要条件是

$$\begin{cases} \frac{K_1}{2}(1-e^{-z}) > 0 \\ \frac{3K_1}{2}e^{-z} - \frac{K_1}{2} - 2e^{-z} + 2 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{EII} \quad \begin{cases} K_1 > 0 \\ K_1 < 5.823 \\ K_1 < 16.778 \end{cases}$$

所以使系统稳定的范围是

$$0 < K_1 < 5.823$$

由 
$$K=\frac{1}{2}K_1$$
 得

......7分

九、(10分)解: 用一般 Z 变换法:

$$C(z) = Z \left[ \frac{1}{s+1} \right] R(z) = \frac{z}{z - e^{-T}} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z-e^{-2})}$$
 3  $\%$ 

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[C(z)\cdot z^{n-1}\right]_{z\to 1} = \lim_{z\to 1} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z-e^{-2}} = 1.1565$$

Re 
$$s[C(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]_{z \to e^{-2}} = \lim_{z \to e^{-2}} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z-1} = -1.1565e^{-2n-2}$$

$$c(nT) = 1.1565(1 - e^{-2(n+1)}), \quad c^*(t) = \delta(T) + 1.1353\delta(t-T) + 1.1536\delta(t-2T) + \cdots$$