

自动控制原理答案二十八

一、解：(1) 列出输入 U_r 与输出 U_c 之间的微分方程

$$-\frac{u_1(t)}{R_2} + \frac{cd(-u_1(t))}{dt} = \frac{u_r(t)}{R_1} + \frac{u_c(t)}{R_1}$$

$$-\frac{cd u_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{u_1(t)}{R_3}$$

$$-\frac{u_c(t)}{R_5} = \frac{u_2(t)}{R_4}$$

(2) 将上式两边拉氏变换并画出系统结构图如图 1 所示。

$$U_1(s) = \frac{-R_2}{R_1(1+R_2C_1S)} [U_r(s) + U_c(s)]$$

$$U_2(s) = \frac{-1}{R_3C_2S} U_1(s)$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{-R_5}{R_4} U_2(s)$$

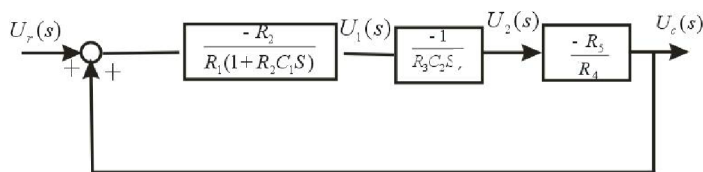


图 1

(3) 求闭环传递函数 $U_c(s)/U_r(s)$

$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{\frac{-R_2}{R_1(1+R_2C_1S)} * \frac{1}{R_3C_2S} \frac{R_5}{R_4}}{1 + \frac{R_2R_5}{R_1R_3R_4C_2S(1+R_2C_1S)}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{R_1R_3R_4}{R_5} C_1C_2S^2 + \frac{R_1R_3R_4C_2S}{R_2R_5} + 1}$$

二、解：系统的闭环传递函数为

$$G_B(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_c(s)}{s(0.1s+1)(0.2s+1) + G_c(s)}$$

系统的闭环特征方程为

$$\begin{aligned} D(s) &= s(0.1s+1)(0.2s+1) + Kp \\ &= 2s^3 + 30s^2 + 100s + 100Kp \end{aligned}$$

列劳斯列阵

s^3	2	100
s^2	30	$100K_p$
s	$\frac{30 \times 100 - 2 \times 100K_p}{30}$	
s^0	$100K_p$	

若要使系统稳定，其充要条件是劳斯列表的第一列均为正数，得稳定条件为

$$100K_p > 0$$

$$\frac{30 \times 100 - 2 \times 100K_p}{30} > 0$$

求得 K_p 取值范围： $0 < K_p < 15$

三、解 法 1 系统特征方程 $s^2(s+10)(s+20) + K^*(s+z) = 0$

以 $s = \pm j1$ 代入

$$-199 - 30j + K^*(j+z) \Rightarrow z = 6.63$$

$$-199 + 30j + K^*(-j+z) \quad K^* = 30$$

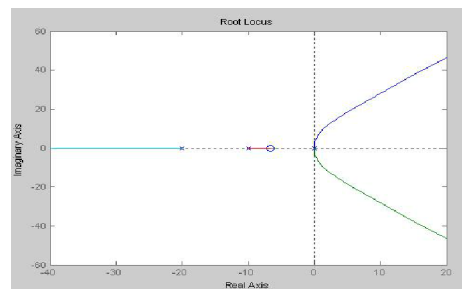
作根轨迹：

(1) 开环极点和零点

$$P_1 = 0, P_2 = 0, P_3 = -10, P_4 = -20, Z_1 = -6.63$$

(2) 渐进线： $\sigma_a = (-30 + 6.63)/(4-1) = -7.79$ $\varphi_a = (2k+1) \cdot 180^\circ/3 = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ$

作根轨迹如右图所示。



解法 2 $D(s) = s^2(s+10)(s+20) + K^*(s+z) = s^4 + 30s^3 + 200s^2 + K^*s + K^*z = 0$

劳斯列表

s^4	1	200	K^*z
s^3	30	K^*	
s^2	$200 - K^*/30$	K^*z	
s^1	$K^* - \frac{30K^*z}{200 - \frac{K^*}{30}}$		
s^0	K^*z		

$$\text{令 } 200 - \frac{K^*}{30} = 0, \quad K^* - \frac{30K^*z}{200 - \frac{K^*}{30}} = 0$$

$$\text{得: } 6000 - K^* - 900z = 0, \quad K^* = 6000 - 900z$$

辅助方程 $(200 - \frac{K^*}{30})s^2 + K^*z = 0$, $s = \pm j$ 则 $K^* = \frac{30 \times 200}{1 + 30z}$

求出 $z=6.633$, $K^*=30$

四、解:

$$G(s) = \frac{86}{s(1+0.02s)(1+0.03s)}$$

$s \rightarrow j\omega$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{86}{j\omega(1+0.02j\omega)(1+0.03j\omega)} = \frac{-43\omega + j86(0.006\omega^2 - 1)}{\omega[1 + (0.02\omega)^2][1 + (0.03\omega)^2]}$$

与实轴交点

$$0.006\omega^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \omega = 40.825$$

$$G(j40.8) = -1.032 > -1$$

作极坐标图如右图所示。

$\therefore N = -2$, 山奈奎斯特稳定判据: $Z = P - N = 0 - (-2) = 2$ \therefore 系统不稳定。

$$(2) \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{-Kj(1-j\omega T_1)(1-j\omega T_2)}{\omega(1+\omega^2 T_1^2)(1+\omega^2 T_2^2)} = \frac{-K\omega(T_1+T_2) + jK(T_1 T_2 \omega^2 - 1)}{\omega(1+\omega^2 T_1^2)(1+\omega^2 T_2^2)}$$

令 $K(T_1 T_2 \omega^2 - 1) = 0$ 求得 $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{T_1 T_2}$ 代入实部, 使其小于 -1

$$\frac{K(T_1+T_2)}{(1+\omega^2 T_1^2)(1+\omega^2 T_2^2)} < 1$$

求得系统稳定 K 和 T_1, T_2 应保持下式关系如下: $\frac{KT_1 T_2}{(T_1+T_2)} < 1$

五、解: (1) $G(s) = \frac{ke^{-10s}}{s(100s+1)} = \frac{0.01ke^{-10s}}{s(s+0.01)} = e^{-10s} G_1(s)$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{0.01k}{s(s+0.01)} = \frac{k}{s} - \frac{k}{(s+0.01)}$$

$$G_1(z) = \frac{kz}{z-1} - \frac{kz}{z-e^{-0.0175}} = \frac{kz}{z-1} - \frac{kz}{z-0.9}$$

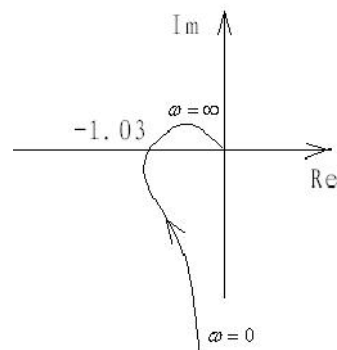
若 $G(z) = Z^{-1} G_1(z)$, 则闭环脉冲传递函数为

$$\phi(Z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{0.1k}{(z-1)(z-0.9) + 0.1k}$$

(2) 将 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$ 代入闭环脉冲传递函数的分母并使之等于 0, 得

$$\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 - 1.9\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right) + 0.9 + 0.1k = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 0.1kw^2 + (0.2 - 0.2k)w + (0.1k + 3.8) = 0$$



则系统稳定的充分必要条件为 $0.2 - 0.2k > 0$, 即 $0 < k < 1$

六、解：(1) 由传递函数与可控规范型的关系可知 $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$

$$(2) [sI - A]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} & \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \\ \frac{-2}{(s+1)(s+2)} & \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}BU(s)] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} \\ \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{(s+2)} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{(s+2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} \\ e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 特征根为 $-1, -2$,

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{A} = T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{B} = T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{C} = CT = [1 \quad 1]$$