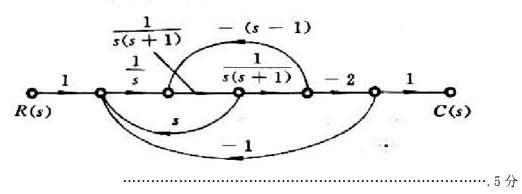
自动控制原理答案一

一、解:(1)画出系统信号图,如图所示.



(2)用梅逊公式求闭环传递函数 $\Phi(s)$:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{-2}{s^3(s+1)^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{s(s+1)} + \frac{s-1}{s^2(s+1)^2} - \frac{2}{s^3(s+1)^2}} = \frac{-2}{s^5 + 2s^4 - s - 2}$$

(3)系统特征多项式为 $D(s) = s^5 + 2s^4 - s - 2$,列劳斯表:

劳斯表第一列元素变号一次,说明系统有一个正根.解辅助方程得

$$s^4 - 1 = (s+1)(s-1)(s+j)(s-j)$$

$$D(s) = s^5 + 2s^4 - s - 2 = (s+2)(s+1)(s-1)(s+j)(s-j)$$

可见,系统在右半 s 平面有一个正根,在虚轴上有两个根左半 s 平面有两个根.

二、解:系统开环传递函数为

渐近线

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_a = \frac{3 \times (-2)}{3} = -2 \\
\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^{\circ},180^{\circ}
\end{cases}$$

起始角 θ_p :山相角条件 $-3\theta_p = (2k+1)\pi$

故
$$\theta_p = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ$$

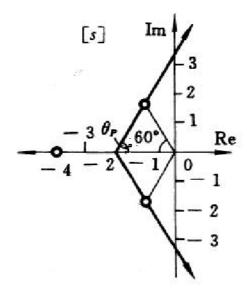
与虚轴交点

$$D(s) = (s+2)^3 + 8K = s^3 + 6s^2 + 12s + 8(1+K)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 12\omega = 0 \\ \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -6\omega^2 + 8(1+K) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{#} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = \pm \sqrt{12} \\ K = 8 \end{cases}$$

画根轨迹如图所示



...... 5分

(2) 在根轨迹图上画出 $\xi=0.5(\beta=60^\circ)$ 的直线,定出对应的闭环极点 $\lambda_{1,2}=-1\pm$ $\sqrt{3}$,由根之和法则定出相应的另一极点 $\lambda_3 = 3 \times (-2) - (-1-1) = -4$,则对应闭环多 项式

$$D(s) = (s+1-j\sqrt{3})(s+1+j\sqrt{3})(s+4) = s^3 + 6s^2 + 12s + 16$$

$$D(s) = (s+2)^3 + 8K = s^3 + 6s^2 + 12s + 8(1+K)$$

$$K = 1$$

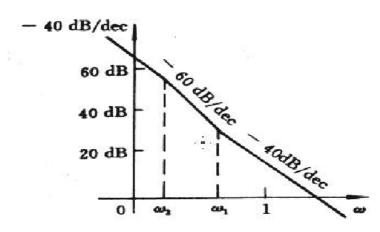
(3)依题意
$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{k_v} = \frac{1}{k}$$

K 值的增加对减小稳态误差有利,但必须在系统稳定的条件下才有意义.根据(1)的计算 结果.使系统稳定的 K 值范围是 0<K<8,故

$$e_{ss} > \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Xi \cdot \text{ iff } (1) G(s) = \frac{10(s+0.2)}{s^2(s+0.1)} = \frac{20(5s+1)}{s^2(10s+1)}$$

系统对数幅频特性曲线如图所示



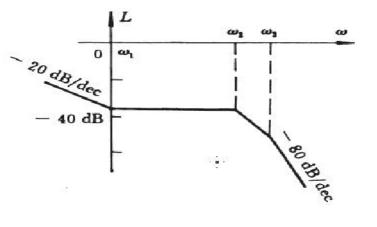
$$(2) G(s) = \frac{8(s+0.1)}{s(s^2+s+1)(s^2+4s+25)} = \frac{0.032(10s+1)}{s(s^2+s+1)(\frac{s^2}{25} + \frac{4s}{25} + 1)}$$

交接频率

$$\omega = 0.1$$

$$\omega = 1$$

系统对数幅频特性曲线如图所示



四、解 (1)
$$K_r = \frac{R}{e_{ss}} = \frac{2 \times 360^{\circ}/60}{2} = 6$$
 故:

$$G(s) = \frac{6}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

$$L(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20 \lg \frac{6}{\omega} & \omega < 2 \\ 20 \lg \frac{6}{\omega \times 0.5\omega} & 2 < \omega < 5 \\ 20 \lg \frac{6}{\omega \times 0.5\omega \times 0.2\omega} & \omega > 5 \end{cases}$$

$$L(\omega) = 0$$

$$\omega_c = 3.5$$

可得

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \arctan(0.2\omega_{c}) - \arctan(0.5\omega_{c}) = -4.9^{\circ} < 0^{\circ}$$

$$G(j\omega) = rac{6}{j\omega(0.2j\omega+1)(0.5j\omega+1)}$$

当 Im = 0 时,
$$\omega_{\mathbf{r}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$h = rac{1}{|G(j\omega_{\mathbf{r}})|} = 0.86 < 1$$

所以系统不稳定。

(2) 串联超前校正网络 G(s)=(1+0.4s) / (1+0.08s)

$$G(s) = \frac{6}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)} \cdot \frac{1+0.4s}{1+0.08s}$$

$$L(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20 \lg \frac{6}{\omega} & \omega < 2 \\ 20 \lg \frac{6}{\omega \times 0.5\omega} & 2 < \omega < 2.5 \\ 20 \lg \frac{6 \times 0.4\omega}{\omega \times 0.5\omega} & 2.5 < \omega < 5 \\ 20 \lg \frac{6 \times 0.4\omega}{\omega \times 0.2\omega \times 0.5\omega} & 5 < \omega < 12.5 \\ 20 \lg \frac{6 \times 0.4\omega}{\omega \times 0.2\omega \times 0.5\omega \times 0.08\omega} & \omega > 12.5 \end{cases}$$

$$L(\omega) = 0$$

$$\omega_{\epsilon} = 4.8$$

令得

......5 分

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} + \arctan(0.4\omega_{c}) - \arctan(0.2\omega_{c})$$

- $\arctan(0.5\omega_{c}) - \arctan(0.08\omega_{c}) = 20.2^{\circ} > 0$

五 解 (1)当 K₁=8 时,对原系统进行 Z 变换

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

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

...... 3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 3分

(2)系统的传递函数

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

闭环特征方程为

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

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

由劳斯判据,系统稳定的充要条件是

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

所以使系统稳定的范围是

$$0 < K_1 < 5.823$$

曲
$$K=\frac{1}{2}K_1$$
 得

......6 分

六

解 (1)
$$G(s) = \frac{K \cdot \frac{10}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{10\tau s}{s(s+1)}} = \frac{10K}{s(s+1+10\tau)}$$

(2)
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{10K}{s^2 + (1 + 10\tau)s + 10K}$$

(3) 令

$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = e^{-\xi \pi / \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 16.3\% \\ t_P = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_n} = 1 \end{cases}$$
 解出
$$\begin{cases} \xi = 0.5 \\ \omega_n = 3.628 \end{cases}$$

又因

$$\begin{cases} 10K = \omega_n^2 = 13.16 \\ 1 + 10r = 2\xi\omega_n = 2 \times 0.5 \times 3.628 = 3.628 \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} K = 1.316 \\ \tau = 0.2627 \end{cases}$$

(4) 山(1)得

$$K_0 = \frac{10K}{1+10r} = 3.628$$

 $v = I$

故当r(t) = Rt = 1.5t 时,利用静态误差系数法得

$$e_{ii} = \frac{R}{K_o} = \frac{1.5}{3.628} = 0.4135$$

七、 解 原微分方程可改写成

$$\dot{x}\frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} = -M, \qquad 2 \,$$

 $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$ 对 $\mathbf{X} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$ 别积分可得相轨迹方程如下:

其中 x_0 是对应于x=0时刻的x的值,由方程可知,相轨迹是以 $(x_0,0)$ 为顶点的抛物线 x_0 取不同值,相轨迹沿x 轴方向平移而形成抛物线族.

