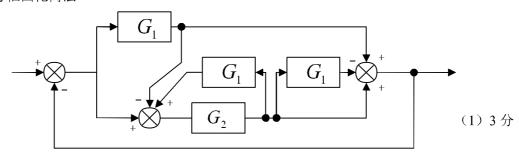
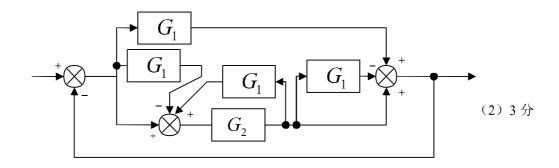
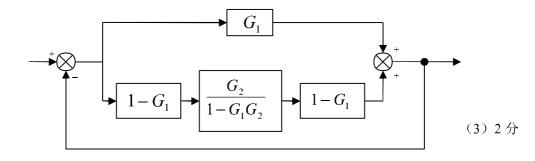
# 自动控制原理答案二十二

## 一、方框图化简法





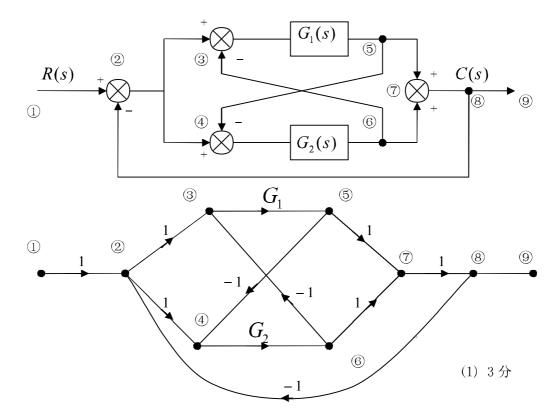


$$G = G_1 + (1 - G_1)(\frac{G_2}{1 - G_1G_2})(1 - G_1) = \frac{G_1 + G_2 - 2G_1G_2}{1 - G_1G_2}$$
(4)

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G}{1+G} = \frac{G_1 + G_2 - 2G_1G_2}{1+G_1 + G_2 - 3G_1G_2}$$
 (5)

(4)、(5)共2分

### 2. 信号流图法



环路: ②③⑤⑦8②:  $L_1 = -G_1$ 

246782: 
$$L_2 = -G_2$$

23546782: 
$$L_3 = G_1G_2$$

24635782: 
$$L_4 = G_1 G_2$$

$$35463: L_5 = G_1G_2$$

$$\Delta = 1 - L_1 - L_2 - L_3 - L_4 - L_5 = 1 + G_1 + G_2 - 3G_1G_2 \tag{3 \%}$$

前向通道: ①②③⑤⑦⑧⑨:  $P_1 = G_1$   $\Delta_1 = 1$ 

1246789: 
$$P_2 = G_2$$
  $\Delta_2 = 1$ 

123546789: 
$$P_3 = -G_1G_2$$
  $\Delta_3 = 1$ 

①②④⑥③⑤⑦⑧⑨: 
$$P_4 = -G_1G_2$$
  $\Delta_4 = 1$  (2分)

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\sum_{i} P_{i} \Delta_{i}}{\Delta} = \frac{G_{1} + G_{2} - 2G_{1}G_{2}}{1 + G_{1} + G_{2} - 3G_{1}G_{2}}$$
(2 \(\frac{\gamma}{1}\))

$$\sigma_p = e^{-\pi \zeta / \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = 0.163 \Rightarrow \zeta = 0.5 \qquad (2 \text{ f})$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 3.63 \tag{2.5}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases}
2\zeta\omega_n = 10\tau + 1 \\
\omega_n^2 = 10K
\end{cases} (2 \%)$$

$$\rightarrow K = 1.32$$
  $\tau = 0.263$  (2 分)

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G}{1+G} = \frac{K}{T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2) s^2 + s + K}$$

$$D(s) = T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2) s^2 + s + K$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

劳斯表:

$$s^{3}$$
  $T_{1}T_{2}$  1  
 $s^{2}$   $T_{1} + T_{2}$   $K$   
 $s^{1}$   $\frac{T_{1} + T_{2} - T_{1}T_{2}K}{T_{1} + T_{2}}$  (3分)  
 $s^{0}$   $K$ 

系统临界稳定,故 
$$\frac{T_1 + T_2 - T_1 T_2 K}{T_1 + T_2} = 0$$
 (3分)

⇒ 
$$K = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{T_1 T_2} = \frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2}$$
 (2 分)

四、

1. 
$$e_{rss}(\infty)$$

$$\Phi_{ER}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \frac{1}{s+2}} = \frac{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 1}$$
(2 \(\frac{\partial}{s}\))

$$R(s) = \frac{2}{s^2} \tag{1.5}$$

#### 1). 终值定理

山劳斯判据判断得知 $\Phi_{ER}(s)$ 的极点全部位于 S 平面左半部,可用终值定理:  $(1\, f)$ 

$$e_{rss}(\infty) = \lim_{s \to 0} s E_R(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \Phi_{ER}(s) R(s) = 4$$
(1 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

2). 泰勒展开

$$r(t) = 0$$
,故只需要前两项

$$\Phi_{ER}(s) = \Phi_{ER}(0) + \Phi_{ER}(0)s + \dots = 0 + 2s + \dots$$
(1 分)

$$e_{rss}(\infty) = \Phi_{ER}(0)r(t) + \Phi_{ER}(0)r(t) + \dots = 0 \cdot 2t + 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$
 (1  $\%$ )

3). 长除法

r(t) = 0, 故只需要前两项

$$\Phi_{ER}(s) = 0 + 2s + \cdots \tag{1 \%}$$

$$e_{rss}(\infty) = 0 \bullet 2t + 2 \bullet 2 = 4 \tag{1 \%}$$

2.  $e_{fs}(\infty)$ 

$$\Phi_{EF}(s) = -\Phi_{F}(s) = -\frac{\frac{1}{s+2}}{1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \frac{1}{s+2}} = -\frac{s^2 + s}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 1}$$
(2 分)

$$F(s) = -\frac{1}{s} \tag{1 \%}$$

#### 1). 终值定理

山劳斯判据判断得知 $\Phi_{EF}(s)$ 的极点全部位于 S 平面左半部,可用终值定理:  $(1\,\%)$ 

$$e_{fss}(\infty) = \lim_{s \to 0} sE_F(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s\Phi_{ER}(s)R(s) = 0$$
 (1 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

2). 泰勒展开

$$r(t) = 0$$
,故只需要第一项

$$\Phi_{EF}(s) = \Phi_{EF}(0) + \dots = 0 + \dots \tag{1 \%}$$

$$e_{fss}(\infty) = \Phi_{EF}(0)f(t) + \dots = 0 \bullet (-1) = 0 \tag{1.5}$$

3). 长除法

$$r(t) = 0$$
, 故只需要第一项

$$\Phi_{EF}(s) = 0 + \cdots \tag{1 \%}$$

$$e_{fss}(\infty) = 0 \bullet (-1) + \dots = 0 \tag{1 }$$

注:以上任何一种方法都可以得分

五、

山题设条件得知系统为Ⅱ型

$$e(t) = r(t) - c(t)$$

故 
$$E(s) = R(s) - C(s)$$
 (2分)

$$\Phi_{E}(s) = 1 - \Phi(s) = 1 - (\tau s + b) \frac{\frac{K}{(T_{1}s + 1)(T_{2}s + 1)}}{1 + \frac{K}{(T_{1}s + 1)(T_{2}s + 1)}}$$
(2 \(\frac{\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{3}}{3}\)

$$=\frac{T_1T_2s^2 + (T_1 + T_2 - K\tau)s + 1 + K - Kb}{T_1T_2s^2 + (T_1 + T_2)s + 1 + K}$$

系统为 II 型,故有

$$T_1 + T_2 - K\tau = 0 \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{K} \tag{2 \%}$$

$$1 + K - Kb = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1 + K}{K} \tag{2 \%}$$

六、

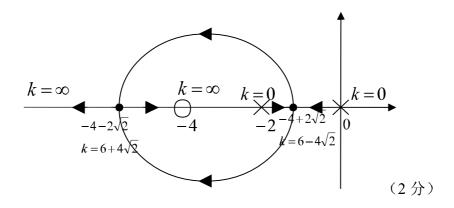
开环零极点分别为:  $z_1 = -4$  、  $p_1 = -2$  、  $p_1 = 0$  有两条分支 (2 分)渐近线:

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n - m} = \frac{0 - 2 - (-4)}{2 - 1} = 2$$
(1 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

$$\varphi_a = \frac{(2l+1)\pi}{n-m} \quad (l=0) \qquad \text{if } \varphi_a = \pi$$
 (1 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

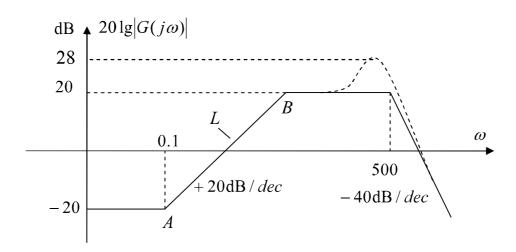
分离点会合点

$$\frac{dk}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s_1 = -4 + 2\sqrt{2}, k_1 = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}, \quad s_2 = -4 - 2\sqrt{2}, k_2 = 6 + 4\sqrt{2} \quad (2 \text{ }\%)$$



系统没有超调则根为实数根,故当 $0 < k < 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$ 和 $k > 6 + 4\sqrt{2}$ 时,系统无超调 (2分)

七



山斜率和 A 点坐标得直线 L 的方程为:  $L(\omega) = 20(\lg \omega - \lg 0.1) - 20\lg 10$ 

代入 B 点纵坐标  $20\lg 10 = 20(\lg \omega_B - \lg 0.1) - 20\lg 10$ 

得 B 点横坐标  $\omega_B = 10$ 

(2分)

则系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K(10s+1)}{(0.1s+1)(0.002^2 s^2 + 2 \times \zeta \times 0.002s+1)}$$
(3 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

ω=1 在 直 线 L 上 , 当 ω=1 时 , 代 入 直 线 L 的 方 程 得

$$20\lg K = 20(\lg 1 - \lg 0.1) - 20\lg 10 \rightarrow K = 1$$

(2分)

二阶环节相对谐振峰值:

$$28 - 20 = 20 \lg \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \to \zeta = 0.2, \zeta = 0.98$$
(含去) (2分)

$$total G(s) = \frac{(10s+1)}{(0.1s+1)(0.002^2s^2 + 2 \times 0.2 \times 0.002s + 1)}$$

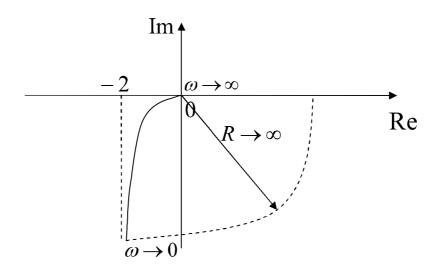
$$\text{i. } G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1+j2\omega)} = -\frac{2}{4\omega^2 + 1} - j\frac{1}{4\omega^3 + \omega} = U(\omega) + jV(\omega)$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\omega\sqrt{1+4\omega^2}}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - tg^{-1} 2\omega \tag{2 \%}$$

ω	$ G(j\omega) $	$\angle G(j\omega)$	$U(\omega)$	$V(\omega)$
0	8	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	-2	8
$\infty$	0	$-\pi$	0	0

(4分)



P=0且 Nyquist 在(-1,j0) 左侧正负穿越次数之差为零等于P/2,系统稳定。 $(2\, 分)$ 九.

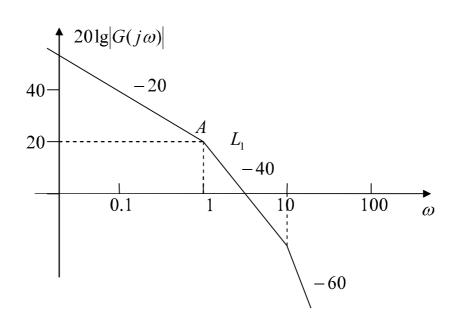
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \angle G(j\omega_c) = 180^{\circ} + tg^{-1}\tau\omega_c - 180^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \Rightarrow \tau\omega_c = 1$$
 (1) (4 %)

$$\left|G(j\omega_c)\right| = \frac{\sqrt{1+\tau^2\omega_c^2}}{\omega_c^2} = 1 \tag{2} \tag{4}$$

山(1)、(2)解得
$$\omega_c = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$$
,  $\tau = 1/\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$ 

- | - .

系统为 I 型,对单位匀速输入信号的稳态误差为  $1/K = 0.1 \rightarrow K = 10$  (2分)



系统 Bode 图中,系统低频段过点  $(\lg 1, 20\lg K)$ 

故点A的坐标为(lg1,20lg10)

直线  $L_1$  方程为  $L_1(\omega) = -40(\lg \omega - \lg 1) + 20\lg 10$ 

得
$$\omega_c = \sqrt{10}$$
 (3分)

相位裕度为
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - tg^{-1}\omega_c - tg^{-1}0.1\omega_c = 0^{\circ}$$
 (3分)

而山题设条件

$$\omega_c$$
 < 1 <  $\omega_c$  , 则应该选择串联滞后校正 (2分)