

## 自动控制原理答案二十一

一、

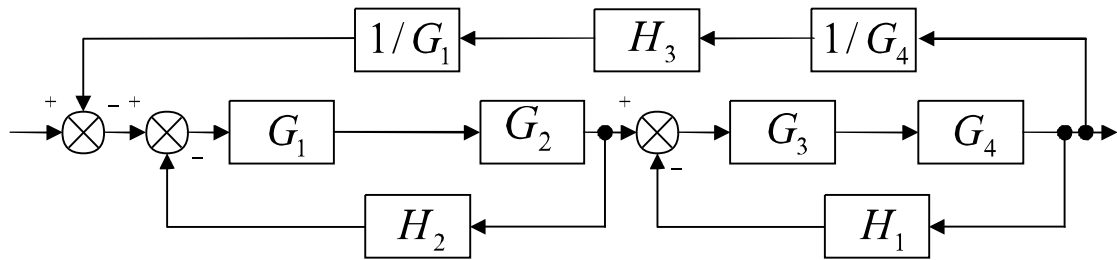


图 (6 分)

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{G_1 G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2 H} \cdot \frac{G_3 G_4}{1 + G_3 G_4 H}}{1 + \frac{G_1 G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2 H} \cdot \frac{G_3 G_4}{1 + G_3 G_4 H} \cdot \frac{1}{G_1} H_3 \frac{1}{G_4}} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_2 + G_3 G_4 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_3}$$

(4 分)

二、

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{K}{Ts^2 + s + K} = \frac{\frac{K}{T}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{T}s + \frac{K}{T}} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\zeta\omega_n = \frac{1}{T} \\ \omega_n^2 = \frac{K}{T} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \zeta = 0.25 \\ \omega_n = 8 \end{cases} \dots (1)$$

$$\sigma_p = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = 16\% \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta = 0.5$$

代入(1)得:  $K = 4$  (2 分)

三、

特征方程:  $D(s) = T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s + K$  (4 分)

劳思表:

$t^3$	$T_1 T_2$	$1$	(4 分)
$t^2$	$T_1 + T_2$	$K$	
$t^1$	$\frac{T_1 + T_2 - T_1 T_2 K}{T_1 + T_2}$	$0$	
$t^0$	$K$		

第一列元素均大于零

$$0 < K < \frac{T_1 + T_2}{T_1 T_2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

四、

$$E(s) = \frac{1}{1+G_1G_2}R(s) + \frac{-G_2}{1+G_1G_2}F(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+2)}{2s^3+3s^2+s+1} \cdot \frac{2}{s} + \frac{s+1}{2s^3+3s^2+s+1} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$sE(s)$  极点全部位于  $s$  平面左半部 (2 分)

$$e_{ss}(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = 2 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

五、

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

$$\Rightarrow E(s) = R(s) - C(s) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_e(s) = 1 - \Phi(s)$$

$$\Phi_e(s) = \frac{T_1T_2s^2 + (T_1 + T_2 - \tau K)s + 1 + K - Kb}{T_1T_2s^2 + (T_1 + T_2)s + 1 + K} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

系统为 II 型，故分子  $s$  多项式中一次项和零次项系数均为 0 (2 分)

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

六、

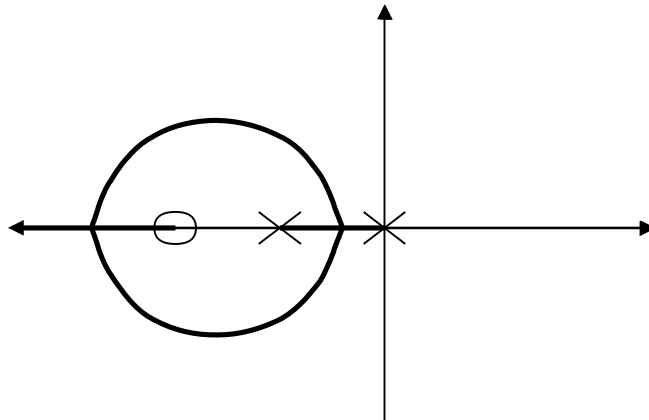
极点:  $p_1 = 0, p_2 = -2, z = -4$  (2 分)

实轴上:  $[-\infty, -4]$  和  $[-2, 0]$  两段 (2 分)

$$\text{渐近线: } \sigma_a = \frac{0 - 2 - (-4)}{1} = 2, \varphi_a = \frac{2l+1}{3}\pi = \pi (l=0) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{分离点: } \frac{dk}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s_1 = -1.172, s_2 = -6.828, \text{ 均在根轨迹上 (2 分)}$$

图 (2 分)



七、

$$G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{1}{\omega_1}s + 1)}{s^2(\frac{1}{\omega_2}s + 1)} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

令左边转折点的纵坐标为 A，则有：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A-0}{\lg \omega_1 - \lg \omega_c} &= -20 \\ \frac{20 \lg K - A}{\lg 1 - \lg \omega_1} &= -40 \quad (5 \text{ 分}) \\ \Rightarrow K &= \omega_1 \omega_c \end{aligned}$$

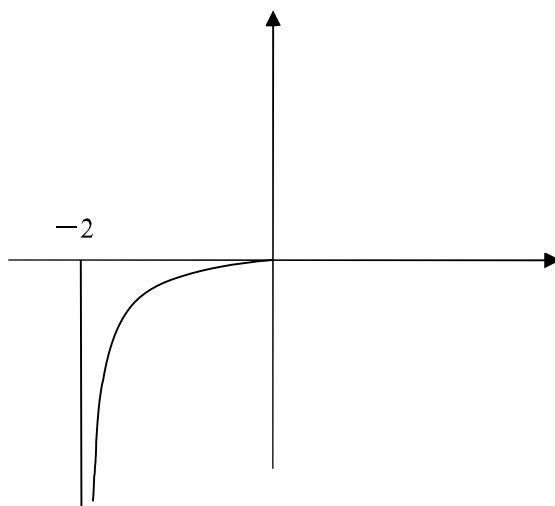
八、

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1+j2\omega)} = \frac{-2\omega^2 - j\omega}{4\omega^4 + \omega^2} = \frac{-2}{4\omega^2 + 1} - j\frac{1}{4\omega^3 + \omega} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

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

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{tg}^{-1} 2\omega \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \rightarrow 0 \quad |G(j\omega)| &\rightarrow \infty \quad \angle G(j\omega) \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \operatorname{Re}[G(j\omega)] \rightarrow -2 \quad \operatorname{Im}[G(j\omega)] \rightarrow -\infty \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \quad |G(j\omega)| &\rightarrow 0 \quad \angle G(j\omega) \rightarrow -\pi \quad \operatorname{Re}[G(j\omega)] \rightarrow 0 \quad \operatorname{Im}[G(j\omega)] \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$



九、

$$|G(j\omega_c)| = \frac{\sqrt{1+\tau^2\omega_c^2}}{\omega_c^2} = 1 \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\gamma = \pi + \angle G(j\omega_c) = \pi + \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \tau\omega_c - \pi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \tau\omega_c = 45^\circ \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{得: } \tau = 0.84s \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

十、

$$N(A) = \frac{4b}{\pi A} = \frac{4}{\pi A}$$

$$-\frac{1}{N(A)} = -\frac{\pi A}{4} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{12}{j\omega(1+j\omega)(3+j\omega)} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令: } -\frac{1}{N(A)} = G(j\omega)$$

$$\text{得: } \frac{12[-4\omega^2 - j\omega(3-\omega^2)]}{16\omega^4 + \omega^2(3-\omega^2)^2} = -\frac{\pi A}{4} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega(3-\omega^2) = 0 \\ \frac{-48\omega^2}{16\omega^4 + \omega^2(3-\omega^2)^2} = -\frac{\pi A}{4} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{3}, A_0 = \frac{A}{\pi} \end{cases} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$