

自动控制原理答案二十九

一、解：
$$\sum L_i = -G_1G_2H_1 - G_1G_2G_3 - G_4H_2 - G_1G_5$$

$$\sum L_iL_j = (-G_1G_2H_1)(-G_4H_2) = G_1G_2G_4H_1H_2$$

$$P_1 = G_1G_2G_3G_4 \quad \Delta_1 = 1$$

$$P_2 = G_1G_4G_5 \quad \Delta_2 = 1$$

$$P_3 = G_6 \quad \Delta_3 = 1 + G_4H_2$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum L_i + \sum L_iL_j = 1 + G_1G_2H_1 + G_1G_2G_3 + G_4H_2 + G_1G_5 + G_1G_2G_4H_1H_2$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\sum P_i\Delta_i}{\Delta} = \frac{G_1G_2G_3G_4 + G_1G_4G_5 + G_6(1 + G_4H_2)}{1 + G_1G_2H_1 + G_1G_2G_3 + G_4H_2 + G_1G_5 + G_1G_2G_4H_1H_2}$$

二、解：由结构图可得系统的特征方程为

$$s^3 + \tau s^2 + (2 + K)s + 1 + K = 0$$

于是可构造劳斯表如下：

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^3 & 1 & 2 + K \\ S^2 & \tau & 1 + K \\ S^1 & 2 + k - \frac{1+k}{\tau} & \\ S^0 & 1 + k & \end{array}$$

根据题意，闭环系统存在一对共轭纯虚根 $p_{1,2} = \pm 2j$ 。这意味着劳斯表的 S^1 行全为零元素，

即 $2 + k - \frac{1+k}{\tau} = 0$ 。由辅助方程

$$A(s) = \tau S^2 + 1 + k = 0$$

解得一对共轭纯虚根为 $p_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{\frac{1+k}{\tau}} = \pm 2j$

联立求解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2 + k - \frac{1+k}{\tau} = 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{\tau}} = 2 \end{cases}$$

则可求对系统产生 $\omega = 2 \text{ rad/s}$ 的持续振荡时，参数 K 和 T 的取值为

$$\tau = 0.75 \quad K = 2$$

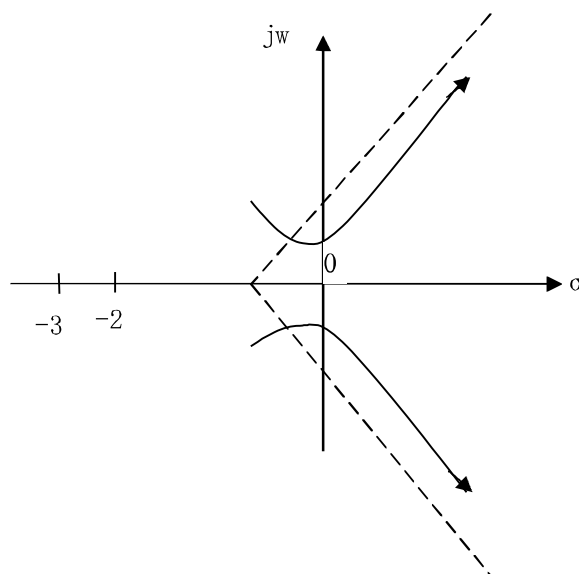
三、解：(1) 开环极点：0，-3，-1+j 和-1-j

开环零点：-2

$$\text{渐近线: } \begin{cases} \sigma = -1 \\ \theta = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{与虚轴的交点: } \begin{cases} W = \pm 1.614 \\ K = 2.34 \end{cases}$$

根轨迹如图所示：



(2) $0 < K < 2.34$

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

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

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

作极坐标图如图 5-6 所示。

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

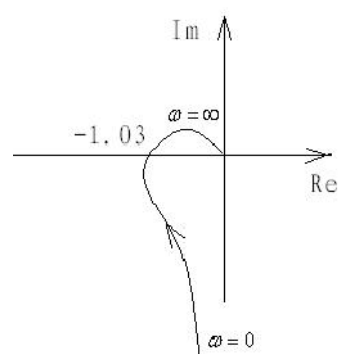


图 5-6

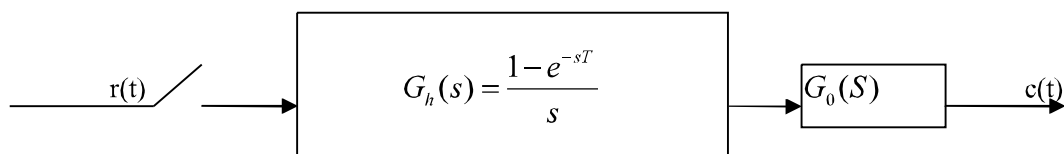
$$(2) \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{-Kj(1-j\omega T_1)(1-j\omega T_2)}{\omega(1+\omega^2 T_1^2)(1+\omega^2 T_2^2)} = \frac{-K\omega(T_1+T_2) + jK(T_1 T_2 \omega^2 - 1)}{\omega(1+\omega^2 T_1^2)(1+\omega^2 T_2^2)}$$

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:



$$\frac{G_0(S)}{S} = \frac{a}{s^2(s+a)} = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+a} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z \left[\frac{G_0(S)}{S} \right] &= \frac{TZ}{(Z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{Z}{Z-1} - \frac{Z}{Z-e^{-aT}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{a} Z \left[(e^{-aT} + aT - 1)Z + (1 - aTe^{-aT} - e^{-aT}) \right]}{(Z-1)^2 (Z - e^{-aT})} \end{aligned}$$

六、解:

(1) 由 $M_c = [B \ AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 知系统可控

由 $M_0 = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 知道系统可观测

(2) $W(s) = C(SI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{s(s+2)}$

(3) $e^{At} = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s(s+2)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{2s} - \frac{1}{2(s+2)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$