

自动控制原理答案十三

一、 解 系统误差传递函数

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_e(s) &= \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1 - \frac{K_2}{s(T_1s+1)}G_c(s)}{1 + \frac{K_1K_2}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}} \\ &= \frac{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1) - K_2G_c(s)(T_1s+1)}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1) + K_1K_2} \\ &\dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}\end{aligned}$$

$$D(s) = T_1T_2s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s + K_1K_2$$

列劳斯表

s^3	T_1T_2	1
s^2	$T_1 + T_2$	K_1K_2
s^1	$\frac{T_1 + T_2 - T_1T_2K_1K_2}{T_1 + T_2}$	
s^0	K_1K_2	

因 K_1, K_2, T_1, T_2 均大于零, 所以只要

$$T_1 + T_2 > T_1T_2K_1K_2 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \ e_u &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \Phi_e(s)R(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \cdot \frac{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1) - K_2G_c(s)(T_1s+1)}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1) + K_1K_2} \cdot \frac{V_0}{s^2} \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{V_0}{K_1K_2} \left[1 - K_2 \frac{G_c(s)}{s} \right] \stackrel{!}{=} 0\end{aligned}$$

故

$$G_c(s) = \frac{s}{K_1} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

二

解

而

因此

$$\begin{aligned}E(z) &= R(z) - C(z)G_3(z) \\ D(z) &= E(z)G_1G_2(z) - D(z)G_1G_2(z) \\ D(z) &= \frac{G_1G_2(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z)}E(z)\end{aligned}$$

所以

即

$$\begin{aligned}C(z) &= E(z)G_1(z) - D(z)G_1(z) = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z)}E(z) \\ C(z) &= \frac{G_1(z)R(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z)} - \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z)}C(z)G_3(z) \\ C(z) &= \frac{G_1(z)R(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z) + G_1(z)G_3(z)} \\ &\dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}\end{aligned}$$

三、

解

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s^2 + 2s + 2)}{(s+1)^4} = \frac{K(s+1+j)(s+1-j)}{(s+1)^4}$$

..... 3 分

渐进线

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_s = \frac{4 \times (-1) - 2 \times (-1)}{4 - 2} = -1 \\ \varphi_s = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4-2} = \pm 90^\circ \end{cases}$$

起始角,由相角条件知

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - 4\theta &= (2k+1)\pi \\ -90^\circ + 90^\circ - 4\theta &= (2k+1)\pi \\ \theta &= \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} = \pm 45^\circ, \pm 135^\circ \end{aligned}$$

即

分离点

$$\frac{4}{d+1} = \frac{1}{d+1+j} + \frac{1}{d+1-j}$$

整理得

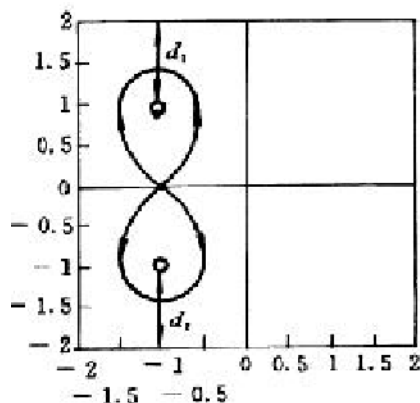
$$d^2 + 2d + 3 = 0$$

解得

$$d_{1,2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{2}$$

..... 6 分

画出根轨迹如图所示



..... 6 分

四、 解 由闭环对数幅频特性曲线可得系统闭环传递函数为

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(\frac{1}{1.25}s+1)(\frac{1}{5}s+1)} = \frac{6.25}{(s+1)(s+1.25)(s+5)}$$

..... 3 分

因此系统等效开环传递函数

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{\Phi(s)}{1 - \Phi(s)} = \frac{6.25}{s(s+2.825)(s+4.425)} = \\ &= \frac{0.5}{s(\frac{1}{2.825}s+1)(\frac{1}{4.425}s+1)} \end{aligned}$$

..... 3 分

其对数相频特性为

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctg \frac{1}{2.825} \omega - \arctg \frac{1}{4.425} \omega$$

若要求 $\varphi(\omega_1) = -150^\circ$, 可得 $\omega_1 = 2.015$ 4 分

系统对数幅频特性曲线

$$L_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20\lg \frac{0.5}{\omega} K_s & \omega < 2.825 \\ 20\lg \frac{1.4125}{\omega^2} K_s & 2.825 \leq \omega < 4.425 \\ 20\lg \frac{6.25}{\omega^3} K_s & \omega \geq 4.425 \end{cases}$$

要使系统具有 30° 的相角稳定裕量, ω_c 应为截止频率, 有

$$\frac{0.5K_s}{\omega_1} = 1$$

$$K_s = 4.03$$

故系统开环放大倍数应增大 4.03 倍 5 分

五、 解

$$K_v = 8 \quad v = 1$$

得 $K = 8$ 3 分

$$L(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20\lg \frac{8}{\omega} & \omega < 1 \\ 20\lg \frac{8}{\omega^2} & 1 < \omega < 5 \\ 20\lg \frac{8}{\omega \times \omega \times 0.2\omega} & \omega > 5 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\omega'_c = 2.8$

$$\gamma' = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctg \omega'_c - \arctg(0.1\omega'_c) = 90^\circ - 70.3^\circ - 15.6^\circ = 4.05^\circ < \gamma^*$$

选用滞后校正系统 5 分

$$\varphi_m = -5^\circ \sim -10^\circ$$

$$180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctg \omega''_c - \arctg(0.2\omega''_c) - 6^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$\arctg \omega''_c + \arctg(0.2\omega''_c) = 44^\circ$$

$$\frac{1.2\omega''_c}{1 + 0.2\omega''_c{}^2} = 0.96$$

$$\omega''_c = 0.72 \quad a = 8/0.72 = 11.3$$

$$\varphi_m = \arctg(T\omega''_c) - \arctg(0.7\omega''_c) = -6^\circ$$

$$\frac{(1-a)T\omega''_c}{1 + aT^2\omega''_c{}^2} = \lg(-6^\circ)$$

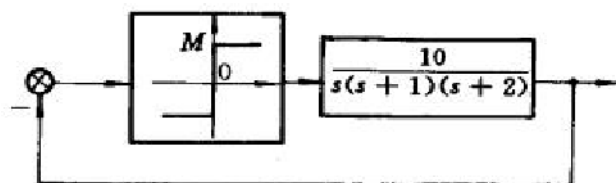
$$T = 1.25$$

..... 7 分

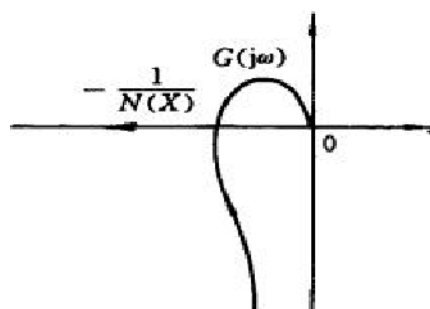
故选用的串联滞后校正网络为

$$G_c = \frac{Ts + 1}{aTs + 1} = \frac{1.25s + 1}{14.1s + 1} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

六、 解 非线性系统可等价于下图(a)所示结构.在复平面上画出 $G(j\omega)$ 和 $-1/N(X)$ 曲线,见图(b),可见系统存在稳定的自振



(a)



(b)

..... 7 分

由

$$-\frac{1}{N(X)} = G(j\omega)$$

得

$$-N(X) = \frac{1}{G(j\omega)}$$

$$j\omega(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 2) = -10 \frac{4M}{\pi X}$$

$$-3\omega^2 + j(2\omega - \omega^3) = -\frac{40M}{\pi X}$$

由

$$j(2\omega - \omega^3) = 0$$

所以

$$\omega = \sqrt{2}$$

..... 5 分

由

$$3\omega^2 = \frac{40M}{\pi X}$$

$$X = \frac{40M}{3\pi\omega^2} = \frac{20M}{3\pi}$$

..... 5 分

故系统非线性部件入口处存在频率为 $\sqrt{2}$ 、振幅为 $\frac{20M}{3\pi}$ 的自振。

..... 3 分