

第1题:

$$T(s) = \frac{4}{s^2 + s + 4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\zeta\omega_n = 1 \\ \omega_n^2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2 \text{ rad/s}; \quad \zeta = 1/4 = 0.25$$

$$\text{系统闭环极点位置: } s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-16}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} = 2\sqrt{1-1/16} = 1.9365 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\varphi = \cos^{-1}(\zeta) = 1.3181 \Rightarrow \varphi = 75.52^\circ$$

$$\sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = e^{-\frac{\pi/4}{\sqrt{1-1/16}}} = 44.43\%$$

$$T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = 1.62 \text{ s}$$

$$T_r = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \cos^{-1}(\zeta)}{\omega_d} = 0.94 \text{ s}$$

$$T_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = 8 \text{ s} (\Delta = 2\%); T_s = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} = 6 \text{ s} (\Delta = 5\%)$$

$$N = \frac{T_s}{\tau_d} = \frac{T_s}{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_d}} = \frac{T_s \omega_d}{2\pi} = \frac{(3 \sim 4)\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{2\pi\zeta}$$

加入闭环零点后:

$$T(s) = \frac{4(0.25s+1)}{s^2 + s + 4} = \frac{4(s+4)}{4(s^2 + s + 4)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\zeta\omega_n = 1 \\ \omega_n^2 = 4 \\ z = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2 \text{ rad/s}; \quad \zeta = 1/4 = 0.25$$

$$l = \sqrt{(z - \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2} = \sqrt{3.5^2 + 15/4} = 4$$

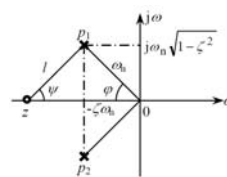
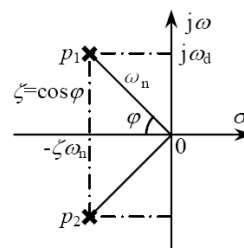
$$\psi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_d}{z - \zeta\omega_n} = 0.5054 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \psi = 28.96^\circ$$

$$\sigma\%_z = \sigma\%_0 e^{\frac{\zeta\psi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} = 44.43\% e^{\frac{0.25 \times 0.5054}{\sqrt{1-1/16}}} = 50.623\%$$

$$T_{p_z} = T_p - \frac{\psi}{\omega_d} = T_p - \frac{\psi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = 1.62 - \frac{0.5054}{1.9365} = 1.36 \text{ s}$$

$$T_{r_z} = T_r - \frac{\psi}{\omega_d} = T_r - \frac{\psi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = 0.94 - \frac{0.5054}{1.9365} = 0.68 \text{ s}$$

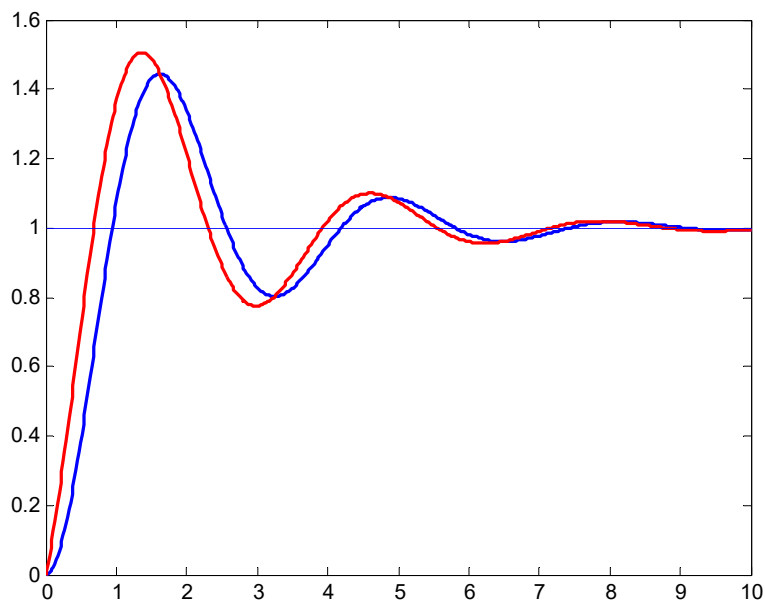
$$T_{s_z} = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} + \frac{1}{\zeta\omega_n} \ln \frac{l}{z} = 8 \text{ s} (\Delta = 2\%); T_s = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} + \frac{1}{\zeta\omega_n} \ln \frac{l}{z} = 6 \text{ s} (\Delta = 5\%)$$



闭环零点的微分作用使得: 系统响应的峰值时间提前、超调量增大、振荡加剧, 调节时间加长。

反映系统快速性的指标: 调节时间 (峰值时间 上升时间) 反映系统的初始时刻的快速性

反映系统平稳性的指标: 超调量



第 2 题:

$$\sigma\% \leq 5\% \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \leq 5\% \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \leq \ln 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \right)^2 \geq (\ln 0.05)^2 \Rightarrow \zeta \geq \sqrt{\frac{(\ln 0.05)^2}{\pi^2 + (\ln 0.05)^2}} = 0.6901$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \cos^{-1}(\zeta) = 0.8092 \text{ rad} / s \Rightarrow \varphi = 46.37^\circ$$

$$T_s < 4s (\Delta = 2\%) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} < 4 \Rightarrow \zeta\omega_n > 1$$

$$T_p < 1s \Rightarrow T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} < 1 \Rightarrow \omega_d > \pi$$

第 3 题:

$$G(s) = \frac{10(s+4)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+5)}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{10(s+4)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+5) + 10(s+4)}$$

$$\Delta(s) = s^4 + 8s^3 + 17s^2 + 20s + 40$$

$$s^4 \quad 1 \quad 17 \quad 40$$

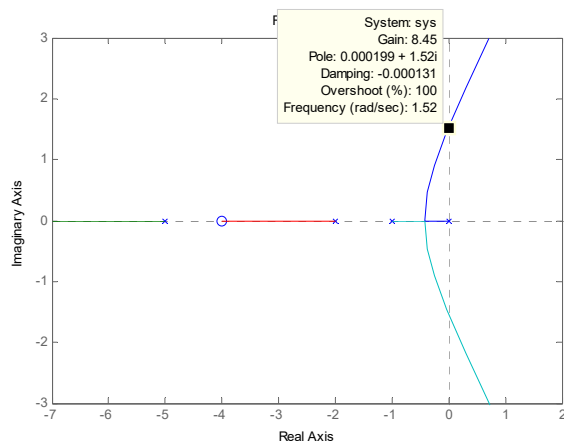
$$s^3 \quad 8 \quad 20$$

$$s^2 \quad 116/8 \quad 40$$

$$s^1 \quad -2.069 \quad 0$$

$$s^0 \quad 40$$

Routh 阵列表的一列的符号变号两次, 表明有两个闭环极点在 s 右边平面, 系统不稳定, 因此不存在稳态误差



第4题:

$$T(s) = \frac{K_1}{s^2 + s + K_1(1 + K_2 s)} = \frac{K_1}{s^2 + (1 + K_1 K_2)s + K_1} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \sigma\% = 15\% &\Rightarrow \xi = 0.517 \\ t_p = 0.8 &\Rightarrow t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \Rightarrow \omega_n = 4.585 \text{ rad/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_1 = \omega_n^2 = 4.585^2 = 21$$

$$K_2 = 0.178$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\xi\omega_n} = 1.687 \text{ (s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_v &= \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \omega_n^{-1} \xi}{\omega_d} \\ &= 0.539 \text{ (s)} \end{aligned}$$

第5题:

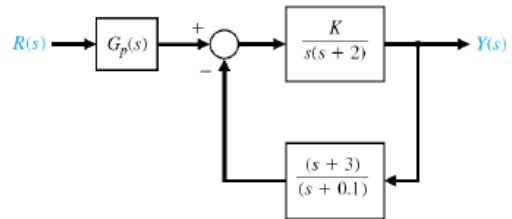
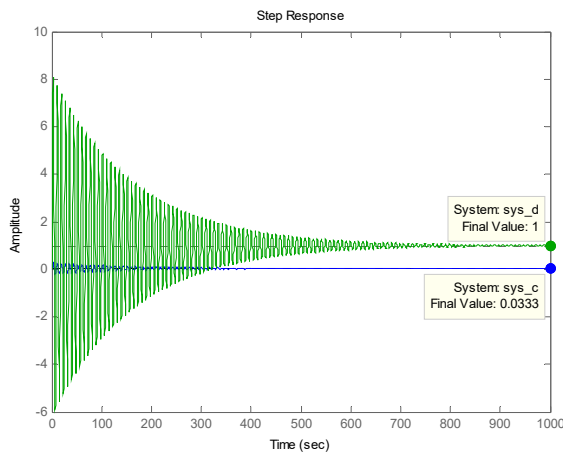
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s^2 + 14s + 50} \text{ 系统是0型系统}$$

$$\text{系统的静态位置误差系数: } K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} G(s) = 1/5$$

$$\text{系统对于单位阶跃信号稳态误差: } e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + K_p} = \frac{5}{6}$$

0型系统的静态速度误差系数和静态加速度误差系数均为0,
系统对于单位斜坡和单位抛物线输入信号的稳态误差为无穷大

第6题:



图E3

解法 1:

当 $K = 0.4$, $G_p(s) = 1$ 时, 根据 Routh 判据, 闭环系统稳定, 因此可以计算系统稳态误差。确定系统单位阶跃响应的稳态误差。

$$T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + GH(s)} = \frac{\frac{0.4}{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{0.4}{s(s+2)} \frac{(s+3)}{(s+0.1)}} = \frac{0.4s + 0.04}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.6s + 1.2}$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s) = R(s)[1 - T(s)] = R(s) \left[1 - \frac{0.4s + 0.04}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.6s + 1.2} \right]$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = s \frac{1}{s} \left[1 - \frac{0.4s + 0.04}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.6s + 1.2} \right] = 1 - \frac{0.04}{1.2} = \frac{1.16}{1.2} = \frac{29}{30} = 0.9667$$

$$G_p(s) = K$$

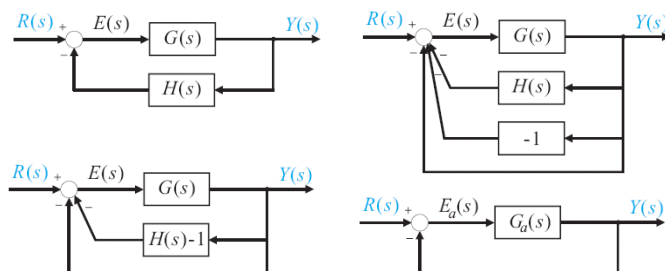
$$T'(s) = KT(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s) = R(s)[1 - T'(s)] = R(s) \left[1 - \frac{K(0.4s + 0.04)}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.6s + 1.2} \right]$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = s \frac{1}{s} \left[1 - \frac{K(0.4s + 0.04)}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.6s + 1.2} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1.2 - K0.04}{1.2} = 0 \Rightarrow K = \frac{1.2}{0.04} = 30$$

解法 2: 如果利用非单位反馈转化为等效单位反馈形式:



$$G_k(s) = \frac{0.4(s+0.1)}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.2s + 1.16}$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_k(s) = \frac{0.04}{1.16} = \frac{1}{29}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + K_p} = \frac{29}{30} = 0.9667$$

如果考虑在前端加入一个增益 K（抵消反馈回路的放大）

$$G_k(s) = \frac{K \frac{0.4(s+0.1)}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.2s + 1.16}}{1 + K \frac{0.4(s+0.1)}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.2s + 1.16}} = \frac{K 0.4(s+0.1)}{s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 0.2s + 1.16 + 0.4(s+0.1)(1-K)}$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_k(s) = \frac{0.04K}{1.2 - 0.04K} = \infty \Rightarrow 1.2 - 0.04K = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K = 30$$

第七题

解：1. 控制系统的闭环传递函数为：

$$T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{\frac{k}{s^2 + k_1 ks}}{1 + \frac{k}{s^2 + k_1 ks}} = \frac{k}{s^2 + k_1 ks + k} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

由闭环传递函数可知该系统为无零点的二阶系统。

要保证该系统单位阶跃响应的超调量为 16%，峰值时间为 2s，则该系统应为无零点的欠阻尼二阶系统。

$$\text{由超调量 P.O.} = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = 16.3\%, \text{ 得 } \zeta = 0.5$$

$$\text{由峰值时间 } t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = 2, \text{ 得 } \omega_n = 1.81 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{则 } k = \omega_n^2 = 1.81^2 = 3.28$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2\zeta\omega_n}{k} = \frac{2 \times 0.5 \times 1.81}{3.28} = 0.55$$

$$2. \text{ 由 } K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \times \frac{k}{s^2 + k_1 ks} = \frac{1}{k_1}, \text{ (2 分) } e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = 0.5 \text{ 可得, 要保证稳态}$$

误差为 0.5, 则 $k_1 = 0.5$ 。

(另解：由 $e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1+G(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s \times \frac{1}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{k}{s^2 + k_1 k s}} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s + \frac{k}{s + k_1 k}} = k_1 = 0.5$ 可得，要保

证稳态误差为 0.5， 则 $k_1 = 0.5$ 。

给出关系 $e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1+G(s)}$ ， 正确求出 $k_1 = 0.5$ ； 结果错误， 但给出

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1+G(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s \times \frac{1}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{k}{s^2 + k_1 k s}} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s + \frac{k}{s + k_1 k}}$$

第八题

请根据题目完成

(1) 系统闭环传递函数 $T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{21}{s^2 + 2s + 21} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$

可知 $\zeta = 1/\sqrt{21}$, $\omega_n = \sqrt{21} \text{rad/s}$

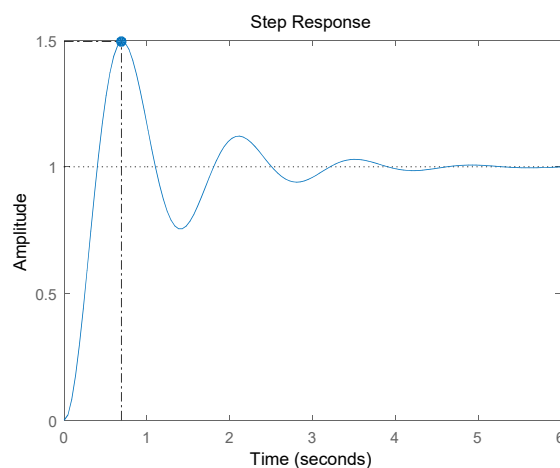
因此 $\text{P.O.} = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = 49.54\%$

(2)

说明：M 脚本文件编写方式可以不一样，但是结果应该一致即可。

```
sys_Transfer_fun=tf([21],[1 2 21]);
step(sys_Transfer_fun)
```

由图可见系统超调量接近50%



(3)