

自动控制原理

第三章

### 控制系统的时域分析

任课教师: 马磊

电气工程学院

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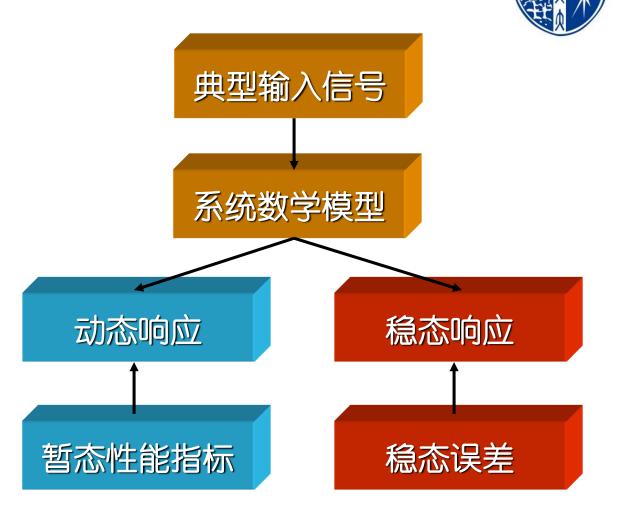
### 本章内容



- 3.1 引言
- 3.2 状态空间方程的解
- 3.3 一阶系统的暂态响应特性
- 3.4 二阶系统的暂态响应特性
- 3.5 三阶系统的暂态响应特性
- 3.6 控制系统的稳态误差
- 3.7 控制系统的稳定性

### 3.1 引言

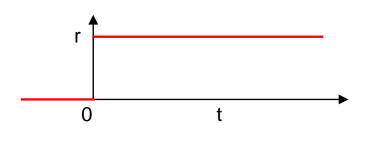
- ■系统响应
  - □稳态响应
  - □动态响应





1) 阶跃信号 (Step Function)

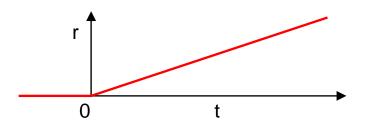
$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t < 0 \\ A, t > 0 \end{cases}, R(s) = A/s$$



单位阶跃信号常记为1(t)或 u(t)

2) 斜坡信号 (Ramp Function)

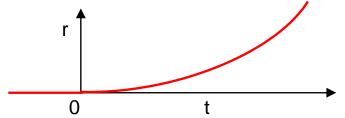
$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t < 0 \\ At, t \ge 0 \end{cases}, R(s) = \frac{A}{s^2}$$





3) 抛物线信号 (Parabolic Function unction)

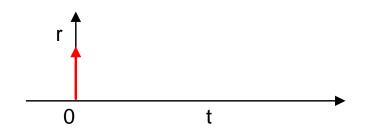
$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} A t^2, t \ge 0 \end{cases}, R(s) = \frac{A}{s^3}$$



当A=1时,分别称为单位阶跃、单位斜坡、单位抛物线函数(信号)

4) 脉冲信号 (Impulse function)

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} \lim_{t_0 \to 0} \frac{A}{t_0}, 0 < t < t_0 \\ 0, other \end{cases}, R(s) = A$$





单位脉冲函数 
$$\delta(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} \infty, t = t_0 \\ 0, t \neq t_0 \end{cases}$$

特点

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)dt = 1 \longrightarrow \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t)dt = 1$$

采样特性

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t)dt = f(0) \vec{x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t - t_0)dt = f(t_0)$$

单位脉冲函数作为典型输入信号,用于考察系统的脉冲响应,分析系统的固有性质:

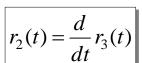
输入: 
$$r(t) = \delta(t), R(s) = 1$$

输出: 
$$Y(s) = G(s)R(s) = G(s), y(t) = g(t)$$

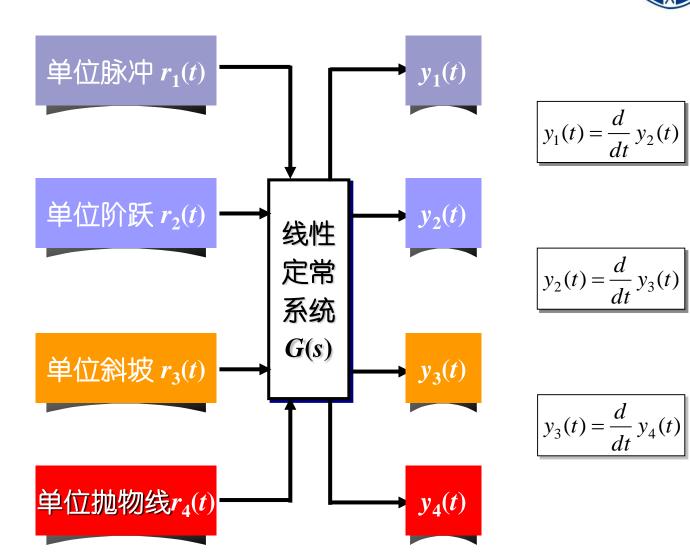
#### 四个函数之间的关系



$$r_1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} r_2(t)$$



$$r_3(t) = \frac{d}{dt}r_4(t)$$





#### ■ 正弦信号(Sinusoidal Function)

$$r(t) = A\sin(\omega t + \varphi),$$

$$R(s) = Ae^{\frac{\varphi}{\omega}s} \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2},$$





■ 系统对输入信号导数的响应,等于系统对该输入信号响应的导数;或者,系统对输入信号积分的响应,等于系统对该输入信号响应的积分,积分常数由零初始条件确定。

# 3.2 状态空间方程的解



#### ■系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + bu(t)$$
$$y(t) = C'x(t) + du(t)$$

#### ■问题:

- □如何解上述一阶微分方程组?
- □微分方程的解与各参数的关系
- □微分方程的解之深入认识

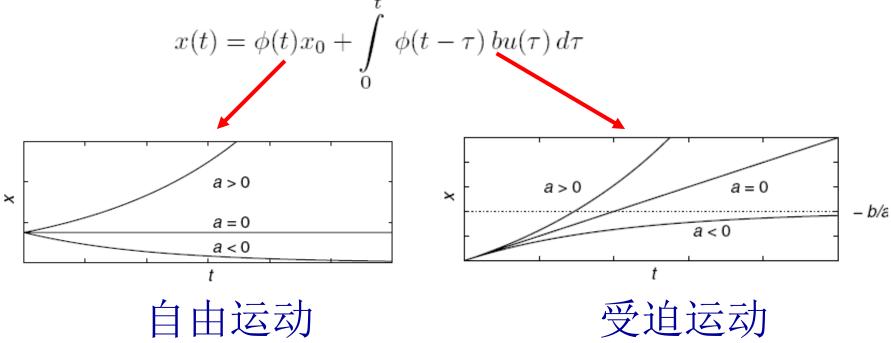
### 一阶常系数微分方程的解



#### ■微分方程

$$\dot{x}(t) = ax(t) + bu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

#### ■解:



# 状态空间方程的解



$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{x}_0 + \int_0^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)}\mathbf{b}u(\tau) d\tau.$$

■讨论

□状态转移矩阵(矩阵指数函数)的定义和计算

$$\Phi(t) = e^{At}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{A}^{i}t^{i}}{i!} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}t + \frac{\mathbf{A}^{2}}{2!}t^{2} + \frac{\mathbf{A}^{3}}{3!}t^{3} + \dots$$
$$e^{at} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{i}t^{i}}{i!} = 1 + at + \frac{a^{2}}{2!}t^{2} + \frac{a^{3}}{3!}t^{3} + \dots$$

□系统响应与系统矩阵特征值的关系

#### 系统矩阵的规范型



- 通过矩阵相似变换,可将系统矩阵A转化为 对角规范型或约当规范型,便于状态转移 矩阵的计算
- 对角规范型:

$$e^{\operatorname{diag}\lambda_{i}t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_{1}t} & & & \\ & e^{\lambda_{2}t} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_{n}t} \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{diag} e^{\lambda_{i}t}.$$

# 系统输出



■系统输出的完整形式

$$y(t) = \mathbf{c}' e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{x}_0 + \int_0^t \mathbf{c}' e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)} \mathbf{b}u(\tau) d\tau + du(t)$$

■单位阶跃响应

$$h(t) = d - c'A^{-1}b + c'A^{-1}e^{At}b.$$

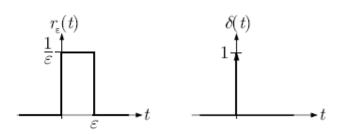
□静态放大系数

$$k_{\rm s} = -c'A^{-1}b + d.$$

# 单位脉冲响应



■ 狄拉克脉冲

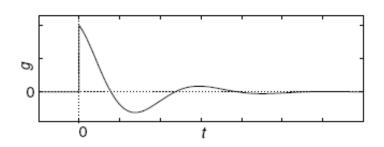


■单位脉冲响应

$$g(t) = c' e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{b} + d \, \delta(t)$$

■ 若系统矩阵为对角矩阵,则

$$g(t) = c'e^{diag\lambda_i t}b + d\delta(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i b_i e^{\lambda_i t} + d\delta(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i e^{\lambda_i t} + d\delta(t)$$



# 稳态与暂态响应



- 系统的受迫运动由稳态响应和暂态响应构 成
- 分析方法:
  - 口将输入信号分解成若干指数函数之和

$$u(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} u_j e^{\mu_j t}$$

□系统输出(不考虑初始条件)是单位脉冲响应 与输入信号的卷积:

$$y=g*u$$

### 稳态与暂态响应



$$y(t) = \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m g_i u_j e^{\lambda_i (t-\tau)} e^{\mu_j \tau} d\tau$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m g_i u_j e^{\lambda_i t} \int_0^t e^{(\mu_j - \lambda_i)\tau} d\tau$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{g_i u_j}{\lambda_i - \mu_j} e^{\lambda_i t} + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{g_i u_j}{\mu_j - \lambda_i} e^{\mu_j t}$$

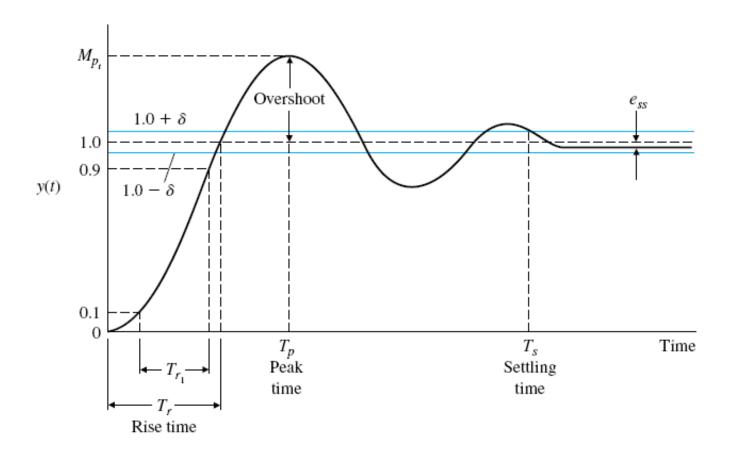
暂态响应, 由特征值决定

稳态响应, 由输入决定





■控制系统的典型单位阶跃响应曲线



# 暂态性能指标



- **延迟时间 Td**:系统响应从0上升到稳态值的 50%所需要的时间
- 上升时间 Tr.
  - □ 系统响应从0上升到稳态值所需时间(有振荡 系统)
  - □ 系统响应从稳态值的10%上升到90%所需时间(无振荡系统)
- **峰值时间***Tp*:系统响应达到最大峰值所需要的时间

#### 暂态性能指标



■ (最大)超调量σ:系统响应超出稳态值的最大偏离量(常以百分比表示)

$$\sigma\% \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{y(T_p) - y(\infty)}{y(\infty)} \times 100\%$$
 (3.1)

■ 调节时间 Ts: 系统响应与稳态值之差达到 误差±△所需要的最小时间

$$|y(t) - y(\infty)| \le y(\infty)\Delta, \quad t \ge T_s$$

■ **振荡次数**N: 调节时间Ts内,y(t)偏离  $y(\infty)$ 的振荡次数

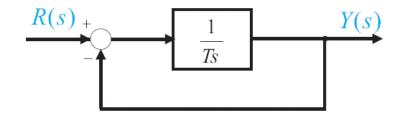
# 3.3 一阶系统的暂态响应特性



#### 一阶系统的暂态性能指标

$$y(t)|_{t=T_d} = 1 - e^{-T_d/T} = 0.5$$

$$T_d = -T \ln(0.5) = 0.69T$$
 (3.3)



# $\frac{R(s)}{T_{s+1}} \longrightarrow \frac{Y(s)}{T_{s+1}}$

#### 坐 上升时间Tr:

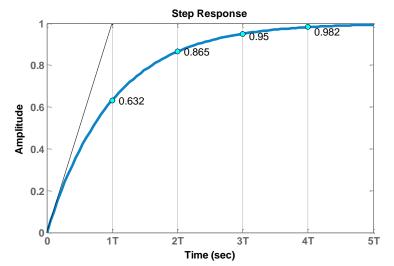
$$y(t_{0.1}) = 0.1 = 1 - e^{-t_{0.1}/T}$$
  
 $t_{0.1} = -T \ln 0.9 = 0.105T$ 

$$y(t_{0.9}) = 0.9 = 1 - e^{-t_{0.9}/T}$$

$$t_{0.9} = -T \ln 0.1 = 2.303T$$

$$T_r = t_{0.9} - t_{0.1} = 2.20T$$





#### 一阶系统的暂态响应特性



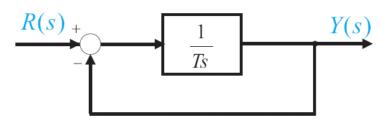
#### 单位脉冲响应

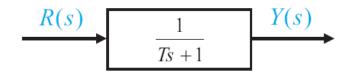
$$r(t) = \delta(t), R(s) = 1$$

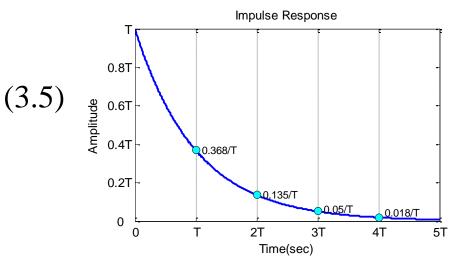
$$Y(s) = G(s)R(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{Ts+1} 1 = \frac{1/T}{s+1/T}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{T}e^{-\frac{t}{T}}, t \ge 0$$







#### 一阶系统的暂态响应特性

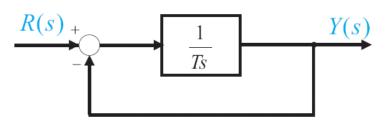


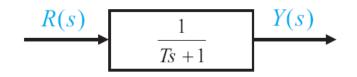
#### 单位斜坡响应

$$r(t) = t1(t), R(s) = 1/s^2$$

$$Y(s) = G(s)R(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{Ts+1} \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{T}{s} + \frac{T^2}{Ts+1}$$

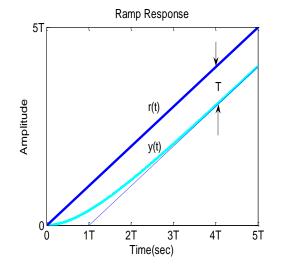




$$y(t) = t - T + Te^{-\frac{t}{T}} = t - T(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}}), t \ge 0$$

$$e(t) = r(t) - y(t) = T(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}})$$

$$e(\infty) = T$$



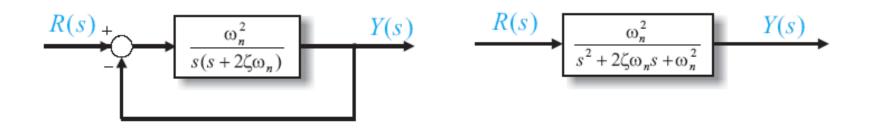
# 3.4 二阶规范系统的暂态响应



- 二阶规范系统(二阶典型(无零点)系统)
  - □闭环传递函数

$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$
 (3.8)

□典型结构图



### 二阶规范系统的暂态响应



- 二阶规范系统响应特性的讨论以闭环传函 形式为准
- 特征方程  $s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0 \tag{3.9}$
- 特征根  $-p_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 1}$  (3.10)
  - $\zeta < 0$ , Re(- $p_{1,2}$ )>0,系统不稳定(不讨论)

无阴尼

- 0<ζ<1</li>欠阻尼



#### 欠阻尼的情况( $0<\zeta<1$ )

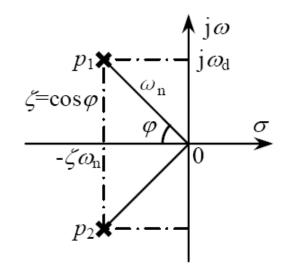
$$-p_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} = \sigma \pm j\omega_d \qquad (3.11)$$

 $\omega_n$ : 无阻尼自然振荡(角)频率

 $\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$ 阻尼自然振荡(角)频率

 $\zeta$ : 阻尼比

 $\sigma$ : 阻尼系数或衰减系数





$$Y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + 2\zeta\omega_n}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + \zeta \omega_n + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{(s + \zeta \omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2 (1 - \zeta^2)}$$
(3.12)

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = y(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \left( \cos \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} t + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} t \right)$$

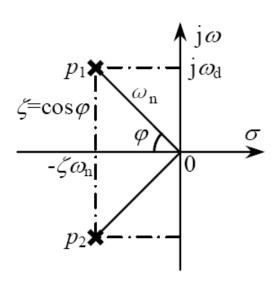
$$=1-\frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\sin\left(\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}t+\varphi\right), t\ge 0$$
(3.13)

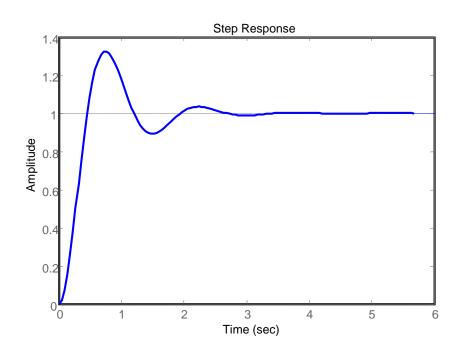
$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta} \tag{3.14}$$



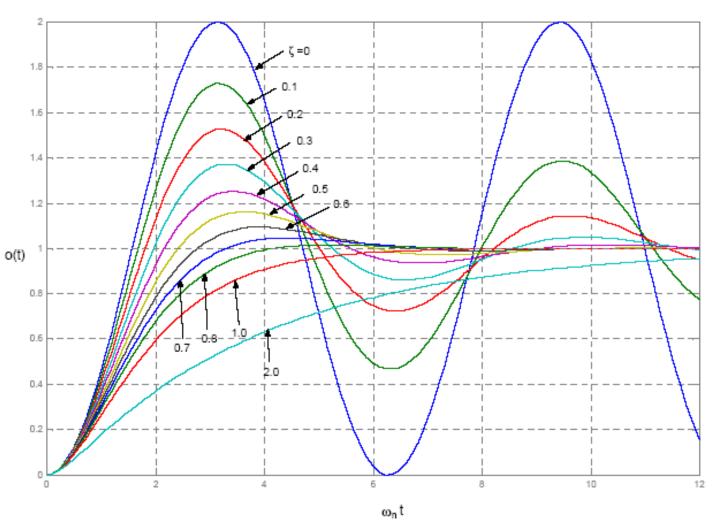
(3.13)是一个振幅按指数衰减的振荡;

y(∞)=1, 无稳态误差;











#### 无阻尼的情况( $\zeta=0$ )

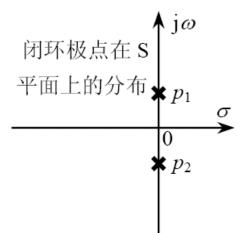
由(3.12), (3.13)令 $\zeta = 0$ 得到无阻尼时的阶跃响应

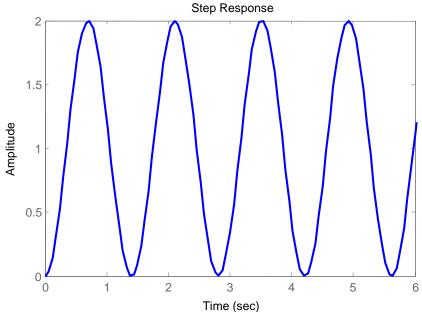
$$Y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s^2 + \omega_n^2)} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_n^2}$$

$$y(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t$$
,  $t \ge 0$ 

(3.15)

#### (3.15)是一个无衰减的振荡;





自动控制原埋: 第二草 控制系统的时域分析

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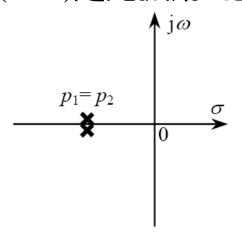
#### 临界阻尼的情况( $\zeta=1$ )

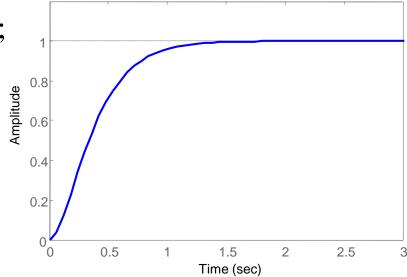
$$-p_{1,2} = \sigma \pm j\omega_d = -\omega_n$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s + \omega_n)^2} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \omega_n} - \frac{\omega_n}{(s + \omega_n)^2}$$

$$y(t) = 1 - e^{-\omega_n t} (1 + \omega_n t), \quad t \ge 0$$
Step Response (3.16)

#### (3.16)是无振荡的上升曲线;







#### 过阻尼的情况( $\zeta > 1$ )

$$-p_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} = -\omega_n (\zeta \mp \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{{\omega_n}^2}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{{\omega_n}}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left( \frac{-1/p_1}{s+p_1} + \frac{1/p_2}{s+p_2} \right)$$

$$y(t) = 1 - \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left( \frac{-1}{p_1} e^{-p_1 t} + \frac{1}{p_2} e^{-p_2 t} \right), \quad t \ge 0$$
 (3.17)

若令 
$$T_1 = \frac{1}{|-p_1|} = \frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{1}{\omega_n(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{|-p_2|} = \frac{1}{p_2} = \frac{1}{\omega_n(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})}$$

为过阻尼二阶规范系统两个时间常数,可行



$$y(t) = 1 - \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left( T_1 e^{-\frac{t}{T_1}} - T_2 e^{-\frac{t}{T_2}} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left( \frac{1}{\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} e^{-\frac{t}{T_1}} - \frac{1}{\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} e^{-\frac{t}{T_2}} \right), t \ge 0 \quad (3.18)$$

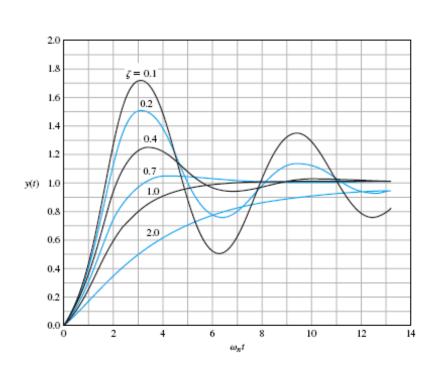
$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{|-p_2|}{|-p_1|} = \frac{\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}}{\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} = \left(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}\right)^2$$

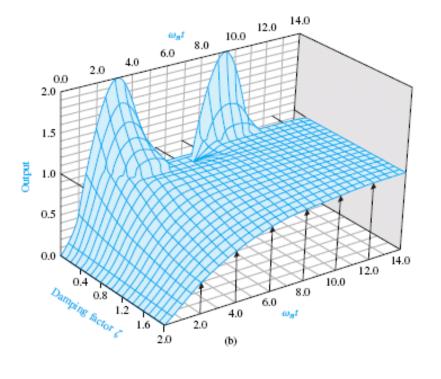
当 $\zeta >> 1, T_1 >> T_2, e^{-\frac{1}{T_2}}$ 项的衰减地 $^{-\frac{1}{T_1}}$ 项快得多 $e^{-\frac{1}{T_1}}$ 项的系数

也较为对于系统暂态响应 $T_2$ 项在后期的影响很小,因此当  $\zeta >> 1, T_1 >> T_2, (|-p_2|>> |-p_1|),$ 系统暂态响应近似于  $\Re$  系统

# 二阶规范系统阶跃响应曲线







4	,	$\zeta=0$ 无阻尼	0<5<1 欠阻尼	$\zeta=1$ 临界阻尼	<b>ζ</b> <1 过阻尼
ΟĘ	M	无衰减振荡	衰减振荡	无振荡	无振荡

# 二阶规范系统的暂态响应特性



#### <例3.1>: 如图RLC串联网络

解: 传递函数为
$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \qquad 2\zeta\omega_n = \frac{R}{L} \qquad \qquad \zeta = \frac{R}{2\omega_n L} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{LC}\frac{R}{L} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{R}{\frac{1}{C_0}}\frac{R}{sL}}$$

 $\zeta$ 大 $\square R$ 较大(R为耗能元件) Ls,1/Cs 较小(L,C储能元件)

R较大,能耗较大(如上串联电路中)磁能和场能相互转换过程中在R上耗能较多,使得振荡衰减较快,甚至不能产生振荡。

# 二阶规范系统的暂态响应特性



#### 峰值时间 $T_p$ :响应曲线第一次达到峰值的时间

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\Big|_{t=T_p} = 0 \quad sY(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2 (1 - \zeta^2)}$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\Big|_{t=T_p} = 0 \quad sY(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \frac{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2 (1 - \zeta^2)}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2 (1 - \zeta^2)}$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\Big|_{t=T_p} = 0 \quad sY(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \frac{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2 (1 - \zeta^2)}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2 (1 - \zeta^2)}$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin \omega_d t = 0$$

$$\sin \omega_d t = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_d t = n\pi \Rightarrow t = n\pi / \omega_d, (n = 0,1,2,\cdots)$$

第一次到达峰值, $\mathbf{n} = 1$ 

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

(3.19)



#### 2) 超调量 $\sigma\%$ :

$$t = T_p = \pi / \omega_d$$

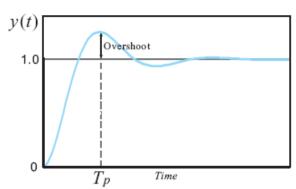
$$\sigma\% = \left[y(T_p) - 1\right] \times 100\%$$

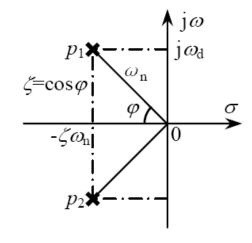
$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n T_p} \sin(\omega_d T_p + \varphi)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \exp(-\zeta\omega_n \frac{\pi}{\omega_d \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}) \sin(\pi + \varphi)$$

又因为 
$$\sin(\pi + \varphi) = -\sin \varphi = -\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

$$\sigma\% = \exp(-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}) \times 100\%$$



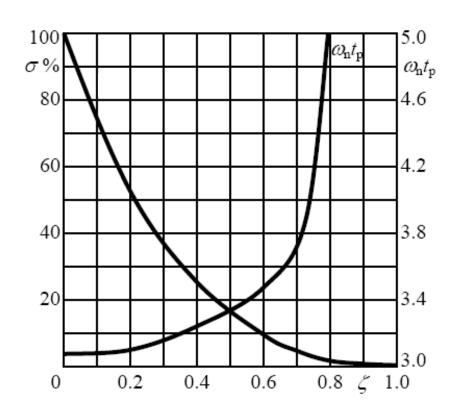


(3.20)





注意: 超调量 $\sigma$ % 只是 $\zeta$ 的函数,与 $\omega_n$ 无关



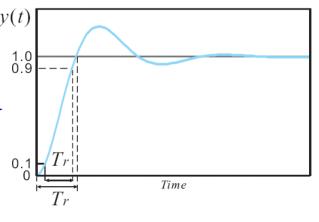
 $\sigma$ %以及 $\omega_n T_p$ 与 $\zeta$ 的关系



### 3) 上升时间 $T_r$ :

采用"0→100%"的上升时间定义

$$y(T_r) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n T_r} \sin(\omega_d T_r + \varphi)$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(\omega_d T_r + \varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_d T_r + \varphi = \pi$$

$$T_r = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

(3.21)



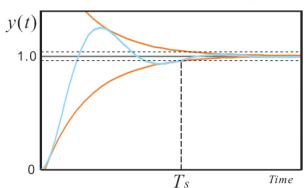
### 4) 调节时间 T<sub>s</sub>:

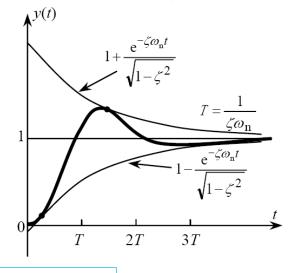
$$t \ge T_s : |y(t) - y(\infty)| \le y(\infty)\Delta$$

$$1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}$$

响应曲线的包络线: 
$$1\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}$$
 
$$\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}\sin(\omega_d t + \varphi)\right| \leq \Delta$$

为了便于计算,近似取  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}e^{-\zeta\omega_n T_s} \approx \Delta$ 





$$T_{s} = \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_{n}} \ln \frac{1}{\Delta \sqrt{1 - \zeta^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_{n}} \left[ -\ln \Delta - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - \zeta^{2}) \right]$$

$$(3)$$



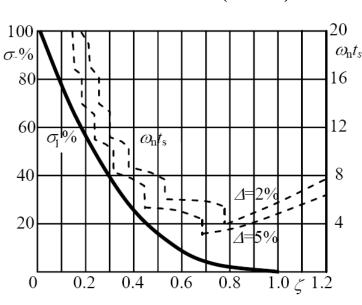
$$T_s(2\%) = \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \left[ 4 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - \zeta^2) \right]$$

$$T_s(5\%) = \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \left[ 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - \zeta^2) \right]$$

对于0<5<0.9,近似取

$$T_s(2\%) = \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n}$$

$$T_s(5\%) = \frac{3}{\zeta \omega_n}$$



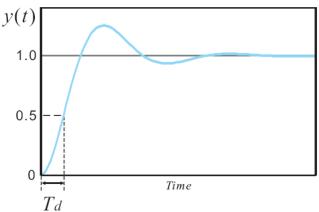
 $T_s$ 的精确曲线实际上是不连续的,由 $T_s$ 的定义,可知造成 $T_s$ 为不连续的曲线,如图所示.



### 5) 延迟时间 $T_d$ :

$$t = T_d, y(T_d) = 0.5$$

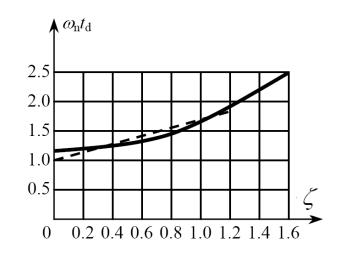
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}e^{-\zeta\omega_n T_d}\sin(\omega_d T_d + \varphi) = 0.5$$



 $T_d$ 的求解由隐函数给出

$$\omega_n T_d = \frac{1}{\zeta} \ln \frac{2 \sin(\omega_d T_d + \varphi)}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

其曲线如图所示



(3.27)



#### 6) 振荡次数 N:

阻尼振荡周期:

$$\tau_d = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

由公式(3.25)或(3.26)可以给出振荡次数N的近似计算公式:

$$N = \frac{T_s}{\tau_d} = \frac{(3 \sim 4)\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{2\pi\zeta}$$
 (3.28)



注: 兼顾超调量和响应时间,控制系统常选择

 $\zeta$  = 0.4~0.8,相应的  $\sigma$ % = 25.4%~1.5%

实际控制系统常选取工作在欠阻尼状态,只有当不允许出现超调或对象本身惯性很大时,才采用接近临界阻尼的过阻尼状态。

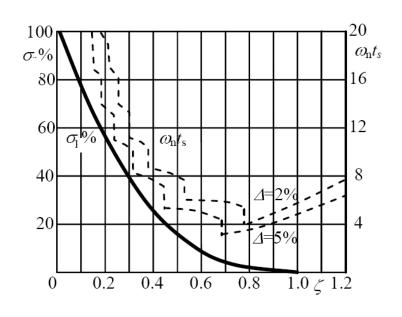


#### 二阶工程最佳参数

某些控制系统采用所谓"二阶工程最佳参数"作为控制系统工程设计的依据,即选择参数使

$$\zeta = 1/\sqrt{2} = 0.707, \text{ for all } \text{ for all } \sigma\% = e^{-\pi} \times 100\% = 4.3\%$$

由  $\sigma$ % 和  $\omega_n T_s$  与  $\zeta$  的关系曲线可见,此时控制系统较好地兼顾了暂态响应和平稳性与快速性。







对于二阶规范系统,添加一个闭环零点,则其闭环传函为:

$$T(s) = \frac{Y_Z(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2 (\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n^2 (s + z)}{z(s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2)}$$
(3.29)

其中,
$$-z=-\frac{1}{\tau}$$
为闭环零点



#### ■ 具有零点的二阶系统的单位阶跃响应

$$r(t) = 1(t), R(s) = 1/s; 0 < \zeta < 1$$

$$\Phi_{Z}(s) = \frac{{\omega_{n}}^{2}}{s^{2} + 2\zeta\omega_{n}s + {\omega_{n}}^{2}} + \frac{s}{z} \frac{{\omega_{n}}^{2}}{s^{2} + 2\zeta\omega_{n}s + {\omega_{n}}^{2}}$$

其等效结构图

$$Y_Z(s) = Y(s) + \frac{s}{z}Y(s)$$

 $\frac{R(s)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$ 

考虑到零初始条件

$$y_Z(t) = y(t) + \frac{1}{z}\dot{y}(t)$$

$$\frac{R(s)}{z(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} \frac{Y_{\mathbf{z}}(s)}{z(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)}$$



$$\frac{1}{z}\dot{y}(t) = \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{z\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \left(\zeta\omega_n\sin(\omega_d t + \varphi) - \omega_d\cos(\omega_d t + \varphi)\right)$$

$$y_z(t) = y(t) + \frac{1}{z}\dot{y}(t)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{z\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \left((z - \zeta\omega_n)\sin(\omega_d t + \varphi) - \omega_d\cos(\omega_d t + \varphi)\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \frac{l}{z}\sin(\omega_d t + \varphi + \psi), t \ge 0$$

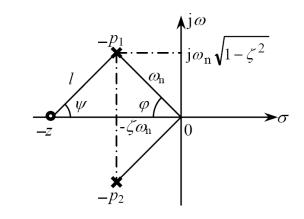
$$\exists \varphi l = \sqrt{(z - \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2} = \sqrt{z^2 - 2\zeta\omega_n z + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{z - \zeta\omega_n}, \quad \varphi = tg^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}$$

$$(3.30)$$



$$\frac{l}{z} = \frac{\sqrt{z^2 - 2\zeta\omega_n z + \omega_n^2}}{z} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2\zeta\omega_n}{z} + \frac{{\omega_n}^2}{z^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\zeta} \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 2r\zeta^2 + r^2}$$



其中 $r = \frac{\zeta \omega_n}{z}$ 为复数极点实部与零总比

$$y(t) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 2r\zeta^2 + r^2}}{\zeta\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t + \varphi + \psi), t \ge 0$$
 (3.31)



- 具有零点的二阶系统的暂态特性
  - 1) 上升时间 T<sub>rz</sub>:

$$T_{rz} = \frac{\pi - \varphi - \psi}{\omega_d} = T_r - \frac{\psi}{\omega_d} \longrightarrow \text{Heim}(3.32)$$

2) 峰值时间  $T_p$ :

$$T_{pz} = \frac{\pi - \psi}{\omega_d} = T_p - \frac{\psi}{\omega_d}$$
 (3.33)

3) 超调量  $\sigma\%$ :

$$\sigma_{z}\% = \frac{1}{\zeta} \sqrt{\zeta^{2} - 2r\zeta^{2} + r^{2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_{n}T_{pz}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{l}{z} e^{-\zeta\omega_{n}T_{p}} e^{\zeta\omega_{n}\frac{\psi}{\omega_{d}}} = \sigma\% \frac{l}{z} e^{\frac{\zeta\psi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}}} \qquad \Rightarrow \downarrow \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} \downarrow \uparrow$$

$$(3.34)$$



#### 4) 调节时间 $T_{sz}$ :

与求解  $T_s$ 类似,近似取

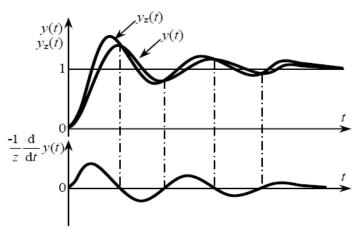
$$\frac{l}{z} \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = \Delta$$

$$T_{sz} = \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \left[ -\ln \Delta - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - \zeta^2) + \ln \frac{l}{z} \right]$$

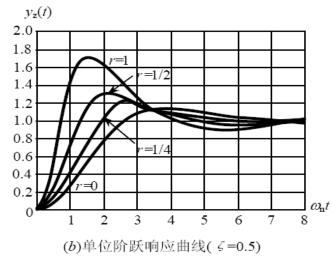
$$= T_s + \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \ln \frac{l}{z} \qquad \Rightarrow \text{ the } (3.35)$$







(a)闭环零点对系统暂态响应的影响



#### 添加零点对原无零点规范二阶系统性能的影响:

峰值时间提前;

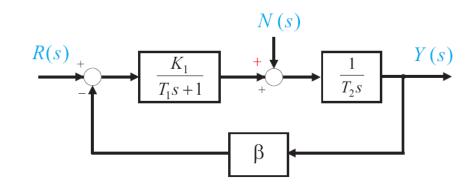
超调量增大(振荡加剧);

调节时间增长

$$\frac{z}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{1}{r}$$
 越小,影响越大



<例3.2>: 负载作用下的二阶系统



解: 当参考输入 r(t) 作用下时 (n(t) = 0):

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K_1}{T_1 T_2 s^2 + T_2 s + \beta K_1}$$
 无零点的二阶系统

当负载 n(t) 作用下时 (r(t)=0):

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{T_1 s + 1}{T_1 T_2 s^2 + T_2 s + \beta K_1}$$
 有零点的二阶系统

# 3.5 三阶系统的暂态响应特性

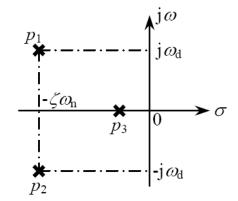


• 典型三阶系统的闭环传递函数

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(Ts+1)(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n^2 p}{(s+p)[(s+\zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2 (1-\zeta^2)]}$$
(3.36)

其中p = 1/T  $p_1 \rightarrow j\omega$   $j\omega_d$   $-\zeta\omega_n$   $p_3 \rightarrow 0$   $p_3 \rightarrow 0$   $p_2 \rightarrow -j\omega_d$ 





#### • 典型三阶系统的单位阶跃响应

$$0 < \zeta < 1, r(t) = 1(t), R(s) = 1/s$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2 p}{(s+p)(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{A_0}{s} + \frac{A_1}{s+p} + \frac{A_2 s + A_3}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$
$$= \frac{A_0}{s} + \frac{A_1}{s+p} + \frac{A_2 (s + \zeta\omega_n) - A_2 \zeta\omega_n + A_3}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$A_0 = 1$$
  $A_1 = \frac{-1}{\zeta^2 \beta(\beta - 2) + 1}$   $A_2 = \frac{-\zeta^2 \beta(\beta - 2)}{\zeta^2 \beta(\beta - 2) + 1}$ 

$$-A_{2}\zeta\omega_{n} + A_{3} = \frac{-\beta\zeta\omega_{n}[\zeta^{2}(\beta-2)+1]}{\zeta^{2}\beta(\beta-2)+1} = \frac{-\beta\zeta[\zeta^{2}(\beta-2)+1]\omega_{n}\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}}{\left[\zeta^{2}\beta(\beta-2)+1\right]\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}}$$



$$y(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-pt}}{\zeta^2 \beta(\beta - 2) + 1} - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\zeta^2 \beta(\beta - 2) + 1}$$

$$\times \left[ \zeta^{2} \beta (\beta - 2) \cos \omega_{d} t + \frac{\beta \zeta [\zeta^{2} (\beta - 2) + 1]}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^{2}}} \sin \omega_{d} t \right]$$

$$=1-\frac{e^{-\beta\zeta\omega_{n}t}}{\zeta^{2}\beta(\beta-2)+1}-\frac{\beta\zeta e^{-\zeta\omega_{n}t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}\sqrt{\zeta^{2}\beta(\beta-2)+1}}\sin(\omega_{d}t+\gamma), t\geq 0$$
(3.37)

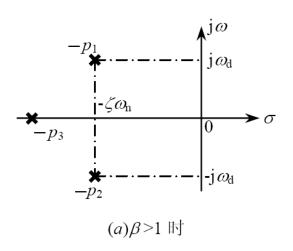
$$\gamma = tg^{-1} \frac{\zeta(\beta - 2)\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta^2(\beta - 2) + 1}$$

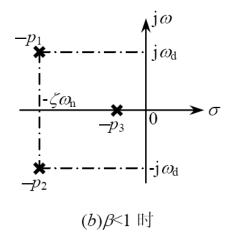
$$\beta = \frac{p}{\zeta \omega_n} \left( \text{比较: 有零点二阶系统} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{z}{\zeta \omega_n} \right)$$

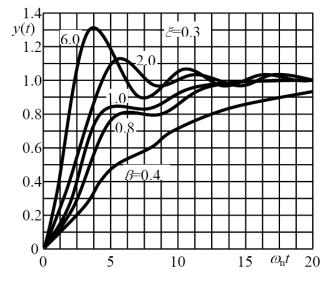
注: 
$$\zeta^2 \beta(\beta - 2) + 1 = \zeta^2 \beta^2 - 2\zeta^2 \beta + 1 = \zeta^2 (\beta - 1)^2 + (1 - \zeta^2) > 0$$

 $\Rightarrow e^{-pt}$ 项的系数总是为负数









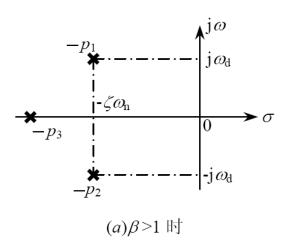
#### 旦 讨论:

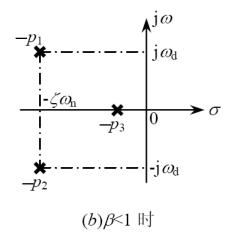
1) 
$$y(t)$$
与 $\zeta, \omega_n, \beta = \frac{p}{\zeta \omega_n}$ 有关

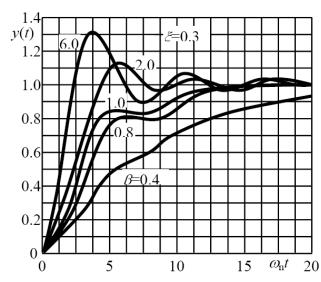
 $\beta \to \infty$ , 相当于二阶系统;

 $\beta >> 1$ , 共轭复数极点为主 $\mathbf{R}$ 点, 响应主要呈现为阶特性:





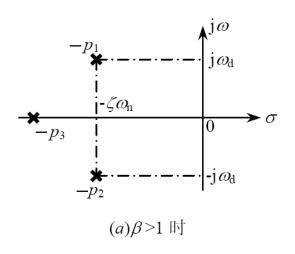


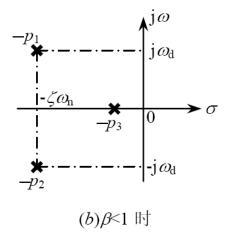


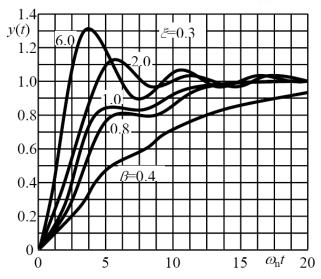
#### ◉ 讨论:

2) 当 $\beta \ge 5$ 左右(或者 $\beta \le 1/5$ 左右),可按照主导极点共轭复数极点或按照主导极点实极,枯算暂态响应特性

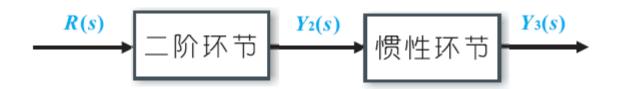








#### ● 讨论:





高阶控制系统的增益,常调整到使系统有一对闭环共轭复数主导极点。稳定系统中这一对共轭复数主导极点会减小非线性因素(如死区、间隙等)对系统性能的影响。

# 3.6 控制系统的稳态误差



#### 3.6.1 单位反馈系统的稳态误差

### 误差信号

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

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s)$$

$$R(s) + E(s)$$
 $G(s)$ 

$$E(s) = R(s) - \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}R(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G(s)}R(s) = \Phi_e(s)R(s)$$
(3.39)

$$\Phi_e(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_k(s)}$$
 称为误差传递函数

稳态误差 
$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$
 (3.41)

稳态误差由**开环传递函数**和**输入**决定



开环传递函数(n阶系统)

$$G(s) = \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^{m} (T_i s + 1)}{s^N \prod_{j=1}^{n-N} (\tau_j s + 1)}$$
(3.41)

N: 开环传递函数G(s)中零极点的重数,即串联的积分环节的个数,称为**系统的类型(或无差阶数)** 

N = 0,1,2,... 分别称为0型,1型,2型,...系统



#### 以静态误差系数给出典型输入下的系统的稳态误差:

1) 阶跃输入:  $R(s) = \frac{A}{s}$ 

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s}{1 + G(s)} \frac{A}{s} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{A}{1 + G(s)}$$
(3.42)

$$K_p = \lim_{s \to 0} G(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s^N}$$
 (3.43)

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + K_n} \tag{3.44}$$

$$K_p = K$$
  $e_{ss} = \frac{A}{1+K}$ 

$$K_n = \infty$$
  $e_{ss} = 0$ 



(3.45)

(3.46)

(3.47)

2) 斜坡输入: 
$$R(s) = \frac{A}{s^2}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{A}{s[1 + G(s)]} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{A}{sG(s)}$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \to 0} sG(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s^{N-1}}$$

#### 稳态误差

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_{v}}$$

$$K_{v} = 0$$

$$e_{ss} = \infty$$

$$K_{v} = K$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{A}{K}$$

$$K_{v} = \infty$$

$$e_{ss} = 0$$



3) 抛物线输入:  $R(s) = \frac{A}{s^3}$ 

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{A}{s^2 [1 + G(s)]} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{A}{s^2 G(s)}$$
(3.48)

$$K_a = \lim_{s \to 0} s^2 G(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s^{N-2}}$$
 (3.49)

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a} \tag{3.50}$$

$$K_a = 0$$
  $e_{ss} = \infty$ 

$$K_a = K$$

$$K_a = K$$
  $e_{ss} = \frac{A}{K}$ 



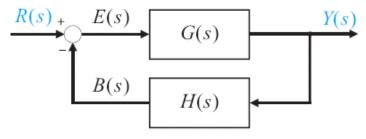
#### ■ 稳态误差小结

系统	误差系数			稳态误差		
的型				阶跃输入	斜坡输入	抛物线输入
无差	$K_p$	$K_{v}$	$K_a$	$e = \frac{A}{A}$	$\rho = \frac{A}{}$	$\rho = \frac{A}{}$
阶数				$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + K_p}$	$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v}$	$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a}$
0型	K	0	0	A/(1+K)	$\infty$	$\infty$
1型	8	K	0	0	A/K	$\infty$
2 型	8	$\infty$	K	0	0	A/K

# 3.6.2 非单位反馈系统的稳态误差



#### 1) 折算到输入端



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

$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s) = R(s) - H(s) \frac{G(s)R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + G(s)H(s)} R(s) = \Phi_e(s)R(s)$$
 (3.51)

$$\Phi_e(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_k(s)}$$

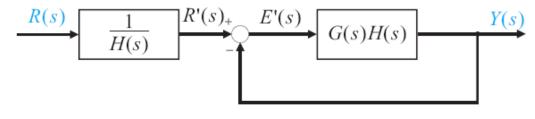
误差传递函数

$$G_k(s) = G(s)H(s)$$

开环传递函数



#### 2) 折算到输出端



$$e'(t) = r'(t) - y(t)$$

 $R'(s) = \frac{1}{H(s)}R(s)$ 

$$E'(s) = R'(s) - Y(s) = R'(s) - \frac{G(s)H(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}R'(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + G(s)H(s)}R'(s) = \Phi_e(s)R'(s) = \frac{\Phi_e(s)R(s)}{H(s)} = \frac{E(s)}{H(s)}$$
(3.52)

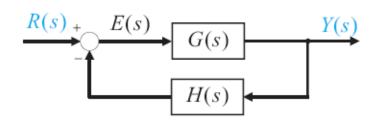
e'(t)的定义,物理意义明确;

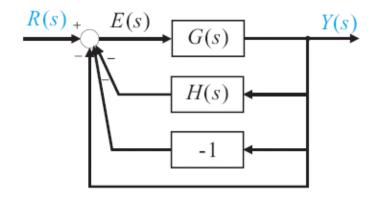
e(t)的定义,结构图中有对应的量,便于理论分析;

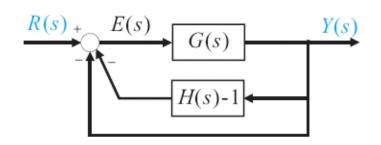
一般用e(t)进行误差分析;

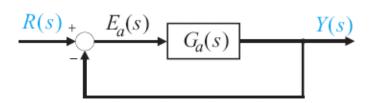


非单位反馈系统可化为等效单位反馈系统讨论









$$G_a(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s) - G(s)}$$

转换为讨论

$$e_a(t) = r(t) - y(t)$$

### 3.7 控制系统的稳定性



- 稳定系统是一个对于有界输入具有有界响 应的动态系统
- 充要条件:系统传递函数的所有极点(系统矩阵的特征值)具有负实部
- 稳定性判据: Routh-Hurwitz稳定性判据

# Routh-Hurwitz稳定性判据



设线性控制系统的闭环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + b_2 s^{m-2} + \dots + b_{m-1} s + b_m}{a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + a_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n}$$

闭环系统的特征方程为

$$a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + a_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n = 0$$

特征方程式的根就是系统闭环传递函数的极点。

# Routh-Hurwitz稳定性判据



#### 一. 系统稳定的必要条件

假设特征方程为

$$a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + a_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n = 0$$

根据代数理论中韦达定理所指出的方程根和系数的关系可知,为使系统特征方程的根都为负实部,其必要条件:

特征方程的各项系数均为正。

含义: 1各项系数符号相同(即同号)

2 各项系数均不等于0 (即不缺项)

### Routh-Hurwitz稳定性判据



二. 控制系统稳定的充分必要条件

#### Routh阵列

特征方程全部为负实部根的充分必要条件是Routh表中第一列各值为正,

如Routh表第一列中出现小于零的数值,系统就不稳定,且第一列各数符号的改变次数,代表特征方程式的正实部根的数目。

# 小结



- 控制系统时间域的运动分析
- 通过典型输入信号下系统响应-- 单位阶跃响应, 讨论控制系统暂态响应的性能指标
- 重点:对规范二阶系统的暂态响应性能指标的讨论

$$T_{p} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_{d}} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_{n}} \sqrt{1 - \zeta^{2}} \qquad \sigma\% = \exp(-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^{2}}}) \times 100\%$$

$$T_{s}(2\%) = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_{n}} \qquad T_{s}(5\%) = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_{n}}$$

$$T_{r} = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_{d}} = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_{n}\sqrt{1 - \zeta^{2}}} \qquad \varphi = tg^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^{2}}}{\zeta}$$

## 小结



注意到其中 $\delta$ % 只与 $\zeta$ 有关

在规范二阶系统暂态响应分析的基础上,讨论增加零点和极点的影响。对于高阶系统的分析,注意"主导极点"的概念;

控制系统稳态误差的分析,掌握几个静态误差系数及稳态误差的计算;

# 小结



■稳定性的概念和稳定性判据