

第四章作业参考答案

习题二

<p>系统的开环极点 $p_1=0, -p_{2,3}=-18.6332, -5.3668$ 开环零点 $-z=-25$</p>	<p>与虚轴交点: 系统特征方程 $s^3 + 24s^2 + (100 + K)s + 25K$ Routh阵列表</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">100 + K</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">24</td><td style="text-align: center;">25K</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{2400 - K}{24}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">25K</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{2400 - K}{24}$</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>$\frac{2400 - K}{24} = 0 \Rightarrow K = 2400$ 相应交点等于 $\omega = \sqrt{2500} = 50$</p>	1	100 + K	24	25K	$\frac{2400 - K}{24}$	0	25K		$\frac{2400 - K}{24}$	
1	100 + K										
24	25K										
$\frac{2400 - K}{24}$	0										
25K											
$\frac{2400 - K}{24}$											
<p>分离点: $P(s) = s + 25, Q(s) = s(s^2 + 24s + 100)$ $= s^3 + 24s^2 + 100s$ $P'(s) = 1, Q'(s) = 3s^2 + 48s + 100$ $P(s)Q'(s) - P'(s)Q(s) = 0$ $= s^3 + 24s^2 + 100s - (s + 25)(3s^2 + 48s + 100) = 0$ $s_1 = -31.9401$, 验证 $K = -1627.4$ (舍去) $s_2 = -14.9404$, 验证 $K = -52.5074$ (舍去) $s_3 = -2.6195$, 验证 $K = 5.1492$</p>											
<p>渐近中心: $\varphi_A = \frac{(2k+1)}{n-m}180^\circ = \frac{(2k+1)}{2}180^\circ = \pm 90^\circ$ $\sigma_A = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n-m} = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 p_i}{2}$ $= -\frac{0 + 18.6332 + 5.3668 - 25}{2} = 0.5$ 使得系统产生振荡的 K 值的取值范围: $5.1492 < K \leq 2400$</p>											

习题三

<p>系统的开环极点 $-p_1=0, -p_{2,3}=-1+j2, -1-j2$</p>	<p>出射角 在 $p_2 = -1 - j2$ 的出射角 $\varphi_{p_2} = -\angle(p_2 - p_1) - \angle(p_2 - p_3) \pm 180^\circ$ $= -\left[\operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{1}\right) - 90^\circ \right] \pm 180^\circ$ $= 116.5651^\circ + 90^\circ - 180^\circ = 26.5651^\circ$ 在 $p_3 = -1 + j2$ 的出射角 $\varphi_{p_3} = -\angle(p_3 - p_1) - \angle(p_3 - p_2) \pm 180^\circ$ $= -\left[\operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{1}\right) + 90^\circ \right] \pm 180^\circ$ $= -116.5651^\circ - 90^\circ + 180^\circ = -26.5651^\circ$</p>
<p>渐近中心: $\varphi_A = \frac{(2k+1)}{n-m}180^\circ = \frac{(2k+1)}{3}180^\circ = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ$ $\sigma_A = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n-m} = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 p_i}{3}$ $= -\frac{0 + 1 - j2 + 1 + j2}{3} = -2/3$</p>	<p>出射角 在 $p_2 = -1 - j2$ 的出射角 $\varphi_{p_2} = -\angle(p_2 - p_1) - \angle(p_2 - p_3) \pm 180^\circ$ $= -\left[\operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{1}\right) - 90^\circ \right] \pm 180^\circ$ $= 116.5651^\circ + 90^\circ - 180^\circ = 26.5651^\circ$ 在 $p_3 = -1 + j2$ 的出射角 $\varphi_{p_3} = -\angle(p_3 - p_1) - \angle(p_3 - p_2) \pm 180^\circ$ $= -\left[\operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{1}\right) + 90^\circ \right] \pm 180^\circ$ $= -116.5651^\circ - 90^\circ + 180^\circ = -26.5651^\circ$</p>

<p>与虚轴交点： 系统特征方程 $s^3 + 2s^2 + 5s + K$ Routh阵列表</p> <table> <tr><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>K</td></tr> <tr><td>$\frac{10-K}{2}$</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>$\frac{10-K}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow K = 10$ 相应交点等于 $s_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{5} = \pm j2.2361$</p>	1	5	2	K	$\frac{10-K}{2}$	0	
1	5						
2	K						
$\frac{10-K}{2}$	0						
<p>1、渐近线: $\varphi_A = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ, \sigma_A = -2/3$ 2、出射角: $\varphi_{p_2} = 26.57^\circ; \varphi_{p_1} = -26.57^\circ$ or 333.43° 3、虚轴交点处增益: $K=10$, 相应交点: $s_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{5} = \pm j2.2361$</p>							

<p>习题四</p> <p>系统的开环极点 $p_1=0, -p_2=-1$ 开环零点 $-z=-2$</p>	
<p>渐近中心:</p> $\varphi_A = \frac{(2k+1)}{n-m} 180^\circ = \frac{(2k+1)}{1} 180^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\sigma_A = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n-m} = -\frac{0+1-2}{1} = 1$	<p>分离点:</p> $P(s) = s+2, Q(s) = s(s+1) = s^2 + s$ $P'(s) = 1, Q'(s) = 2s+1$ $P(s)Q'(s) - P'(s)Q(s) = (s+2)(2s+1) - s^2 - s = s^2 + 4s + 2 = 0$ $s_1 = -3.4142, \text{验证 } K = 5.8284$ $s_2 = -0.5858, \text{验证 } K = 0.1716$
<p>当复根的实部为-2时, 求出系统增益和闭环根; 可以采用幅值条件和相位条件进行计算(如右): 系统在复平面上的根轨迹是一个圆当复根实部等于-2时, 系统的闭环极点为: $-2 \pm j\omega$ 由幅角条件可以得到: 故系统的闭环极点为: $-2 \pm j\sqrt{2}$ 时由幅值条件:</p> $\frac{1}{K} = \frac{ -2 + j\sqrt{2} + 2 }{ -2 + j\sqrt{2} + 1 -2 + j\sqrt{2} } = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow K = 3$	<p>幅值条件: $s = -2 \pm j\omega$</p> $\frac{K(-2 + j\omega + 2)}{(-2 + j\omega)(-2 + j\omega + 1)} = \frac{-3K\omega^2 + jK\omega(2 - \omega^2)}{\omega^4 + 5\omega^2 + 4} = -1$ <p>即 $K\omega(2 - \omega^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \pm\sqrt{2}$</p> <p>幅角条件: $-\angle(-2 + j\omega) - \angle(-2 + j\omega + 1) + \angle(-2 + j\omega + 2) = \pm 180^\circ$</p> $180^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) + 180^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{1}\right) + 90^\circ = \pm 180^\circ$ <p>由三角公式 $\tan^{-1}x \pm \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1} \frac{x \pm y}{1 \mp xy}$</p> $\tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{\omega}{2} + \omega}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{2}} = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\omega}{2} + \omega}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{2}} = \infty \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\omega^2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \pm\sqrt{2}$

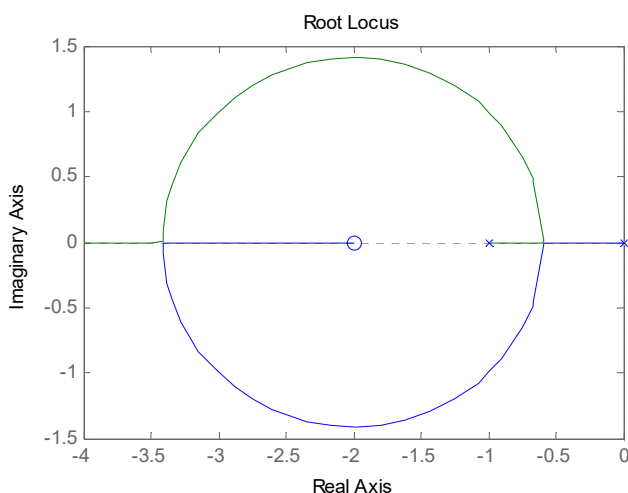
1、实轴上分离点和汇合点：

$$s_1 = -3.4142, K = 5.8284$$

$$s_2 = -0.5858, K = 0.1716$$

2、复根实部为-2，系统增益和闭环根：

$$s_{1,2} = -2 \pm j\sqrt{2}, K = 3$$



习题五：

系统的特征方程为： $s^2 + as + 4s^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 5s^2 + 4 + as = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{as}{5s^2 + 4} = 0$

系统的等效开环传递函数： $G(s) = \frac{as}{5s^2 + 4}$

系统的等效开环极点为 $s = \pm j\sqrt{0.8}$ 系统的等效开环零点为 $s = 0$

系统的等效开环传递函数的根轨迹分离点：

$$P(s) = s, Q(s) = 5s^2 + 4$$

$$P'(s) = 1, Q'(s) = 10s$$

$$P(s)Q'(s) - P'(s)Q(s) = 10s^2 - 5s^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$s_1 = -\sqrt{0.8} = -0.8944, a = \sqrt{0.8} = 0.8944$$

$$s_2 = \sqrt{0.8} = 0.8944, a = -\sqrt{0.8} = -0.8944 (\text{舍去})$$

可以验证系统在复平面上的根轨迹是一个圆的一部份

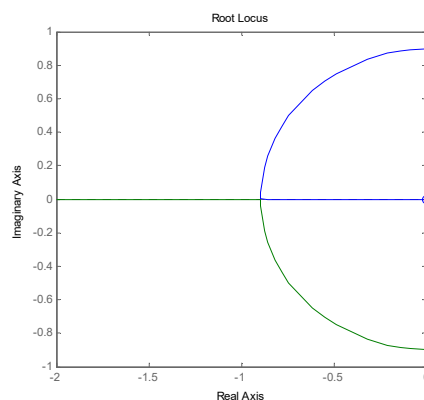
系统的闭环极点为： $-\sigma \pm j\omega$ 由幅角条件可以得到：

$$-\angle(-\sigma + j\omega - j\sqrt{8}) - \angle(-\sigma + j\omega + j\sqrt{8}) + \angle(-\sigma + j\omega) = \pm 180^\circ$$

$$-\left[\operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega - \sqrt{8}}{\sigma} \right) \right] - \left[\operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega + \sqrt{8}}{\sigma} \right) \right] + \left[\operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega}{\sigma} \right) \right] = \pm 180^\circ$$

由三角公式 $\operatorname{tg}^{-1} x \pm \operatorname{tg}^{-1} y = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{x \pm y}{1 \mp xy}$

$$\sigma^2 + \omega^2 = \sqrt{0.8}^2$$



习题六：

系统的开环极点 $p_1=0, p_2=2, p_3=5$

渐近中心：

分离点：

$\varphi_A = \frac{(2k+1)}{n-m}180^\circ = \frac{(2k+1)}{3}180^\circ = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ$ $\sigma_A = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n-m} = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 p_i}{3} = -\frac{0+2+5}{3} = -7/3$	$P(s)=1, Q(s)=s^3+7s^2+10s$ $P'(s)=0, Q'(s)=3s^2+14s+10$ $P(s)Q'(s)-P'(s)Q(s)=3s^2+14s+10=0$ $s_1=-3.7863, \text{验证} K=-8.2088(\text{舍去})$ $s_2=-0.8804, \text{验证} K=4.0607$								
<p>与虚轴交点： 系统特征方程 $s^3+7s^2+10s+K$ Routh阵列表</p> <table> <tr><td>1</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>K</td></tr> <tr><td>$\frac{70-K}{7}$</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td></td></tr> </table> $\frac{70-K}{7}=0 \Rightarrow K=70$ <p>相应交点等于 $s_{1,2}=\pm j\sqrt{10}=\pm j3.1623$</p>	1	10	7	K	$\frac{70-K}{7}$	0	K		
1	10								
7	K								
$\frac{70-K}{7}$	0								
K									
<p>当 K=6 时，系统的特征根为： -5.3369 -0.8315 + j0.6579 -0.8315 - j0.6579</p>									
<p>3、分离点： $s_2 = -0.8804$; $K = 4.0607$</p> <p>4、虚轴上闭环特征根： $s_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{10} = \pm j3.1623$; $K = 70$</p> <p>5、K=6 时闭环特征根： -5.3369 -0.8315 + j0.6579 -0.8315 - j0.6579</p>									

习题七：

