

第二章

自动控制系统的数学模型(2)



2-3 传递函数

一、传递函数的定义



定义:一个线性时不变系统的传递函数定义为在零初始条件下,其输出的*Laplace* 变换与输入的 *Laplace* 变换的比:

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$$



"零初始条件"有两方面含义:

- 输入作用是在t=0之后才加于系统的,因此输入量及其各阶导数,在t=0一时的值为零。
- 指输入信号作用于系统之前系统是静止的,即 $t=0^-$ 时,系统的输出量及各阶导数为零。



考虑LTI系统: $x \longrightarrow$



$$a_0 \frac{d^n}{dt^n} y + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} y + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dy}{dt} + a_n y$$

$$= b_0 \frac{d^m}{dt^m} x + b_1 \frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} x + \dots + b_{m-1} \frac{dr}{dt} + b_m x, \quad n \ge m$$

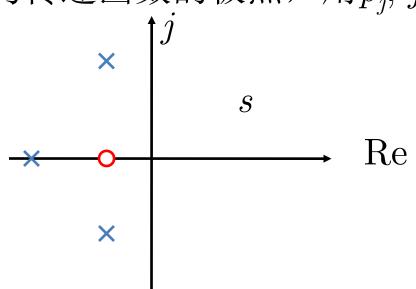
根据定义

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} s + b_m}{a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n} = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} := G(s)$$

$$N(s) = b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} s + b_m$$
$$D(s) = a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{m-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n$$

N(s)的根称为传递函数的零点,用 z_i , i=1,...,m, 表示;

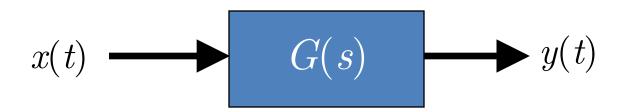
D(s)的根称为传递函数的极点,用 p_i , j=1,...,n, 表示





二、传递函数的优点:将动态系统的输入和输出关系用简单的代数方程来表示:

$$Y(s) = G(s)X(s)$$



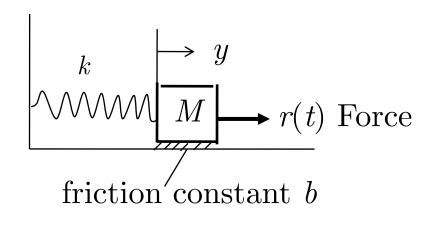
例:给定系统如下:

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}y + 2\frac{d}{dt}y + 3y = u(t)$$

输入为u,输出为y,求其传递函数。



例:弹簧-质量块-阻尼系统:



解:系统微分方程为

$$M\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt} + b\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ky(t) = r(t)$$

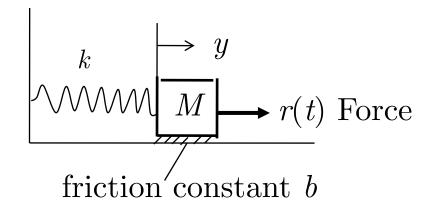
由此可得

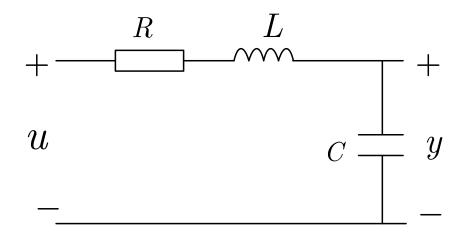
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + bs + k}$$

关于传递函数

- 仅对 LTI系统适用;
- 只反映系统的输入输出关系;
- 仅取决于系统结构、参数,与输入形式无关;
- 不同的物理系统可以有相同的传递函数;
- 对真实的物理系统, $m \le n$ 。









2-4 系统的脉冲响应函数

一、单位脉冲响应:考虑如下系统:

$$r(t) \longrightarrow G(s) \longrightarrow y(t)$$

故

$$Y(s) = G(s)R(s) = G(s)\mathcal{L}(\delta(t))$$
$$= G(s) \cdot 1 = G(s)$$

因此

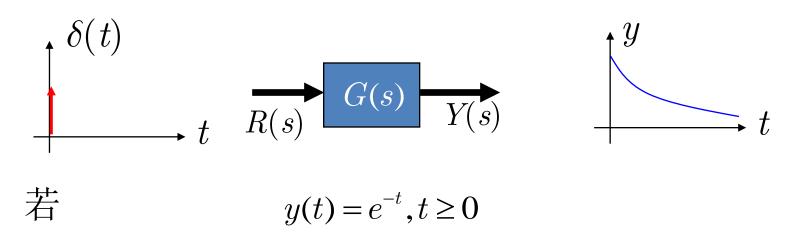
$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[G(s)] := g(t)$$

这里, g(t)称为脉冲响应函数。

结论:传递函数的*Laplace*反变换就是系统的单位脉冲响应。

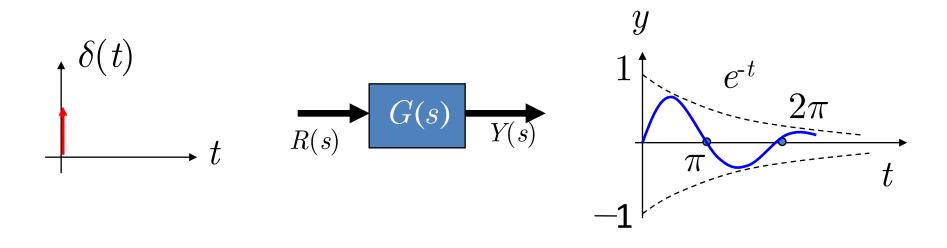
例:给定

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



试确定系统的传递函数。

例:某LTI系统的单位脉冲响应如下图所示:



试确定系统的传递函数。



例:令

$$Y(s) = G(s)R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 3s + 1}R(s)$$

试确定其脉冲响应函数。

二、卷积

考虑如下系统:

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



由

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

利用卷积定理

$$y(t) = \int_{0}^{t} g(\tau)r(t-\tau)d\tau$$
$$= \int_{0}^{t} g(t-\tau)r(\tau)d\tau$$

其中,g(t)就是脉冲响应函数:

$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[G(s)]$$



例:给定

$$Y(s) = G(s)R(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}R(s)$$

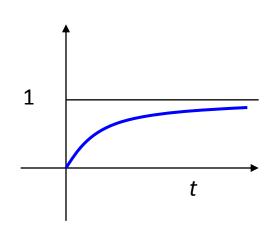
若 R(s)=1/s,求 y(t)。

解:

$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s+1}\right) = e^{-t}, t \ge 0$$

故

$$r(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) = \mathbf{1}(t)$$

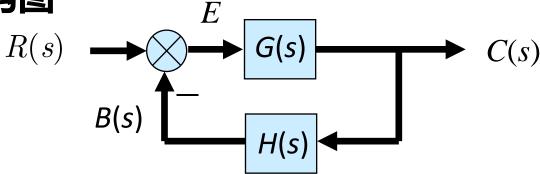


$$y(t) = \int_{0}^{t} g(t-\tau)r(\tau)d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} e^{-(t-\tau)} \cdot 1d\tau = 1 - e^{-t}, t \ge 0$$



2-5 动态结构图





其中,综合点 E(s)=R(s)-B(s)、引出点如下:

$$R(s) \longrightarrow Y(s)$$

$$B(s) \longrightarrow Y(s)$$



综合点的性质: R_3 E_1 R_1 R_3 R_3 R_1 R_1 R_2

例:系统如图所示,其中 u_c 为输出, u_r 为输入。试绘系统结构图。

解:

Sept 1: 写各元部件的输入输出关系:

$$R_{1}i_{1} = (u_{r} - u_{c})$$

$$i_{2} = C \frac{du_{R1}}{dt} = CR_{1} \frac{di_{1}}{dt}$$

$$u_{c} = R_{2}(i_{1} + i_{2})$$

$$u_{r}$$

$$u_{r} \longrightarrow u_{c}$$

$$u_{r} \longrightarrow u_{c}$$

$$u_{r} \longrightarrow u_{c}$$

Sept 2: 对以上各式两边进行 Laplace变换:

$$R_{1}I_{1}(s) = (U_{r}(s) - U_{c}(s))$$

$$I_{2}(s) = R_{1}CsI_{1}(s)$$

$$U_{c}(s) = R_{2}(I_{1}(s) + I_{2}(s))$$

Sept 3:整理

$$I_{1}(s) = \frac{1}{R_{1}}[U_{r}(s) - U_{c}(s)] \quad (1)$$

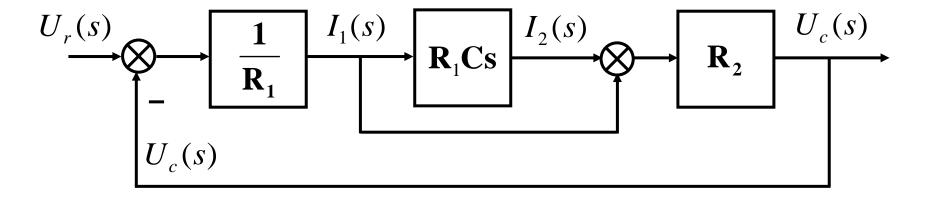
$$I_{2}(s) = R_{1}CsI_{1}(s) \quad (2)$$

$$U_{c}(s) = R_{2}[I_{1}(s) + I_{2}(s)] \quad (3)$$



Step 4: 根据(1)-(3), 绘制结构图如下:

$$\begin{cases} I_{1}(s) = \frac{1}{R_{1}}[U_{r}(s) - U_{c}(s)] & (1) & i & i_{2} & C \\ I_{2}(s) = R_{1}CsI_{1}(s) & (2) & u_{r} & R_{1} \\ U_{c}(s) = R_{2}[I_{1}(s) + I_{2}(s)] & (3) & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \end{cases}$$





例:某系统由如下方程描述:

$$x_1 = r - c$$

$$x_2 = \tau \dot{x}_1 + K_1 x_1$$

$$x_3 = K_2 x_2$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - x_5 - K_5 c$$

$$\dot{x}_5 = K_3 x_4$$

$$K_4 x_5 = T\dot{c} + c$$

绘系统结构图,这里, τ 、 K_i 、T为正常数,输入和输出信号分别为r和c, $x_1 \sim x_5$ 为中间变量。





例:某系统由如下方程描述:

$$x_1 = r - c + n_1$$

$$x_2 = K_1 x_1$$

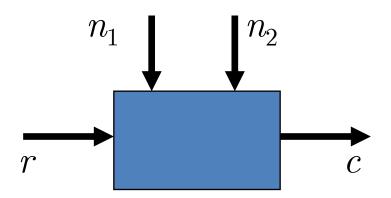
$$x_3 = x_2 - x_5$$

$$T\dot{x}_4 = x_3$$

$$x_5 = x_4 - K_2 n_2$$

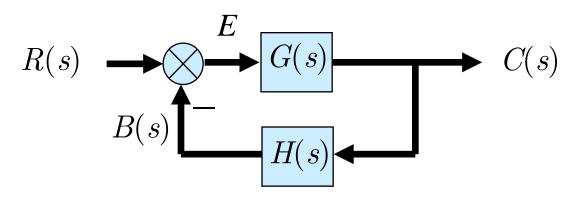
$$K_0 x_5 = \ddot{c} + \dot{c}$$

 K_i 、T为正常数,r和 c分别 为输入和输出, n_1 、 n_2 为外 干扰, $x_1 \sim x_5$ 为中间变量。





二、开环传递函数和前向传递函数



开环传递函数:

$$\frac{B(s)}{E(s)} = G(s)H(s)$$

前向传递函数:

$$\frac{C(s)}{E(s)} = G(s)$$



闭环传递函数 R(s)

$$C(s) = G(s)E(s) \qquad (1)$$

$$G(s)$$

$$B(s)$$

$$H(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s) = R(s) - H(s)C(s)$$
 (2)

(2)代入(1),

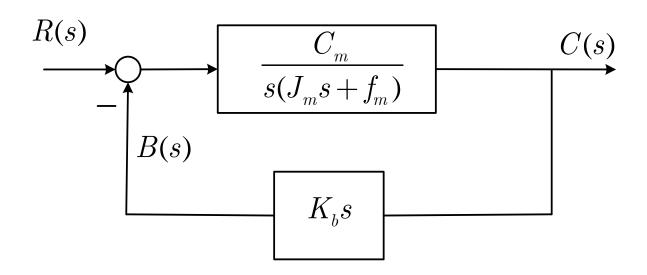
$$C(s) = G(s)R(s) - G(s)H(s)C(s)$$
 (3)

由此得到

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



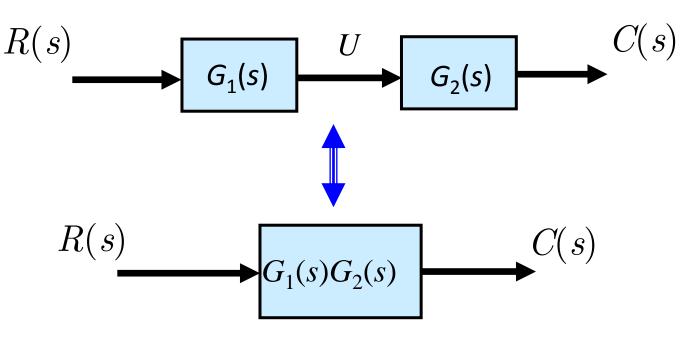
例:系统结构图如下,求闭环传递函数 C(s)/R(s):





四、等效传递函数

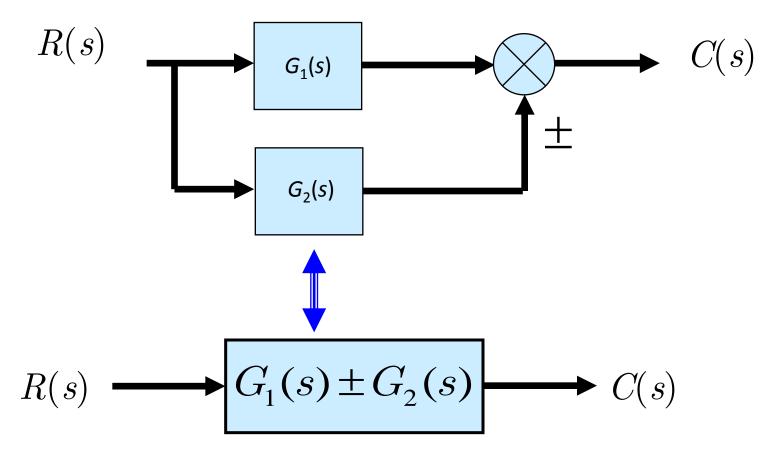
1. 串联等效



$$C(s) = G_2(s)U(s) = G_2(s)G_1(s)R(s)$$



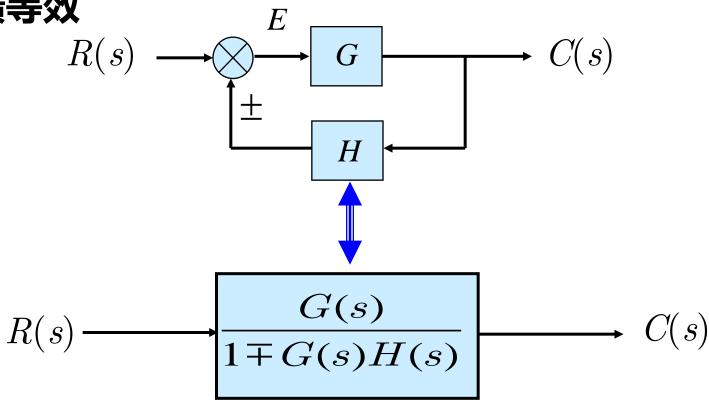
2. 并联等效



$$C(s) = G_1(s)R(s) \pm G_2(s)R(s) = (G_1(s) \pm G_2(s))R(s)$$



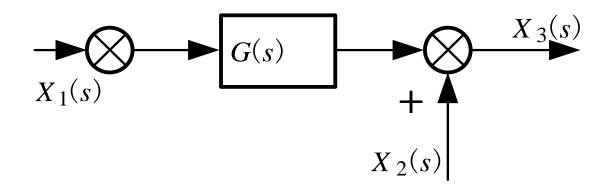
3. 反馈等效

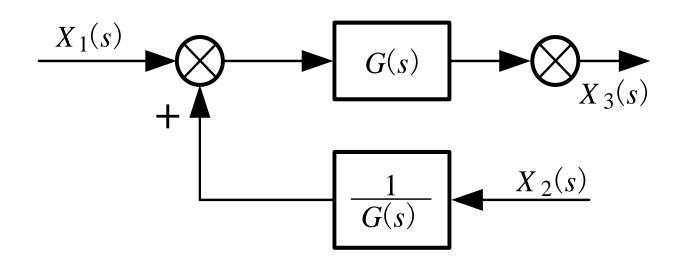


$$C(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 \mp G(s)H(s)} R(s)$$



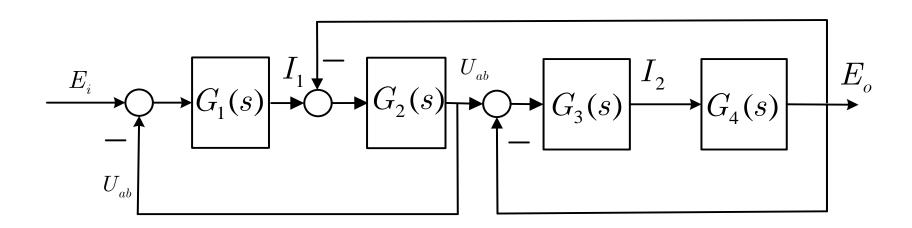
4. 结构图等效变换:综合点前移:







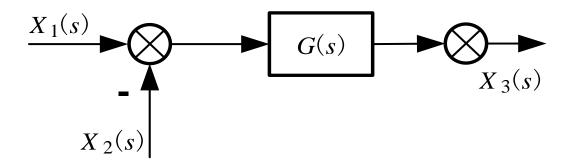
例: 化简并求 $E_o(s)/E_i(s)$:

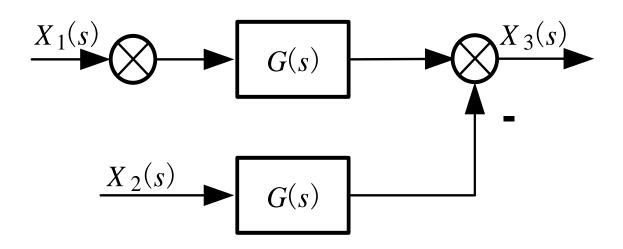


若在两个综合点间有引出点,不要移动。



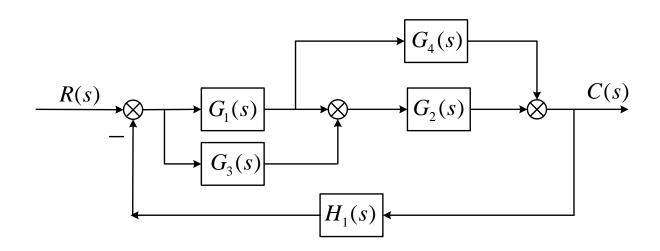
5. 结构图等效变换:综合点后移:





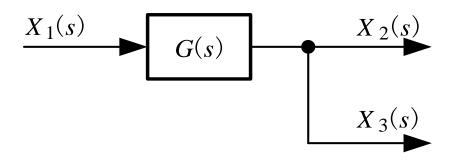


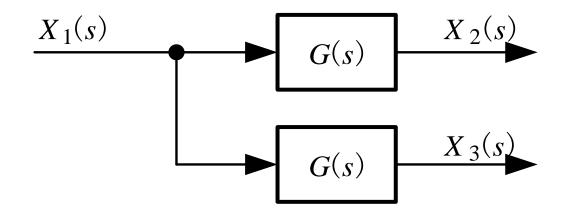
例:系统结构图如下,求C(s)/R(s)。





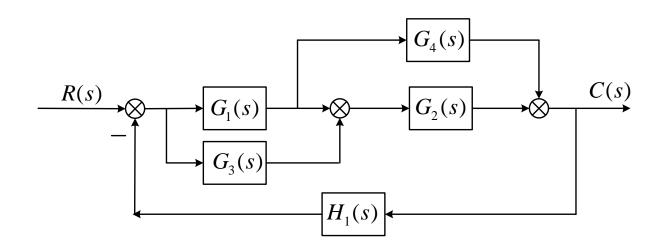
6. 结构图等效变换:引出点前移:







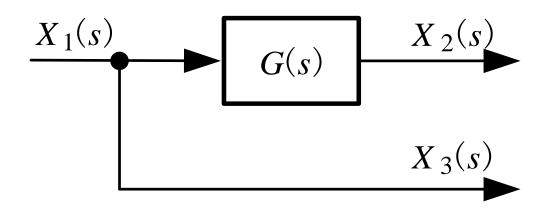
例:系统结构图如下,求C(s)/R(s)。

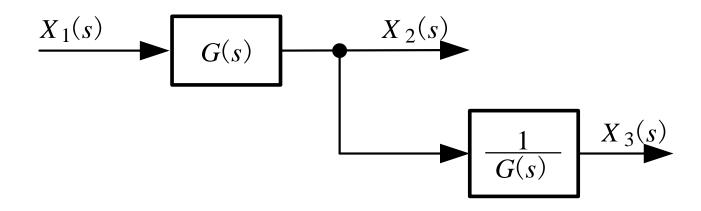


若在两个引出点间有综合点,不要移动。

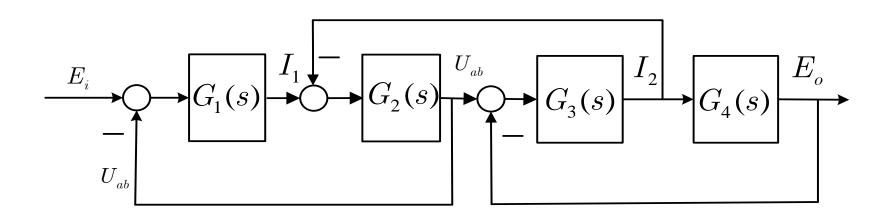


7. 结构图等效变换:引出点后移:



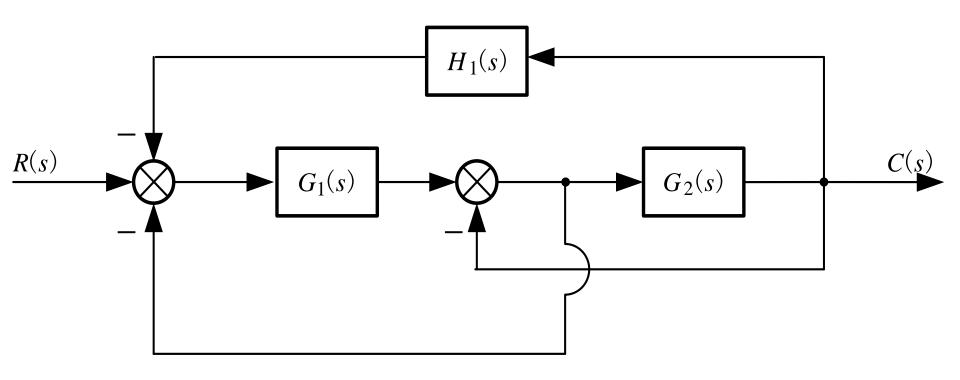


例:化简并求 $E_o(s)/E_i(s)$:



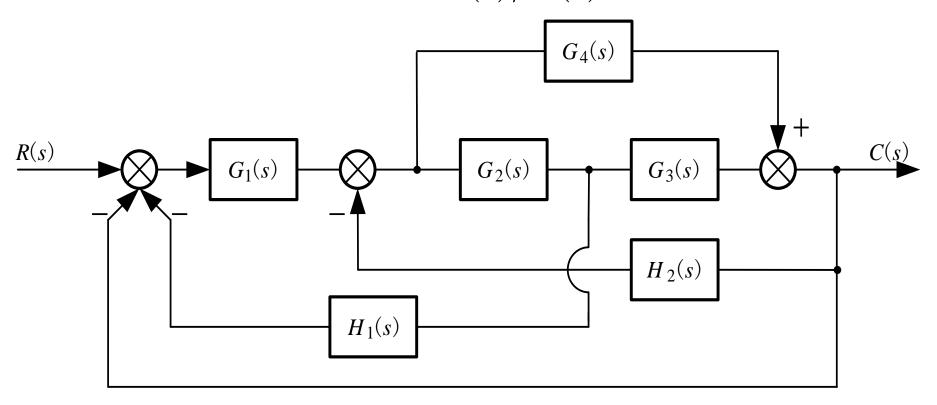
若在两个引出点间有综合点,不要移动。





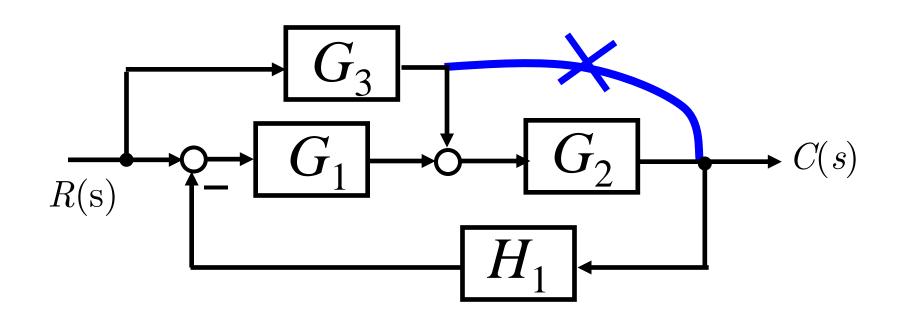
注意:仅在两个综合点(比较点)间进行移动。



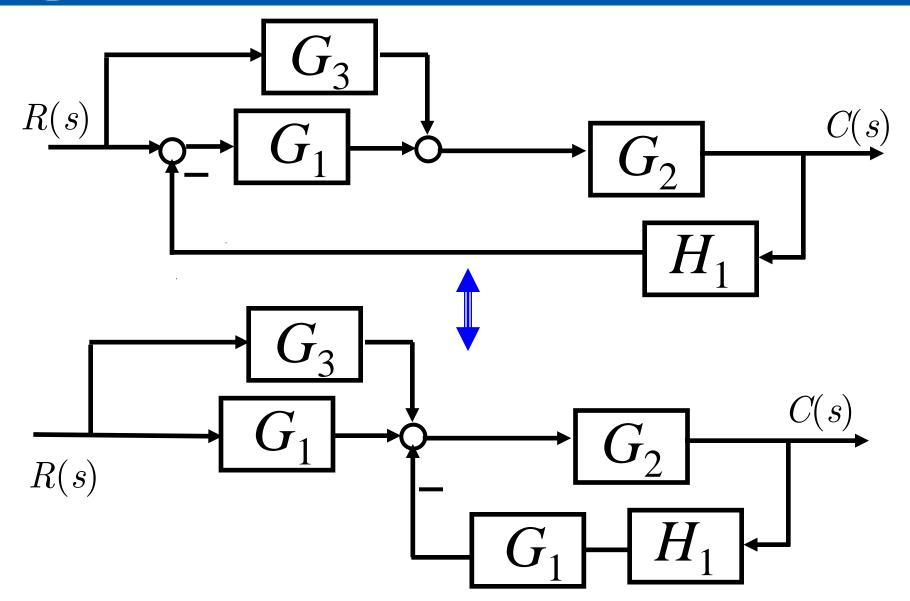


若在两个引出点(综合点)间有综合点(引出点),不要移动。

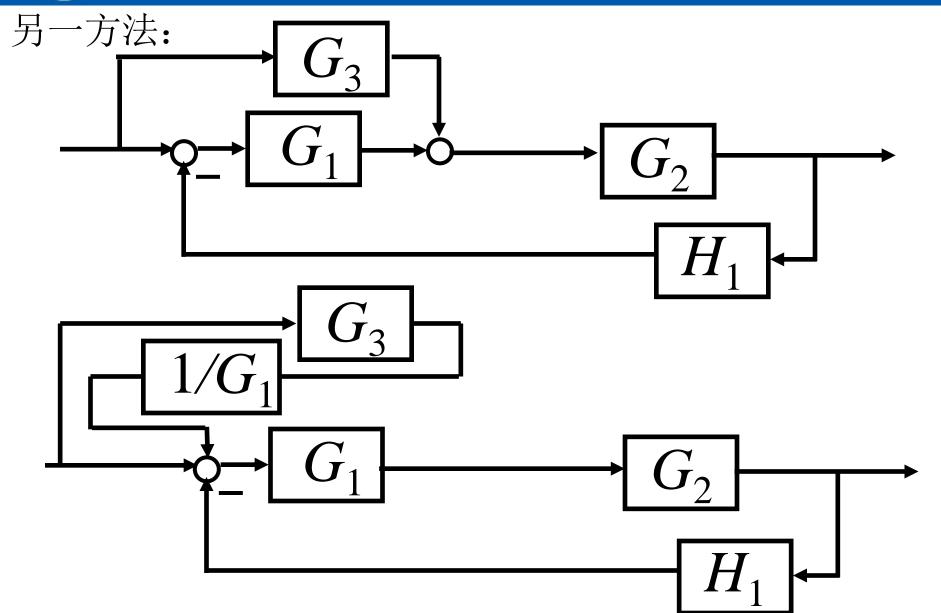




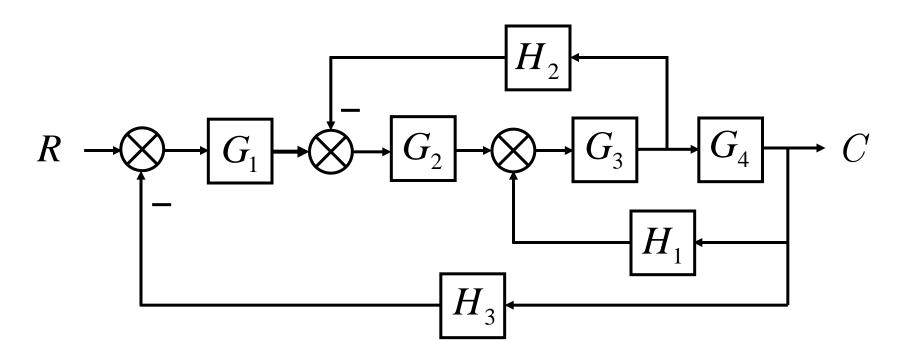
综合点和引出点不能相互移动。



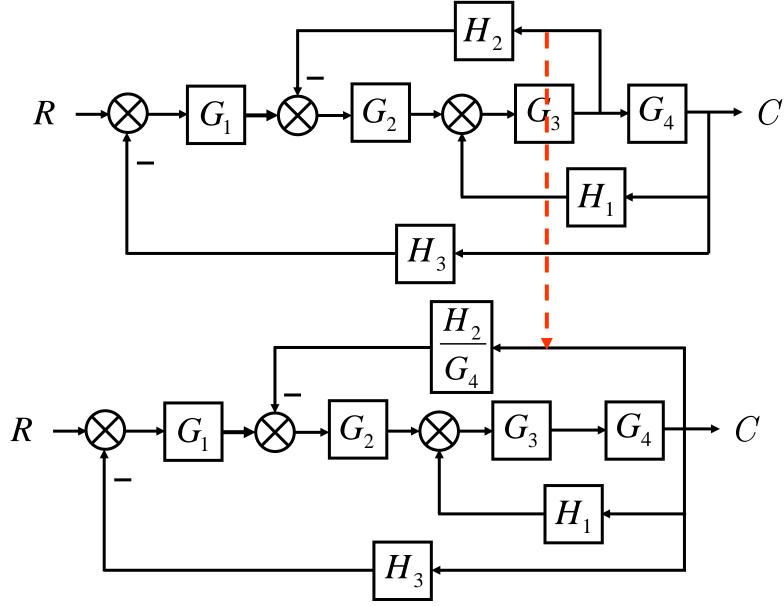




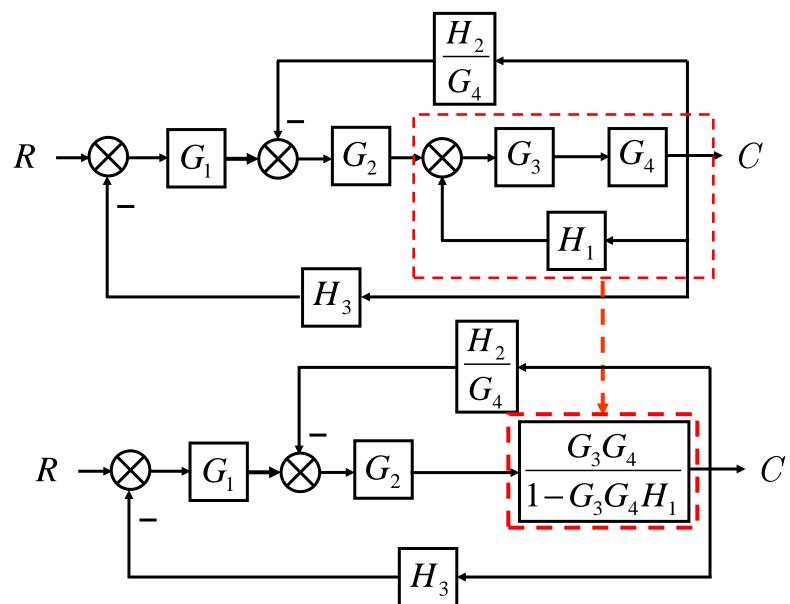




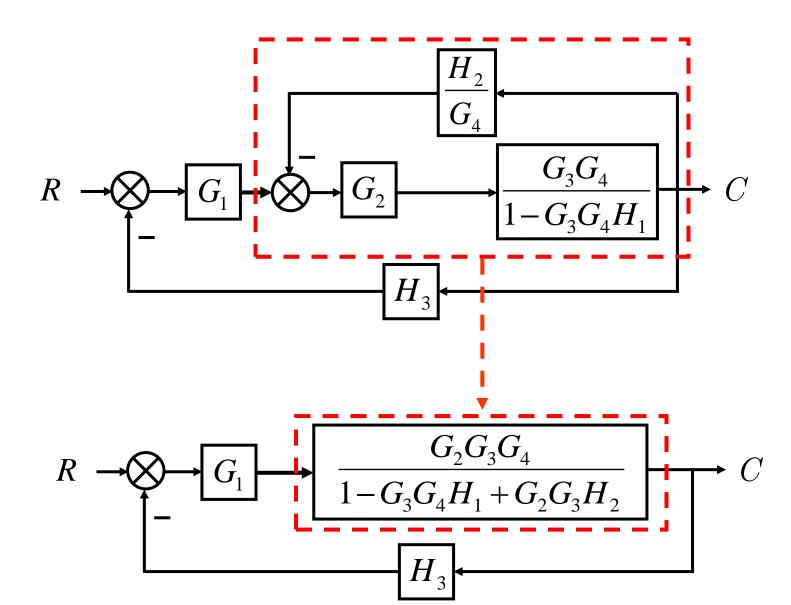




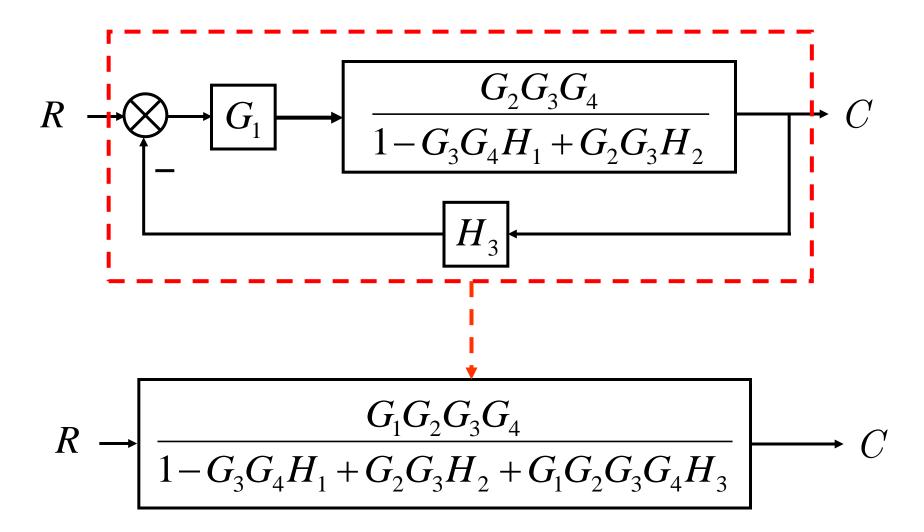






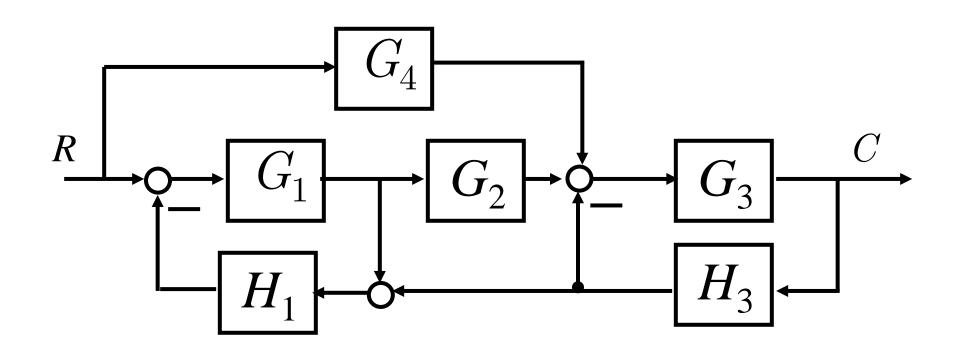


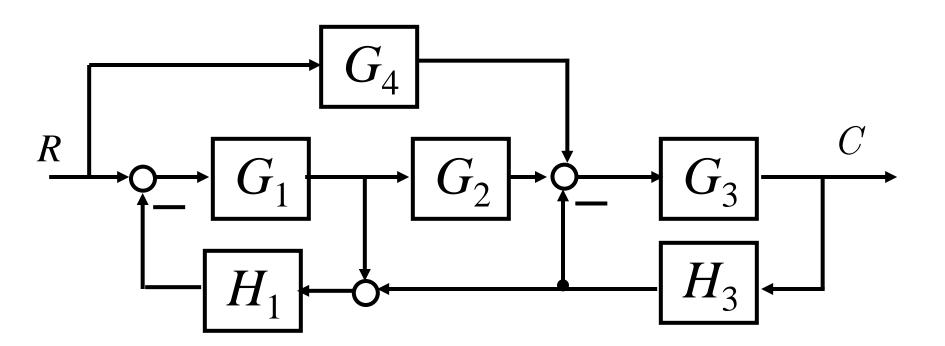


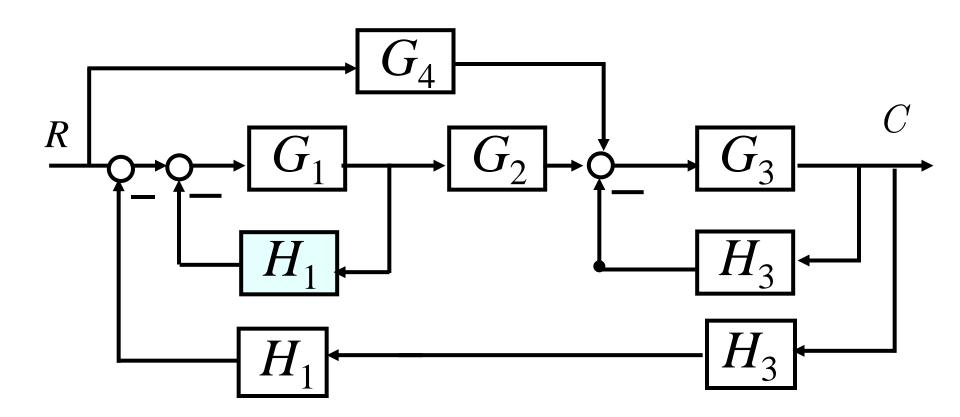




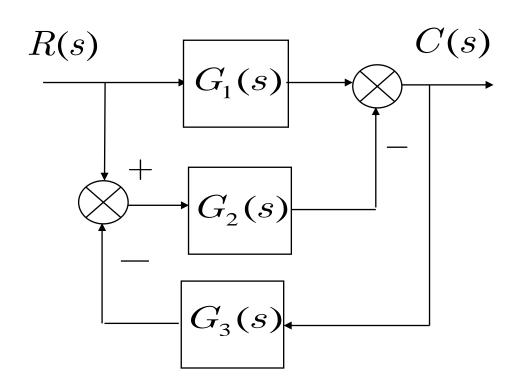
8. 结构图等效变换: 重绘结构图:











五、梅森公式

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{N} P_k \Delta_k$$

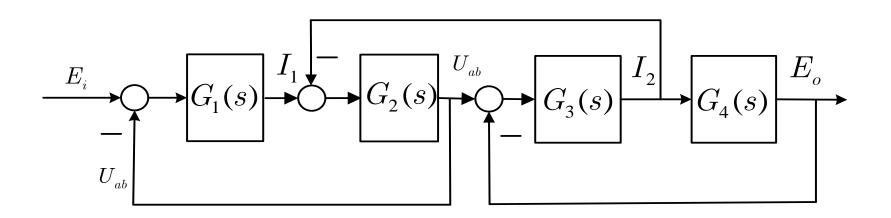
- Δ =系统特征多项式 = $1-\sum L_i + \sum L_i L_j \sum L_i L_j L_i + \ldots$;
- L_i =第i个回路传递函数的乘积(含符号);
- $L_i L_j = 2$ 个互不接触回路的传递函数的乘积,这里,互不接触是指两个回路不享有相同的元部件。

- $L_i L_j L_k = 3$ 个互不接触回路传函乘积(含符号);
- $L_iL_jL_kL_l....;$
- N=前向通路(从R(s)到C(s)且不重复访问同一点)的条数;

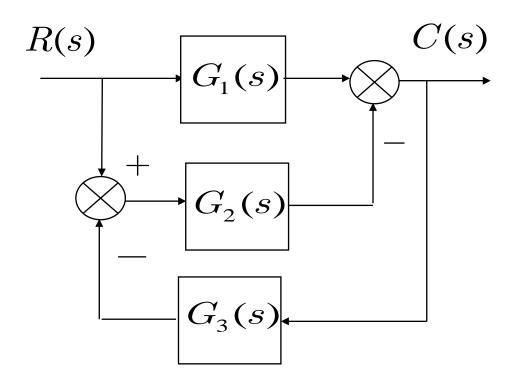
- P_k =第 k条前向通路传递函数的乘积;
- Δ_k =第k条前向通路的余子式,即将 Δ 中去除与 k条前向通路相接触的回路后的余项。



例:确定一下系统的特征多项式:

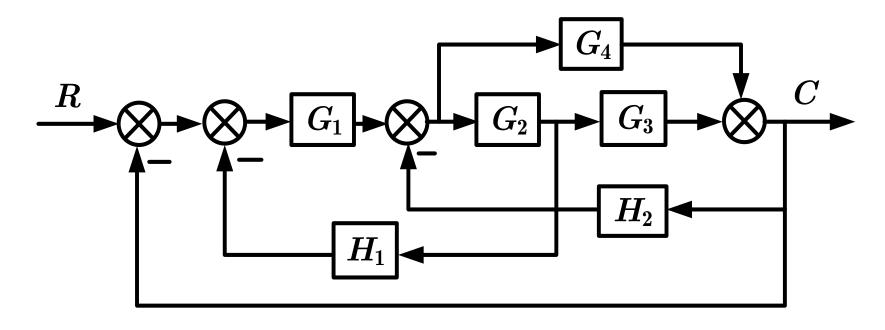






解:可用两种方法解。





解:

两条前向通路:

$$\begin{cases}
P_{1} = G_{1}G_{2}G_{3} \\
P_{2} = G_{1}G_{4}
\end{cases}$$

五个单回路:

无互不接触回路,故

$$\Delta = 1 - (L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 + L_5)$$

余子式为: $\Delta_1 = 1$ $\Delta_2 = 1$

$$\Delta_1 = 1$$

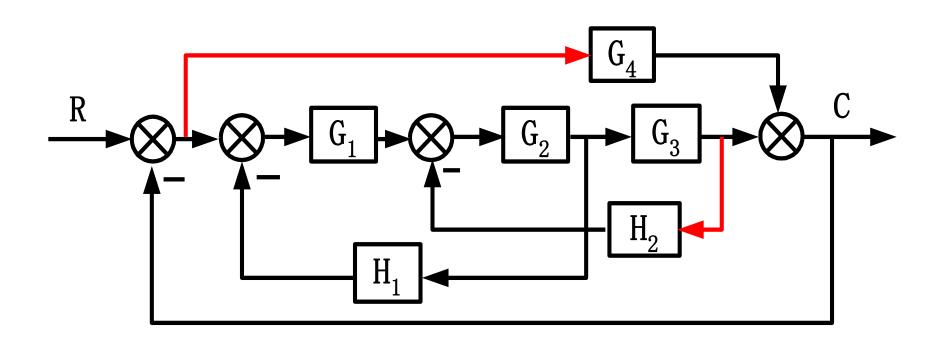
$$\Delta_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} L_{1} = -G_{1}G_{2}H_{1} \\ L_{2} = -G_{1}G_{2}G_{3} \\ L_{3} = -G_{2}G_{3}H_{2} \\ L_{4} = -G_{1}G_{4} \\ L_{5} = -G_{4}H_{2} \end{cases}$$

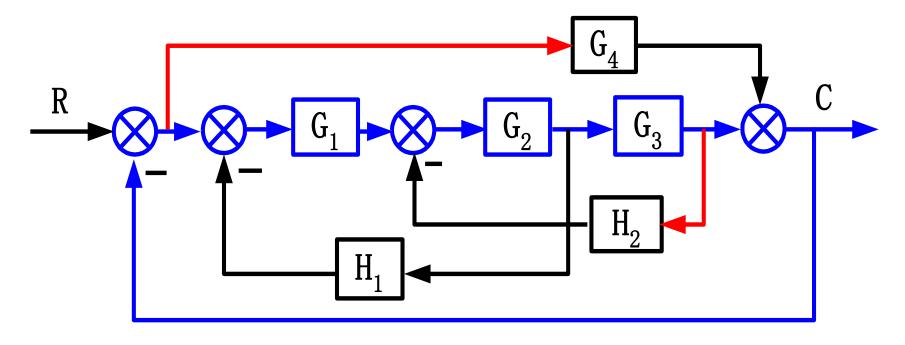
| 因此,
$$\frac{C}{R} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k \Delta_k}{\Delta} = \frac{P_1 \Delta_1 + P_2 \Delta_2}{\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 + G_1 G_4}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_1 G_2 G_3 + G_2 G_3 H_2 + G_1 G_4 + G_4 H_2}$$





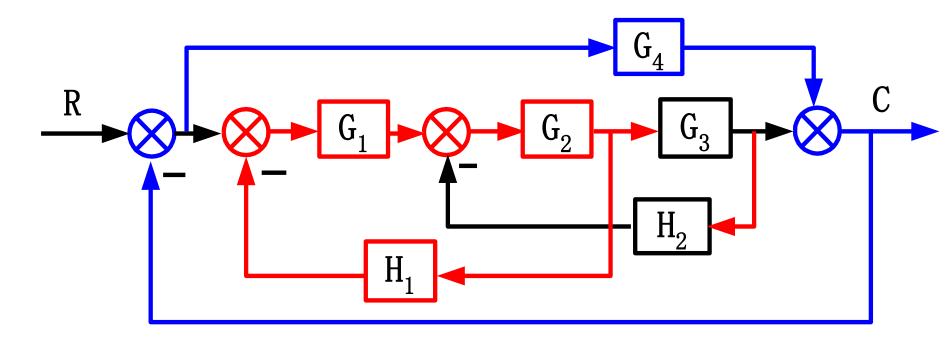




四个单回路:

$$L_{2} = -G_{1}G_{2}H_{1}$$
 $L_{3} = -G_{2}G_{3}H_{2}$
 $L_{4} = -G_{4}$

 $L_1 = -G_1 G_2 G_3$

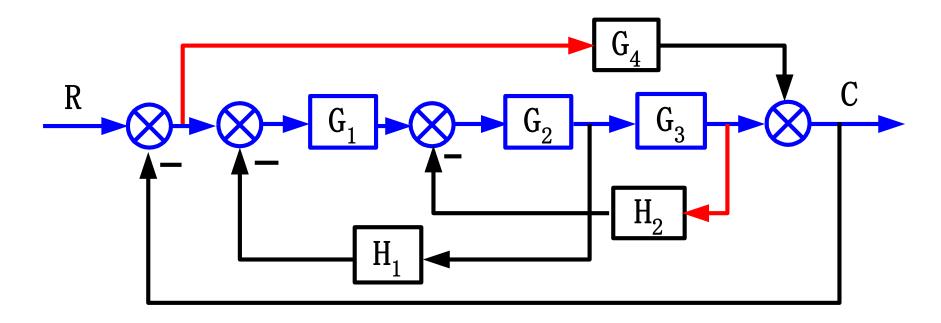


两条互不接触回路:

$$L_2L_4 = (-G_4)(-G_1G_2H_1)$$

$$L_3L_4 = (-G_4)(-G_2G_3H_2)$$

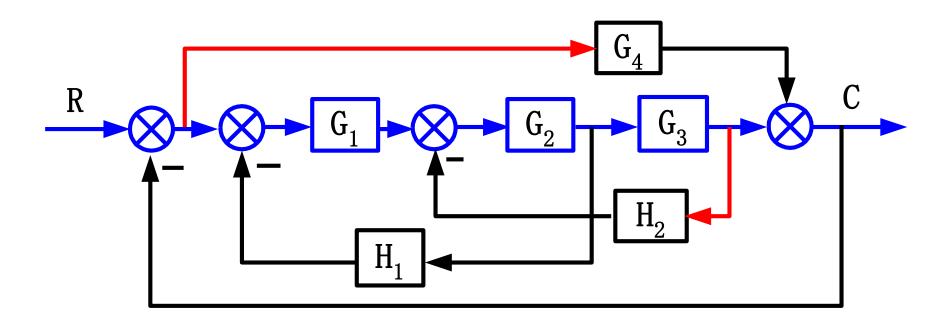
问题: L_4 与 L_1 是互不接触回路吗?



第1条前向通路及余子式:

$$P_1 = G_1 G_2 G_3 \qquad \Delta_1 = 1$$





第2条前向通路及余子式:

$$P_2 = G_4$$

$$\Delta_2 = 1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2$$

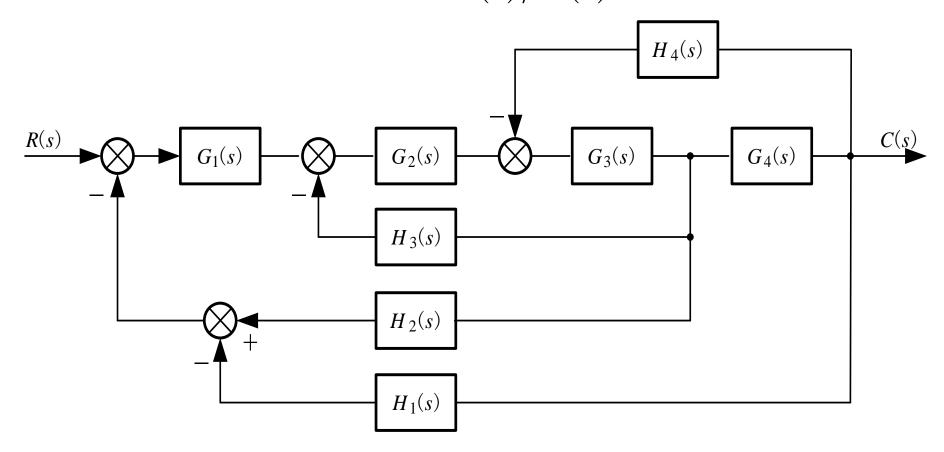


系统总的传递函数:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{P_1 \Delta_1 + P_2 \Delta_2}{1 - L_1 - L_2 - L_3 - L_4 + L_2 L_4 + L_3 L_4}$$

问题:能否用化简方法求?





解:利用Mason公式,



只有一条前向通路:

4个单回路:

无互不接触回路,故

$$\Delta = 1 - (L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4)$$

余子式:
$$\Delta_1 = 1$$

因此,

$$P_{1}=G_{1}G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}$$

$$\begin{cases}
L_{1}=-G_{2}G_{3}H_{3} \\
L_{2}=-G_{1}G_{2}G_{3}H_{2} \\
L_{3}=G_{1}G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}H_{1} \\
L_{4}=-G_{3}G_{4}H_{4}
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{C}{R} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k \Delta_k}{\Delta}$$

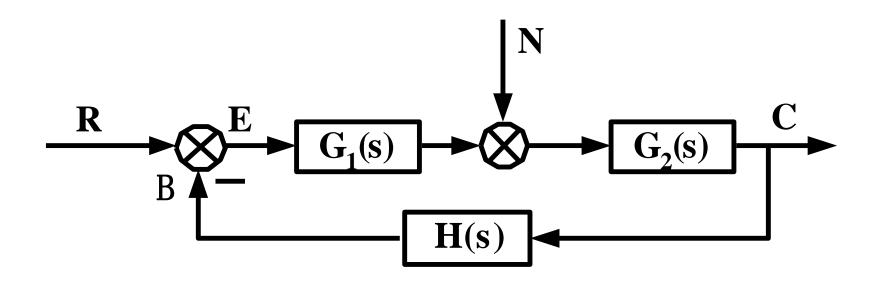
$$G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4$$

$$= \frac{1 + G_2 G_3 H_3 + G_1 G_2 G_3 H_2 + G_3 G_4 H_4 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_1}{1 + G_2 G_3 H_3 + G_1 G_2 G_3 H_2 + G_3 G_4 H_4 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_1}$$



2-6 典型反馈系统传递函数

考虑如下典型反馈系统:

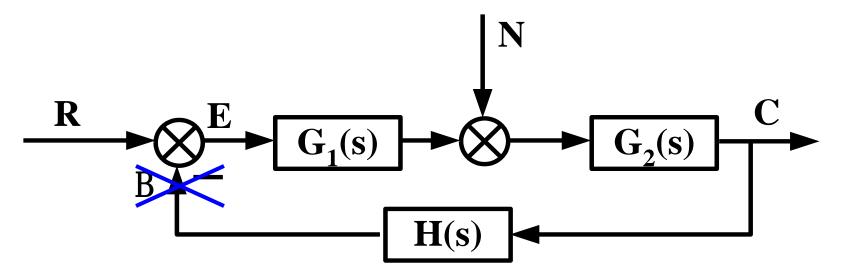




一、系统开环传递函数

$$G(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)$$

它是当主反馈回路断开时从E(s)到反馈信号B(s)之间的传递函数(不计符号)。





二、系统在r(t)作用下的闭环传递函数

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}$$

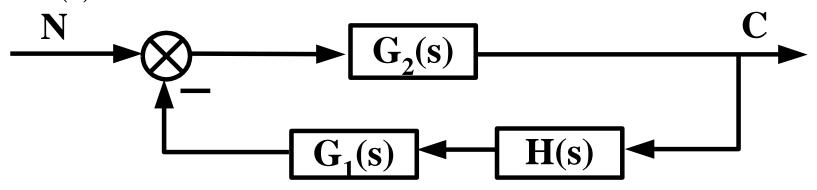
故

$$C(s) = \Phi(s)R(s) = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}R(s)$$



三、系统在n(t)作用下的闭环传递函数

故



$$\Phi_n(s) = \frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}$$

$$C(s) = \Phi_n(s)N(s) = \frac{G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}N(s)$$



四、系统总输出

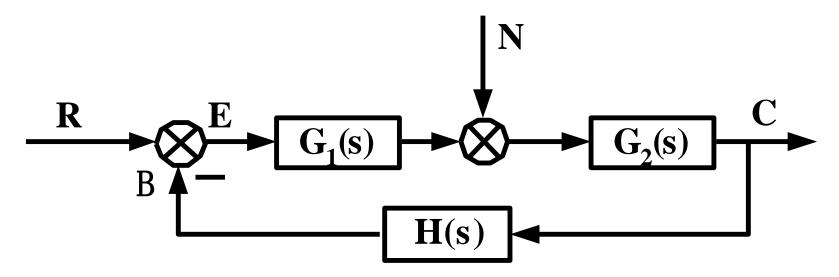
线性系统满足叠加原理,故系统总输出为:

$$C(s) = \Phi_n(s)N(s) + \Phi(s)R(s)$$

$$= \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)R(s) + G_2(s)N(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}$$



五、闭环系统的误差传递函数

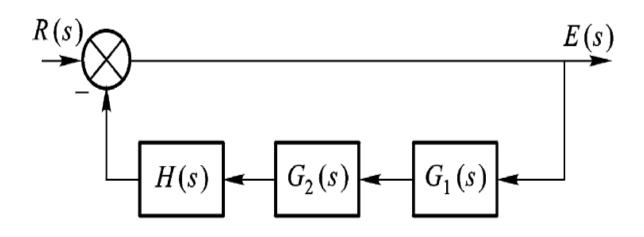


按上图定义的误差为:

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

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

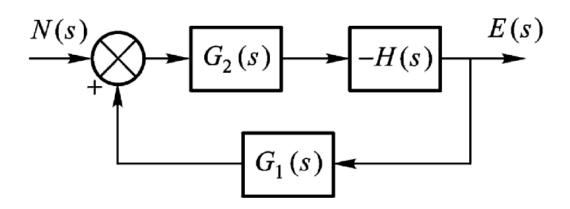
1. 系统在r(t)作用下的误差传递函数



$$\Phi_{er}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}$$

2. 系统在n(t)作用下的误差传递函数

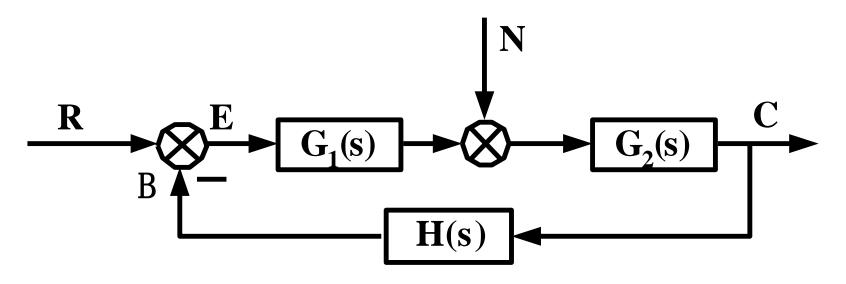
此时令r(t)=0,则结构图如下所示



$$\Phi_{en}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{N(s)} = -\frac{G_2(s)H(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}$$



3. 系统总误差



$$\begin{split} E(s) &= \Phi_{er}(s)R(s) + \Phi_{en}(s)N(s) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}R(s) + \frac{-G_2(s)H(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}N(s) \end{split}$$