

第四章 根轨迹法

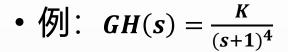
- 4-1 根轨迹与根轨迹方程
- 4-2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则
- 4-3 开环零、极点变化时的根轨迹
- 4-4 零度根轨迹
- 4-5 系统闭环零、极点分布与阶跃响应的关系
- 4-6 系统阶跃响应的根轨迹分析

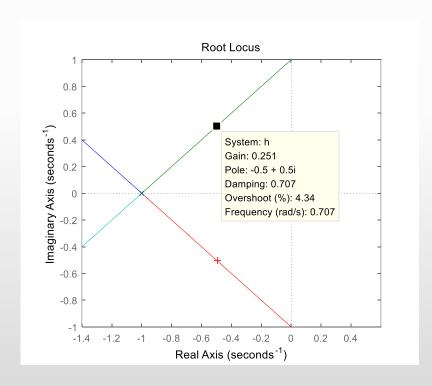


- 法则1: 根轨迹的分支数
 - 根轨迹分支数=开环极点数 =开环特征方程阶数

- 法则2: 根轨迹连续且对称于实轴
 - 闭环极点为: 实数→在实轴上

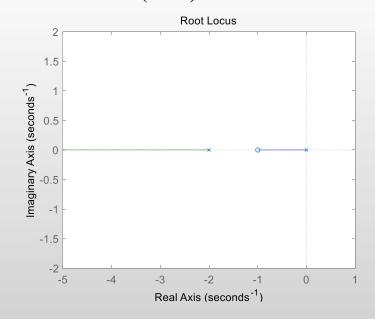
复数→共轭→对称于实轴







- 法则3: 根轨迹的起点与终点
 - 根轨迹起于开环极点,终于开环零点或无穷远处。
 - **(b)**: $G(s) = \frac{2K(s+1)}{s(s+2)}$



- 证明
 - 由根轨迹方程(模方程)有:

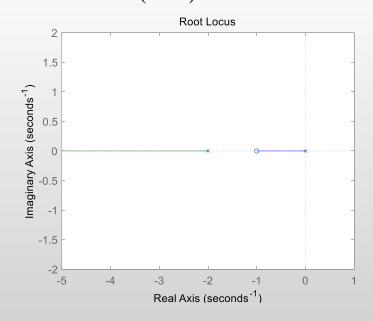
$$\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m} (s - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n} (s - p_j)} = \frac{1}{K^*}$$

- 起点: $K^*=0 \Rightarrow s-p_j=0 \Rightarrow s=p_j$
- 终点: $K^* \to \infty \Rightarrow s z_i \to 0 \Rightarrow s \to z_i$
- 若m<n (有n-m个开环零点在无穷远处),则有n-m条根轨迹趋于无穷远点。



- 法则4: 实轴上的根轨迹
 - 实轴上某一区域,若其右边开环零、极点数目之和为奇数,则该区域必为根轨迹。

•
$$G(s) = \frac{2K(s+1)}{s(s+2)}$$



• 证明: 由根轨迹方程(相方程)有:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s - z_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle(s - p_i) = 180^{\circ} \times (2k+1)$$

- 实轴以外的零极点: 共轭复根, 相角之和为0。
- 根轨迹上某点s的左侧零极点: 相角之 和为0。
- 根轨迹上某点s的右侧零极点:如果有 奇数个开环零、极点,则满足相方程。



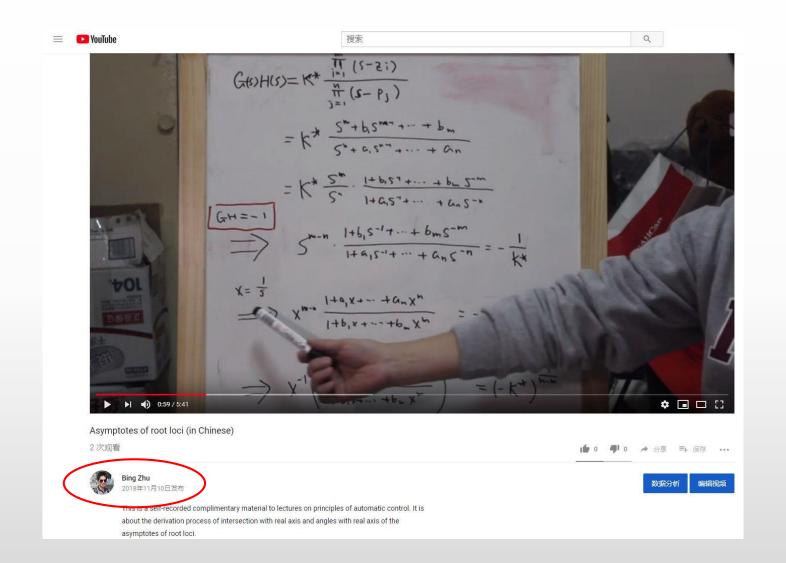
• 法则5: 根轨迹的渐近线

• 渐近线与实轴正方向的夹角

$$\phi_a = \frac{(2k+1)}{n-m} \times 180^{\circ}, \quad (k=0,\pm 1,\dots,\pm n-m-1)$$

• 渐近线与实轴相交点的坐标

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n - m} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \pi W_j \cdot \text{Im} (1 - \sum_{j=1}^n \pi)}{\text{flow } \pi W_j \cdot \text{flow } \pi} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{\text{flow } \pi W_j \cdot \text{flow } \pi}$$





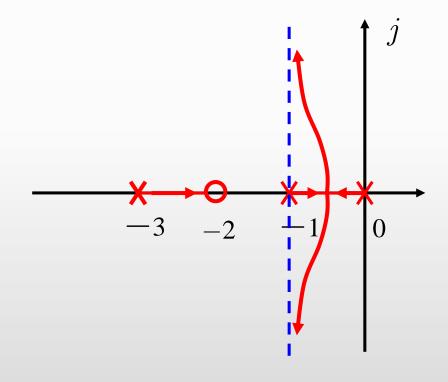
• 例:单位负反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$

- 根据法则4, 根轨迹在[-1,0]、[-3,-2]存在;
- 根据法则3, 可确定从-3 到-2的根轨迹;
- 根据法则5,

$$\sigma_a = \frac{(-1-3)-(-2)}{3-1} = -1$$

$$\phi_a = 180^{\circ} \times \frac{2k+1}{3-1} = \begin{cases} 90^{\circ} & (k=0) \\ 270^{\circ} & (k=1) \end{cases}$$





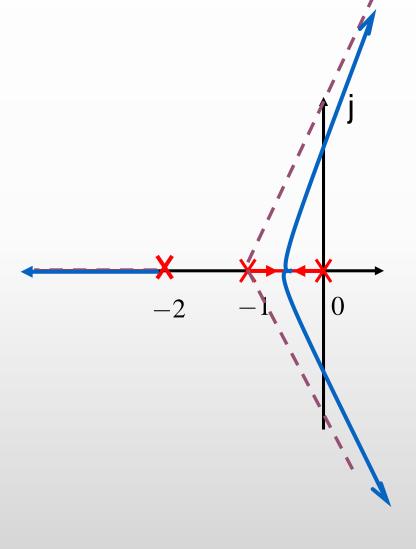
• 例:单位负反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

- 根据法则4, 在[-1,0]及(-∞,-2]上有根轨迹。
- 根据法则3,从-2到-∞的根轨迹可确定。
- 根据法则5,

$$\sigma_a = \frac{(-1-2)-0}{3} = -1$$

$$\phi_a = 180^0 \times \frac{2k+1}{3} = \begin{cases} 60^0 & (k=0) \\ 180^0 & (k=1) \\ -60^0 & (k=-1) \end{cases}$$





- 法则6: 根轨迹的分离点 (汇合点)
 - 几条 (两条或两条以上) 根轨迹在s-平面上相遇又分开的点称为分离点或汇合点。

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{1}{d - z_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{d - p_i}$$

- 分离点(汇合点)对应的是闭环重根条件。
- 以上方程给出的只是必要条件。
- 分离角为 $180^{\circ}/k$,这里 k为汇合点处闭环极点的个数。
- 确定分离点附近根轨迹方向可根据法则2、法则4或取试验点用相角方程验证。

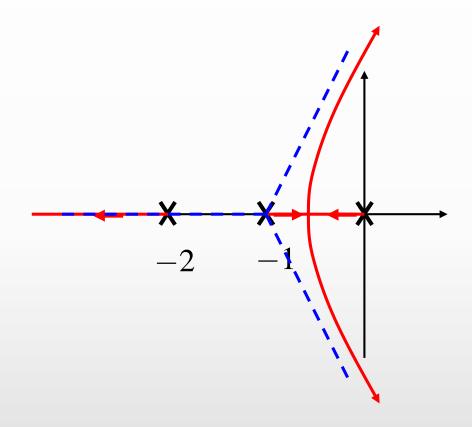


• 例:单位负反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

- 根据法则4, 在[-1,0]及(-∞,-2]上有根轨迹;
- 根据法则3,从-2到-∞的根轨迹可确定;
- 渐近线由法则5得到;
- 根据法则6, $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3d^2 + 6d + 2 = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow d_1 = -0.42, d_2 = -1.58$





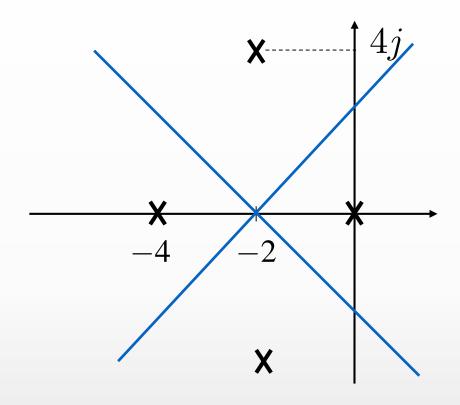
• 例:单位负反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+4)(s^2+4s+20)}$$

• 根据法则4, [-4, 0]有根轨迹;



$$\sigma_{a} = \frac{-4 - 2 + 4j - 2 - 4j - 0}{4} = -2, \qquad \varphi_{a} = 180^{\circ} \times \frac{2k + 1}{4} = \begin{cases} 45^{\circ} & (k = 0) \\ 135^{\circ} & (k = 1) \\ -45^{\circ} & (k = -1) \\ -135^{\circ} & (k = -2) \end{cases}$$



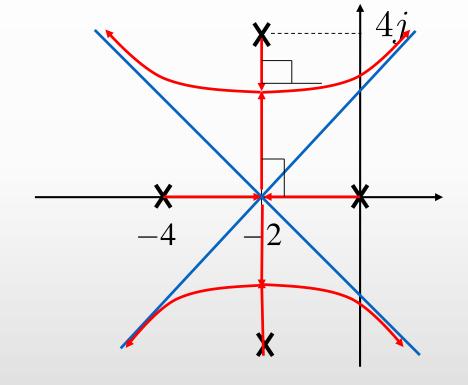


• 根据法则6,分离点满足

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+4} + \frac{1}{d+2+4j} + \frac{1}{d+2-4j} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d^3 + 6d^2 + 18d + 20 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 = -2 \\ d_2 = -2 + 2.45j \\ d_3 = -2 - 2.45j \end{cases}$$



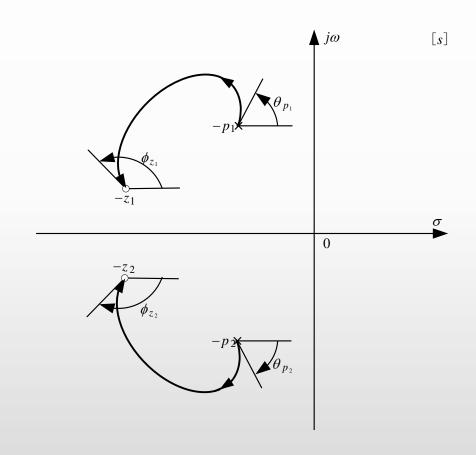
• 分离角为
$$\frac{180^{\circ}}{2} = 90^{\circ}$$



• 法则7: 根轨迹的起始角与终止角

• 起始角是指起于开环极点处根轨迹的切线与水平正方向的夹角。

• 终止角是指终止于开环零点的根轨迹在 该点处的切线与水平正方向的夹角。





• 起始角:在极点 p_i 临近处选择实验点s。若s位于根轨迹上,则

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s-z_j) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \angle(s-p_k) = (2k+1)\pi \qquad \text{RP} \quad \sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s-z_j) - \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} \angle(s-p_k) - \angle(s-p_i) = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\angle(s-p_i) = (2k+1)\pi + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s-z_j) - \sum_{\substack{k=1\\k\neq i}}^{n} \angle(s-p_k)$$

$$\angle(s-p_i)$$

贝J:
$$\theta_{p_i} = \lim_{s \to -p_i} \angle(s - p_i) = 180^\circ \times (2k + 1) + \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(\mathbf{p_i} - z_j) - \sum_{\substack{k=1 \ k \neq i}}^n \angle(\mathbf{p_i} - p_k)$$



例: 开环传递函数为
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s^2+2s+2)} = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1+j)(s+1-j)}$$

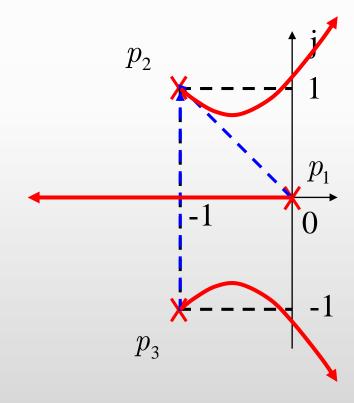
$$\boxed{\text{II}} \quad p_1 = 0, \quad p_2 = -1 + j, \quad p_3 = -1 - j$$

由法则5,可得渐近线;

由法则6,算得无分离点;利用起始角公式,

$$\theta_{p_2} = 180^{\circ} - 135^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} = -45^{\circ}$$

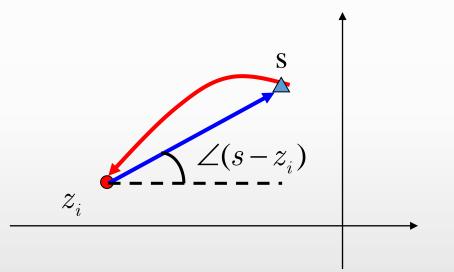
根据法则2, $\theta_{p_3} = 45^{\circ}$





• 终止角: 类似于求起始角, 取实验点s如下图:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s-z_{j}) - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \angle(s-p_{j}) \\ &= \angle(s-z_{i}) + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{m} \angle(s-z_{j}) - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \angle(s-p_{j}) = (2k+1)\pi \end{split}$$



令
$$S \rightarrow Z_i$$
 及 $\phi_{z_i} \coloneqq \lim_{s \to z_i} \angle (s - z_i)$

$$\text{TI:} \quad \phi_{z_i} = 180^\circ \times (2k+1) - \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^m \angle(\mathbf{z_i} - z_j) + \sum_{k=1}^n \angle(\mathbf{z_i} - p_k)$$

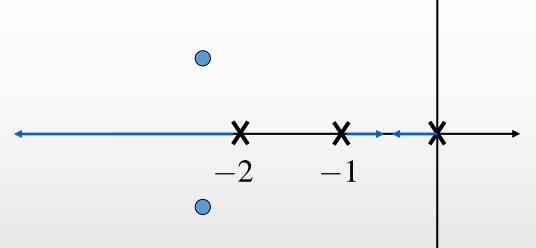


例: 开环传递函数为 $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*(s^2 + 4.5s + 5.625)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$

贝リ:
$$z_1 = -2.25 + j0.75$$
, $z_2 = -2.25 - j0.75$

根据法则4, [-1, 0]、(-∞, -2]上有根轨迹;

根据法则3,从-2到-∞的根轨迹可确定;



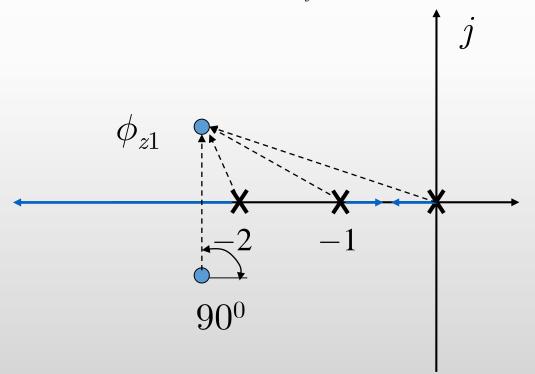
根据法则6,

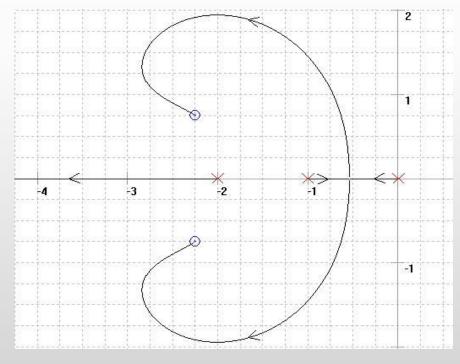
$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+2} = \frac{1}{d+2.25+0.75j} + \frac{1}{d+2.25-0.75j} \implies d = -0.536$$



根据法则7,终止角为

$$\phi_{z_1} = 180^{\circ} - \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{m} \angle(\mathbf{z}_i - z_j) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \angle(\mathbf{z}_i - p_j) = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} + \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3$$

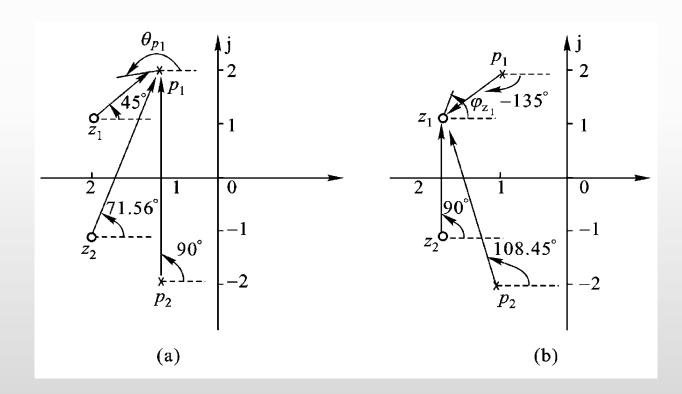






例:开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2+j)(s+2-j)}{(s+1+j2)(s+1-j2)}$$



$$\theta_{p_1} = 180^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} + 71.5^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$$

= 206.5°

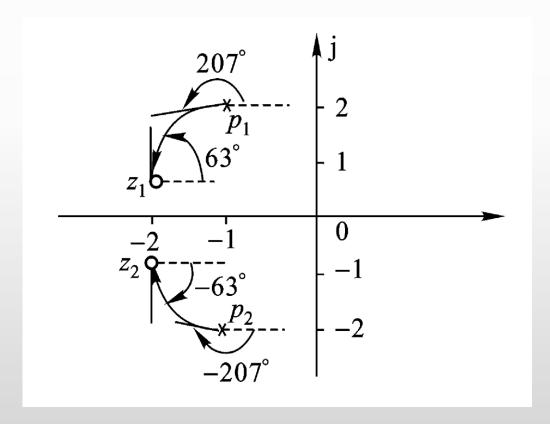
$$\phi_{z_1} = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 135^{\circ} + 108.45^{\circ}$$

= 63°



例:开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2+j)(s+2-j)}{(s+1+j2)(s+1-j2)}$$



$$\theta_{p_1} = 180^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} + 71.5^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$$

= 206.5°

$$\phi_{z_1} = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 135^{\circ} + 108.45^{\circ}$$

= 63°



• 法则8: 根轨迹与虚轴的交点

• 如根轨迹与虚轴相交,则交点上的 K^* 值和 ω 值可用劳思判据判定,也可令闭环特征 方程中的 $s=j\omega$,然后分别令其实部和虚部为零求得。

$$D(s) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i) + K^* \prod_{i=1}^{m} (s - z_i) \Big|_{s=j\omega} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[K^*N(s) + D(s)] \Big|_{s=j\omega} = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[K^*N(s) + D(s)] \Big|_{s=j\omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$



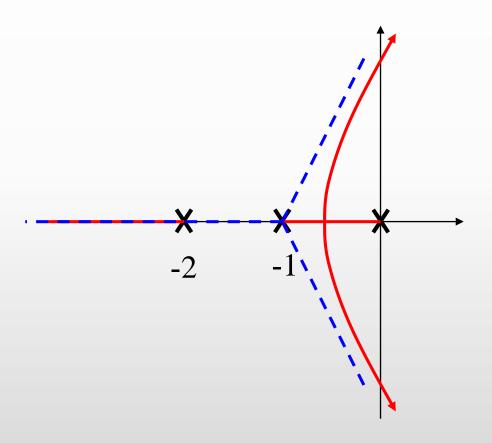
例:开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

闭环特征方程:
$$s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + K^* = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -\omega^3 + 2\omega = 0 \\ -3\omega^2 + K^* = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega = 0, & \pm \sqrt{2} \\ K^* = 0, & 6 \end{cases}$$

稳定时K*的取值范围??





例:开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

根据法则4, [-3,0]有根轨迹;

根据法则5,可得渐近线:

$$\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} = \pm 45^{\circ}, \pm 135^{\circ}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{0-3-1+j1-1-j1}{4} = -1.25$$

根据法则6,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{1}{d - p_i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = -2.3, d_{2,3} = -0.92 \pm j0.37$$

根据法则7,

$$\theta_{p_3} = 180^{\circ} - \theta_{p_1 p_3} - \theta_{p_2 p_3} - \theta_{p_4 p_3}$$

$$= 180^{\circ} - 135^{\circ} - 26.57^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$$

$$= -71.56^{\circ}$$



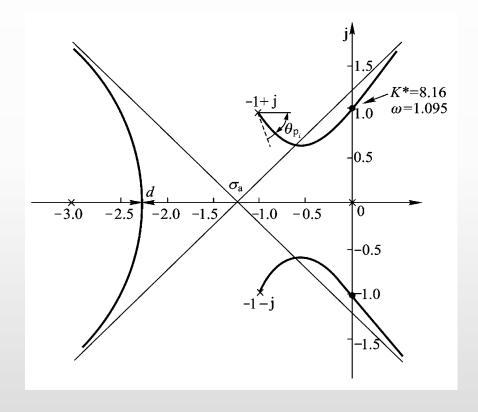
例:开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

根据法则8,

$$[s(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)+K^*]\Big|_{s=j\omega}=0$$

 $\Rightarrow \omega = \pm 1.095, K^* = 8.16$





- 法则9: 根之和与根之积
 - 闭环特征根之和,等于闭环特征方程第二项系数 a_1 。

• 闭环特征根之积乘等于闭环特征方程的常数项。

令

$$G(s)H(s) = K^* \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m} (s + z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n} (s + p_j)}$$

则闭环特征多项式

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s+p_i) + K^* \prod_{j=1}^{m} (s+z_j) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (s+s_i)$$
$$= s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + a_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n$$



例:开环传递函数为

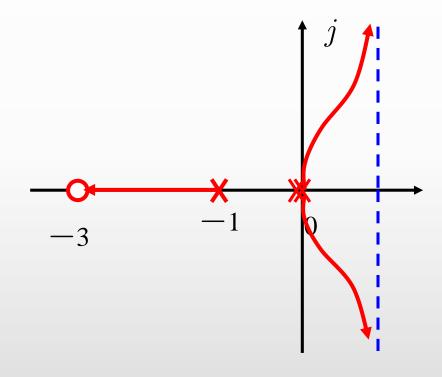
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+3)}{s^2(s+1)}$$

根据法则4, [-3,-1]上有根轨迹。

根据法则5, 渐近线:

$$\sigma_a = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1$$

$$\varphi_a = 180^{\circ} \times \frac{2k+1}{2} = \begin{cases} 90^{\circ} & (k=0) \\ -90^{\circ} & (k=-1) \end{cases}$$





例:开环传递函数为

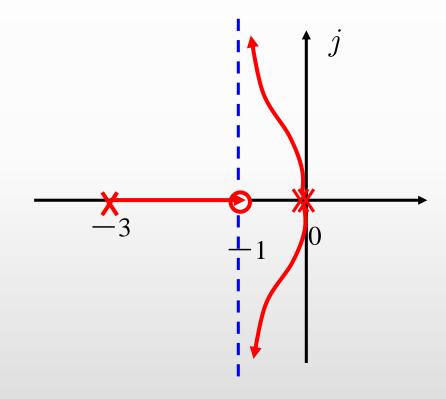
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s^2(s+3)}$$

根据法则4, [-3,-1]上有根轨迹。

根据法则5, 渐近线:

$$\sigma_a = \frac{-3+1}{2} = -1$$

$$\varphi_a = 180^{\circ} \times \frac{2k+1}{2} = \begin{cases} 90^{\circ} & (k=0) \\ -90^{\circ} & (k=-1) \end{cases}$$

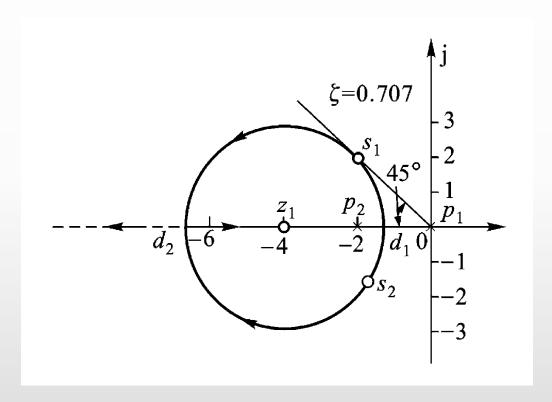




例:开环传递函数为

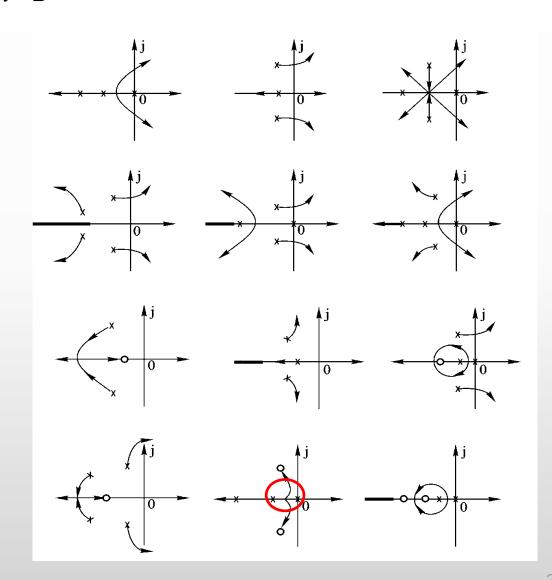
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{s(s+2)}$$

绘其概略根轨迹。根轨迹满足根之 和不变吗?



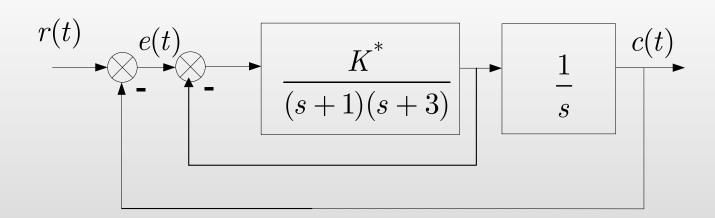


常见闭环系统根轨迹图



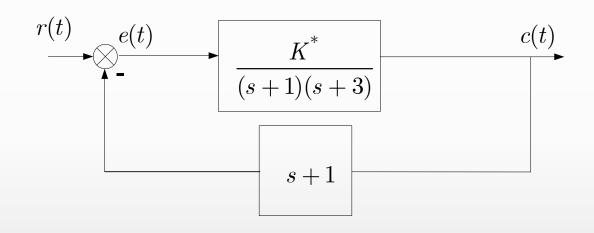


- G(s)的极点与H(s)的零点对消问题
 - 若G(s)的极点与H(s)的零点相同,将产生零极点对消,使系统的阶数降低。
 - 考虑如下系统:



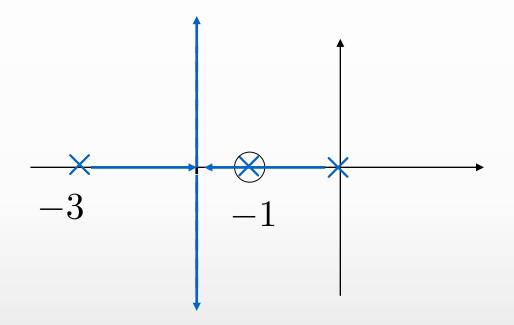


• 可变换成如下形式:



 因此,
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$

正确的闭环根轨迹:
$$\sigma_a = \frac{-1 - 3 + 1}{2} = -1.5 \qquad \varphi_a = 180^\circ \times \frac{2k + 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 90^\circ & (k = 0) \\ -90^\circ & (k = -1) \end{cases}$$



$$\varphi_a = 180^{\circ} \times \frac{2k+1}{2} = \begin{cases} 90^{\circ} & (k=0) \\ -90^{\circ} & (k=-1) \end{cases}$$