

# 第十一次作业

5-14

(1) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)}$   $\therefore P=0$

由图(1)可知  $N_+=1$   $N_-=0$

$$\therefore Z = P - R = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 2$$

∴ 该系统在右半平面闭环极点个数为2，闭环系统不稳定

(2) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K}{S(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}$  易得  $P=0$

由图2可知  $N_+=0$   $N_-=0$

$$\therefore Z = P - R = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 0$$

由奈氏判据可知闭环系统稳定

(3) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K}{S^2(T_1s+1)}$  易得  $P=0$

由图3可知  $N_+=0$   $N_-=1$

$$\therefore Z = P - R = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 2$$

由奈氏判据可知闭环系统不稳定

S右半平面闭环极点数为2

(4) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K(1/s+1)}{S^2(T_2s+1)}$  易得  $P=0$

由图4可知  $N_+=0$   $N_-=0$

$$\therefore Z = P - R = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 0$$

由奈氏判据可知闭环系统稳定

(5) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K}{S^3}$  易得  $P=0$

由图5可知  $N_+=0$   $N_-=1$

$$\therefore Z = P - R = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 2$$

由奈氏判据可知闭环系统不稳定

S右半平面有两个闭环极点

(6) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}{S^3}$  易得  $P=0$

由图6可知  $N_+=1$   $N_-=1$

$$\therefore Z = P - R = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 0$$

由奈氏判据可知闭环系统稳定

(7) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)}{S \prod_{i=1}^4 (T_i s + 1)}$  易得  $P=0$

由图7可知  $N_+=1$   $N_-=1$

$$\therefore Z = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 0$$

由奈氏判据可知闭环系统稳定

(8) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_3-1)}$  易得  $P=1$

由图8得  $N_+=\frac{1}{2}$   $N_-=0$

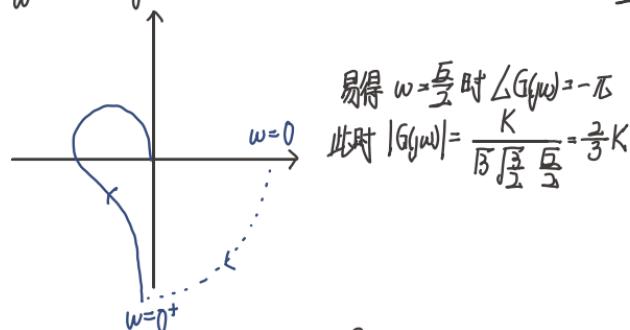
$$\therefore Z = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 0$$

由奈氏判据可知闭环系统稳定

(9) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{-K}{-Ts+1} = \frac{K}{Ts-1}$  易得  $P=1$   
 由图9可知  $N_+ = N_- = 0$       (10) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts-1)}$  易得  $P=1$   
 $\therefore Z = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 1$       由图10可得  $N_+ = 0$        $N_- = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\therefore$  由奈氏判据可知闭环系统不稳定  
 $S$ 右半平面闭环极点数为1       $\therefore Z = P - 2(N_+ - N_-) = 2$   
 $S$ 右半平面闭环极点数为2

5-16 (1) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(2s+1)(s+1)}$  易得  $P=0$   
 $|G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{4\omega^2+1} \cdot \sqrt{\omega^2+1} \cdot \omega}$        $\angle G(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 2\omega - \arctan \omega = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\frac{2}{\omega}\omega}{1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2}\omega^2}$

G(s)奈氏曲线如下



想让  $G(s)$  闭环稳定，则  $\frac{2}{3}K < 1$  即  $K < \frac{3}{2}$   
 $\therefore K$  值范围为  $K \in (0, \frac{3}{2})$

(2) 已知  $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(Ts+1)(s+1)}$  易得  $P=0$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{10}{\omega \sqrt{T^2\omega^2+1} \cdot \sqrt{\omega^2+1}} \quad \angle G(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan Tw - \arctan \omega = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{(T+1)\omega}{1 - T\omega^2}$$

奈氏曲线大致如上

$$\text{易得 } \omega = \frac{1}{T} \text{ 时 } \angle G(j\omega) = -\pi, \text{ 此时 } |G(j\omega)| = \frac{10\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{1+1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{T^2}+1}}$$

想让  $G(s)$  闭环稳定，则  $|G(j\omega)| < 1$       解得  $T < \frac{1}{9}$   
 $\therefore T$  的取值范围为  $(0, \frac{1}{9})$

(3) 易得  $P=0$

同(2)可得  $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$  时,  $|G(j\omega)| = \frac{K\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{T+1}\sqrt{\frac{1}{T}+1}}$

欲使  $|G(j\omega)| < 1$ , 可得  $0 < K < \frac{T+1}{T}$ ,  $0 < T < \frac{1}{K-1}$

5-19 已知  $G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-0.8s}}{s+1}$  易得  $P=0$

$$\therefore |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{\omega^2+1}} \quad \angle G(j\omega) = -0.8\omega - \arctan \omega$$

为了系统稳定, 要求  $N_- = 0$

$$\begin{cases} -0.8\omega - \arctan \omega = -\pi \\ |G(j\omega)| < 1 \end{cases}$$

解得  $K < 2.65$   $\omega \approx 2.45$

$$\therefore K \in (0, 2.65)$$

5-20 已知  $G(s) = \frac{5s^3 e^{-Ts}}{(s+1)^4}$  易得  $P=0$

$$\therefore |G(j\omega)| = \frac{5\omega^3}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \quad \angle G(j\omega) = \pi - Tw - 4\arctan \omega$$

为了系统稳定, 要求  $N_- = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \pi - Tw - \arctan \omega = -\pi \\ \frac{5\omega^3}{(1+\omega^2)^2} < 1 \end{cases}$$

解得  $w \approx 1.618$

$\therefore T$  的取值范围为  $(0, 1.37)$

5-21 已知  $G(s) = \frac{as+1}{s^2}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |G(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{a\omega_c^2+1}}{\omega_c^2} = 1 \\ \angle G(j\omega) = -\pi + \arctan a\omega_c = \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \omega = \sqrt[4]{2}$$

$\therefore$  相角裕度为  $45^\circ$  时  $a$  的值为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

