

MATLAB 课程实验作业三

实验目的：零极点与系统稳定性

实验要求：

- 1、要求在 MATLAB 环境下运行验收，独立完成不得与他人共享。
- 2、会解释程序中语句。

一、用 MATLAB 语言描述下列系统，并求出零极点。

$$(1) \frac{dr(t)}{dt} + r(t) = e(t)$$

```
%%%%%%%%(1)%%%%%%%%
%求极零点
A1=[0 1];
B1=[1 1];
sys1=tf(A1,B1);
[z1,p1,k1]=tf2zp(A1,B1);
fprintf("z=");disp(z1);%空
```

z=

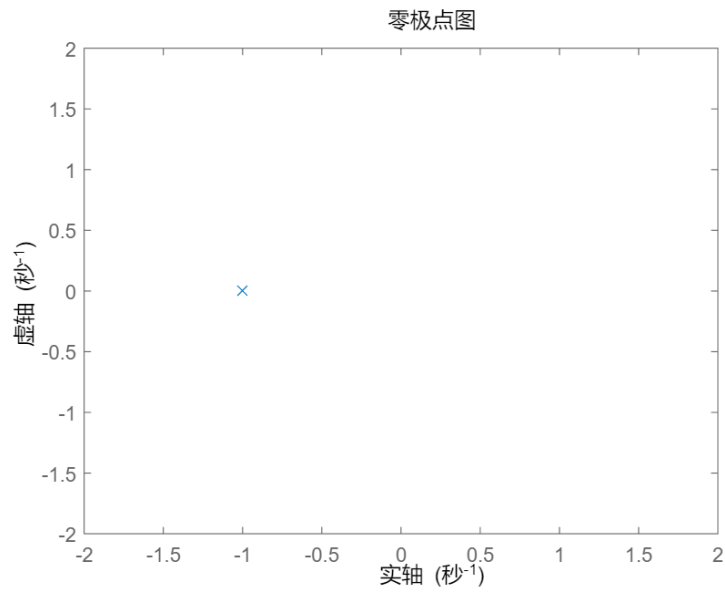
```
fprintf("p=");disp(p1);
```

p= -1

```
fprintf("k=");disp(k1);
```

k= 1

```
%作极零图
figure(1);
pzmap(sys1);
axis([-2,2,-2,2]);
```



$$(2) \quad \frac{d^2 r(t)}{dt^2} - 5 \frac{dr(t)}{dt} = 10e(t)$$

```

%%%%%%%%(2)%%%%%%%%
%求极零点
A2=[0 0 10];
B2=[1 -5 0];
sys2=tf(A2,B2);
[z2,p2,k2]=tf2zp(A2,B2);
disp('z=');disp(z2);%空

```

z=

```
disp('p=');disp(p2);
```

p=

0

5

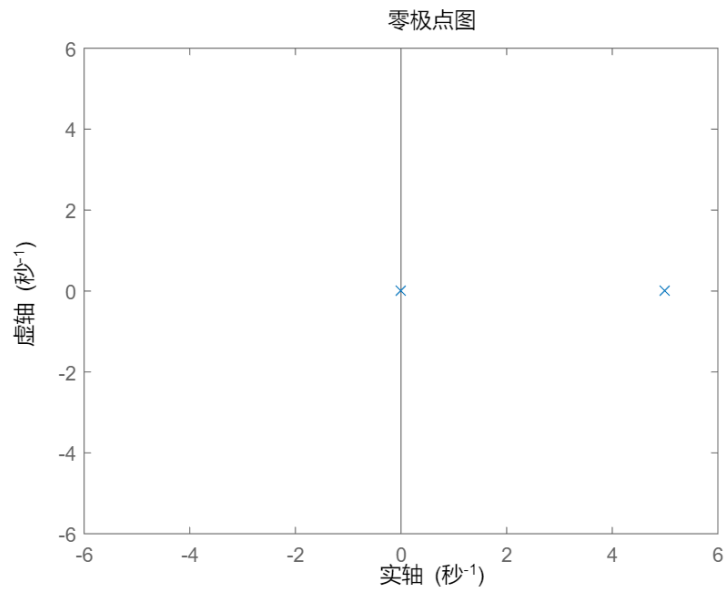
```
fprintf("k=");disp(k2);
```

k= 10

```

%作极零图
figure(2);
pzmap(sys2);
axis([-6,6,-6,6]);

```



二、已知下列传递函数 $H(s)$ 或者 $H(z)$ ，求其零极点，并画出零极点图。

$$(1) \quad H(s) = \frac{3(s-1)(s-2)}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

```
%%%%%(1)%%%%%%%%
%求极零点
A1=3*conv([1 -1],[1 -2]);
B1=conv([1 1],[1 2]);
[z1,p1,k1]=tf2zp(A1,B1)
```

```
z1 = 2×1
```

```
2
```

```
1
```

```
p1 = 2×1
```

```
-2
```

```
-1
```

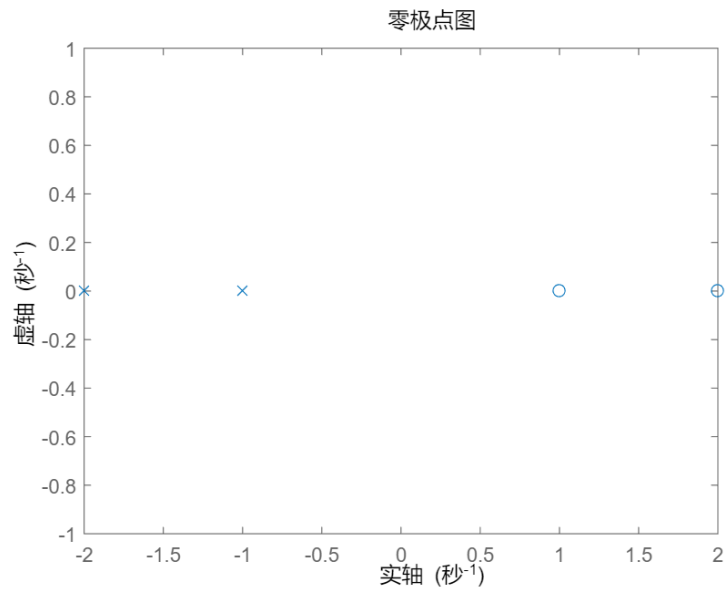
```
k1 = 3
```

```
sys1=tf(A1,B1);
```

```
%作极零图
```

```
figure(3);
```

```
pzmap(sys1);
```



$$(2) \quad H(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

```

%%%%%(2)%%%%%%%%
%求极零点
A2=[1];
B2=[1 0];
[z2,p2,k2]=tf2zp(A2,B2)

```

z2 =

空的 0×1 double 列向量

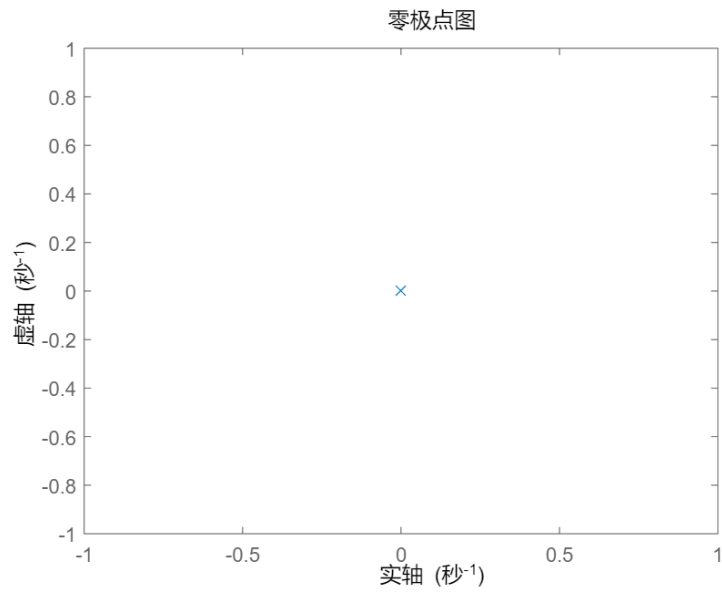
p2 = 0

k2 = 1

```

sys2=tf(A2,B2);
%作极零图
figure(4);
pzmap(sys2);

```



$$(3) \quad H(z) = 0.6 \times \frac{3z^3 + 2z^2 + 2z + 5}{z^3 + 3z^2 + 2z + 1}$$

```
%%%%%(3)%%%%%%%%
```

```
%求极零点
```

```
A3=0.6*[3 2 2 5];
```

```
B3=[1 3 2 1];
```

```
[z3,p3,k3]=tf2zpk(A3,B3)
```

```
z3 = 3×1 complex
```

```
-1.2284 + 0.0000i
```

```
0.2809 + 1.1304i
```

```
0.2809 - 1.1304i
```

```
p3 = 3×1 complex
```

```
-2.3247 + 0.0000i
```

```
-0.3376 + 0.5623i
```

```
-0.3376 - 0.5623i
```

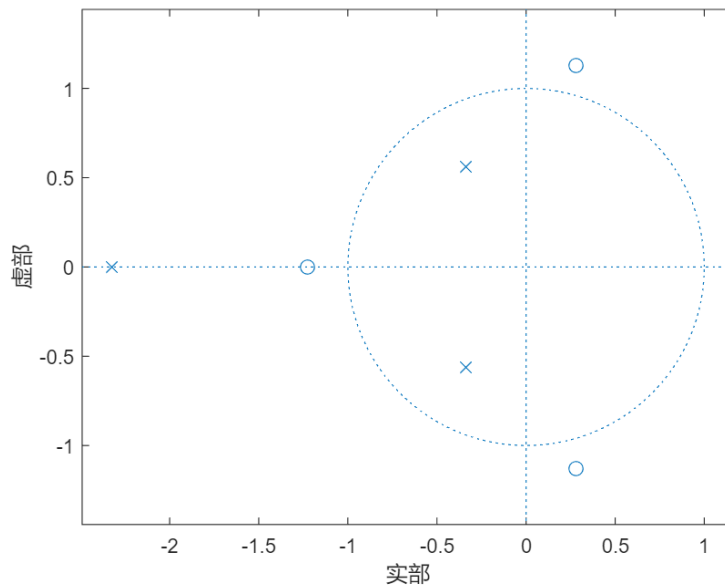
```
k3 = 1.8000
```

```
sys3=tf(A3,B3);
```

```
%作极零图
```

```
figure(5);
```

```
zplane(z3,p3);
```



三、求出下列系统的零极点，判断系统的稳定性。

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{e} \quad \mathbf{y} = [1 \quad 2 \quad 5 \quad 2] \mathbf{x}$$

```
%%%%%%%%(1)%%%%%%%%
```

```
%求极零点
```

```
a1=[5 2 1 0;0 4 6 0;0 -3 -6 -1;1 -2 -1 3];
```

```
b1=[1 2 3 4].';
```

```
c1=[1 2 5 2];
```

```
d1=[0];
```

```
sys1=ss(a1,b1,c1,d1);
```

```
[z1,p1,k1]=ss2zp(a1,b1,c1,d1)
```

```
z1 = 3×1 complex
```

```
4.0280 + 1.2231i
```

```
4.0280 - 1.2231i
```

```
0.2298 + 0.0000i
```

```
p1 = 4×1 complex
```

```
-3.4949 + 0.0000i
```

```
4.4438 + 0.1975i
```

```
4.4438 - 0.1975i
```

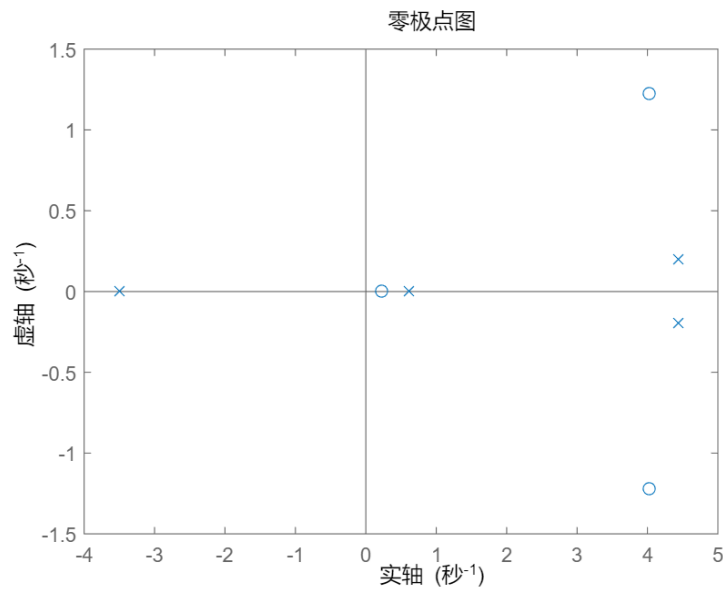
```
0.6074 + 0.0000i
```

```
k1 = 28
```

```
%作极零图
```

```
figure(6);
```

```
pzmap(sys1);
```



系统稳定性的分析：由极零图可知，有三个极点在虚轴右侧，所以该系统不稳定。

$$(2) \quad G_2(s) = \frac{15(s+3)}{(s+1)(s+5)(s+15)}$$

```
%%%%%(2)%%%%%%%%
%求极零点
A2=15*[1 3];
B2=conv([1 15],conv([1 1],[1 5]));
sys2=tf(A2,B2);
[z2,p2,k2]=tf2zp(A2,B2)
```

```
z2 = -3
```

```
p2 = 3x1
```

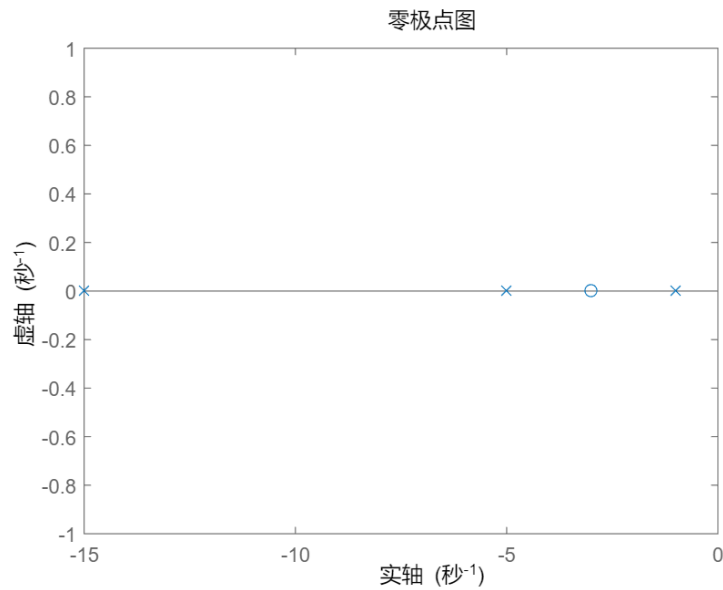
```
-15.0000
```

```
-5.0000
```

```
-1.0000
```

```
k2 = 15
```

```
%作极零图
figure(7);
pzmap(sys2);
```



系统稳定性的分析：由极零图可知，极点都在虚轴左侧，所以系统是稳定的。

$$(3) \quad H(z) = \frac{1 - 1.414z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 + 0.9z^{-1} + 0.81z^{-2}} \times \frac{z + 1}{z - 0.3}$$

```
%%%%%(3)%%%%%%%%
```

```
%求极零点
```

```
A3=conv([1 -1.414 1],[1 1]);
```

```
B3=conv([1 0.9 0.81],[1 -0.3]);
```

```
sys3=tf(A3,B3,-1);
```

```
[z3,p3,k3]=tf2zpk(A3,B3)
```

```
z3 = 3×1 complex
```

```
-1.0000 + 0.0000i
```

```
0.7070 + 0.7072i
```

```
0.7070 - 0.7072i
```

```
p3 = 3×1 complex
```

```
-0.4500 + 0.7794i
```

```
-0.4500 - 0.7794i
```

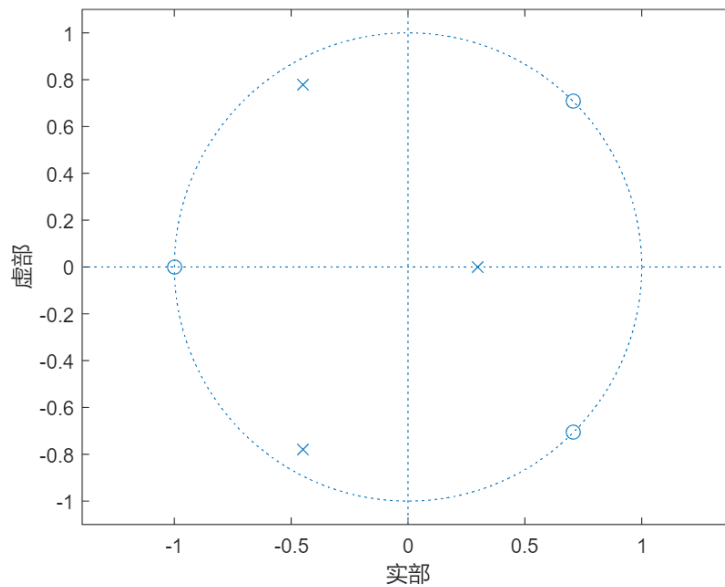
```
0.3000 + 0.0000i
```

```
k3 = 1
```

```
%作极零图
```

```
figure(8);
```

```
zplane(z3,p3);
```

系统稳定性的分析：由极零图可知，极点全分布于单位圆内，所以系统是稳定的。

四、系统特征方程如下，试写一段程序，利用 R-H 准则判别系统稳定。

$$(1) \quad s^3 + 5s^2 + 8s + 10 = 0$$

```

%%%%%%%%(1)%%%%%%%%
q1=[1 5 8 10];
n1=length(q1);
R1=zeros(4,4);
R1(1,1)=q1(1);R1(2,1)=q1(2);R1(1,2)=q1(3);R1(2,2)=q1(4);
for i=3:n1
    for j=1:n1-1
        R1(i,j)=(R1(i-1,1)*R1(i-2,j+1)-R1(i-2,1)*R1(i-1,j+1))/R1(i-1,1);
    end
end
disp(R1);

```

```

1      8      0      0
5     10      0      0
6      0      0      0
10     0      0      0

```

系统稳定性的分析：罗斯-霍维士数列的第一列全为正数，故系统稳定。

$$(2) \quad s^4 + s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 3 = 0$$

```

%%%%%%%%(2)%%%%%%%%
q21=[1 1 2 2 3];
q22=[1 1];
q2=conv(q21,q22);
n2=length(q2);
R2=zeros(6,6);
R2(1,1)=q2(1);R2(2,1)=q2(2);R2(1,2)=q2(3);R2(2,2)=q2(4);R2(2,2)=q2(
4);R2(1,3)=q2(5);R2(2,3)=q2(6);
for i=3:n2
    for j=1:n2-1
        R2(i,j)=(R2(i-1,1)*R2(i-2,j+1)-R2(i-2,1)*R2(i-1,j+1))/R2(i-
1,1);
    end
end
disp(R2);

```

由于矩阵第三行的首个元素出现了 0，会影响接下来的判断，故而采用乘以 (s+1) 策略来判断。

```

q21=[1 1 2 2 3];
q22=[1 1];
q2=conv(q21,q22);
n2=length(q2);
R2=zeros(6,6);
R2(1,1)=q2(1);R2(2,1)=q2(2);R2(1,2)=q2(3);R2(2,2)=q2(4);R2(2,2)=q2(
4);R2(1,3)=q2(5);R2(2,3)=q2(6);
for i=3:n2
    for j=1:n2-1
        R2(i,j)=(R2(i-1,1)*R2(i-2,j+1)-R2(i-2,1)*R2(i-1,j+1))/R2(i-
1,1);
    end
end
disp(R2);

```

1.0000	3.0000	5.0000	0	0	0
2.0000	4.0000	3.0000	0	0	0
1.0000	3.5000	0	0	0	0
-3.0000	3.0000	0	0	0	0
4.5000	0	0	0	0	0
3.0000	0	0	0	0	0

系统稳定性的分析：罗斯-霍维茨数列的第一列有正数也有负数，故系统不稳定。