自动控制原理

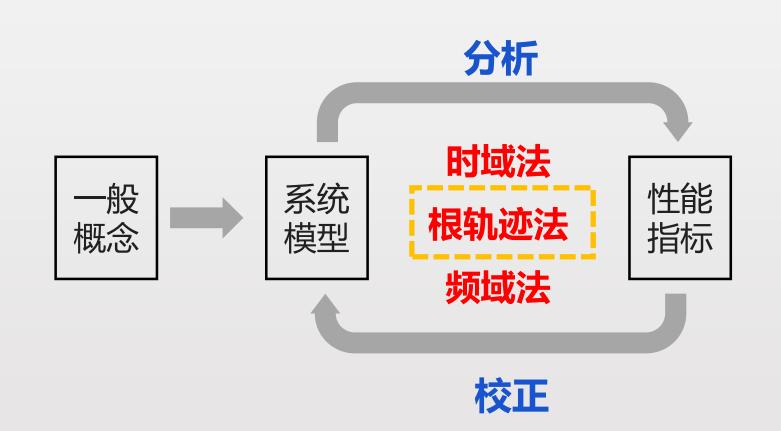
汪晶

QQ:150302300

第四章 线性系统的根轨迹分析

本章知识点:

- ■根轨迹的基本概念
- ■根轨迹的绘制法则
- ■参数根轨迹
- ■利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

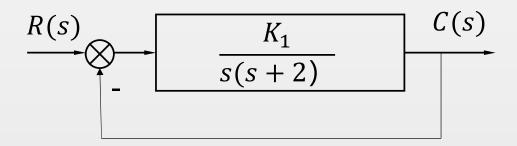


根轨迹: 系统中的某一或某些参量由 $0 \to \infty$ 变化时,特征方程的根(闭环极点)在s平面上相应变化所描绘出来的轨迹。

根轨迹法: 求解系统特征方程式的根的图解方法

- 直观、形象;
- 适合于研究当系统中某一参数变化时,系统性能的变化趋势;
- 近似方法,不十分精确。

第一节 根轨迹的基本概念



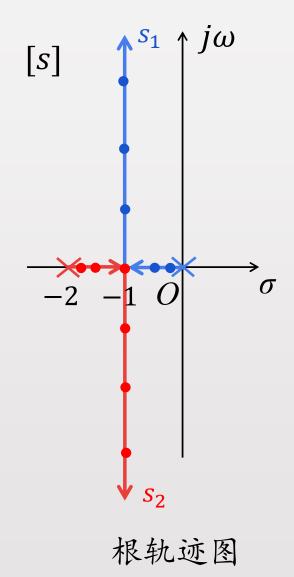
$$G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_1}{s^2 + 2s + K_1}$$

$$D(s) = s^2 + 2s + K_1 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - K_1}$$

K_1	$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - K_1}$
0	$s_1 = 0, s_2 = -2$ (开环极点)
0.36	$s_1 = -0.2, \qquad s_2 = -1.8$
0.64	$s_1 = -0.4, \qquad s_2 = -1.6$
1	$s_1 = s_2 = -1$
2	$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j1$
5	$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j2$
10	$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j3$
:	•
∞	$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j \infty$



K_1	稳定性	稳态误差	暂态性能
(0,1)	稳定	(开数跃作直斜作渐 大发跃用为信下的;号还	过阻尼 t_s 减小 无超调
1			临界阻尼 $t_s = 3$ 无超调
(1,∞)			欠阻尼 $t_s=3$ M_p 增大

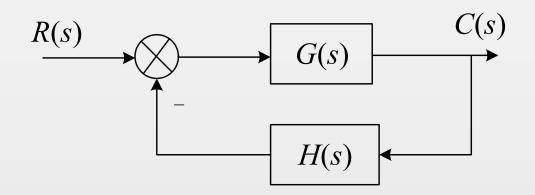


根轨迹

常规根轨迹

第二节 绘制根轨迹的基本条件和基本规则

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



$$D(s) = 1 + G(s)H(s) = 0$$

$$G(s)H(s) = -1$$

根轨迹方程

$$\begin{cases} |G(s)H(s)| = 1\\ \angle G(s)H(s) = \pm (2q+1)\pi & (q=0,1,2,\ldots) \end{cases}$$

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K_1 \prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)} = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{m} |(s-z_j)|}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} |(s-p_i)|} = 1 \\ \sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s-z_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle(s-p_i) = \pm (2q+1)\pi \end{cases}$$
 相位条件

例:判断s;是否为根轨迹上的点

$$G(s) = \frac{K_1}{(s+1)(s+5)}$$

模值条件:
$$K_1 = |s + 1| |s + 5|$$

相角条件:
$$-\angle(s+1)-\angle(s+5)=\pm(2q+1)\pi$$

$$s_1 = -2$$
时 $K_1 = |-2 + 1| |-2 + 5| = 3$

$$-\angle(-2+1) - \angle(-2+5) = -\pi - 0 = -\pi$$

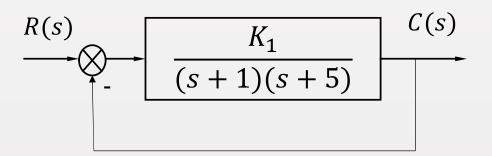
$$s_2 = -8$$
时 $K_1 = |-8 + 1| |-8 + 5| = 21$

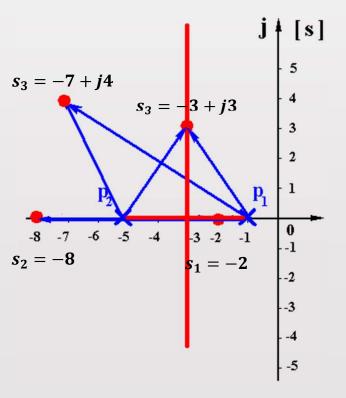
$$-\angle(-8+1) - \angle(-8+5) = -\pi - \pi = 0$$

$$s_3 = -7 + j4$$
时 $K_1 = |-7 + j4 + 1| |-7 + j4 + 5| = 32.25$

$$-\angle(-7+j4+1)-\angle(-7+j4+5)\neq\pm(2q+1)\pi$$

$$s_4 = -3 + j3$$
 if $K_1 = |-3 + j3 + 1| |-3 + j3 + 5| = 13$
 $-\angle(-3 + j3 + 1) - \angle(-3 + j3 + 5) = \pi$





$$K_{1} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} |(s - p_{i})|}{\prod_{j=1}^{m} |(s - z_{j})|}$$
 幅值条件
$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s - z_{j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle(s - p_{i}) = \pm(2q + 1)\pi$$
 相位条件

满足相位条件是s点位于根轨迹上的充分必要条件

用幅值条件确定根轨迹上某点对应的 K_1 值

绘制根轨迹的基本规则

规则一(对称性):

系统根轨迹的各条分支是连续的,而且对称与实轴。

系统特征方程为代数方程, 当系数连续变化时, 代数方程的根也连续变化。

特征方程的根或为实数,或为共轭复数,因此必对称于实轴。

规则二 (起点和终点):

- ■根轨迹的分支数=开环极点数n
- ■根轨迹n条分支起始于开环极点,有m条终止与开环零点,另外有n-m条趋向无穷远处

$$K_{1} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} |(s - p_{i})|}{\prod_{j=1}^{m} |(s - z_{j})|} = \frac{s^{n-m} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left| (1 - \frac{p_{i}}{S}) \right|}{\prod_{j=1}^{m} \left| (1 - \frac{z_{j}}{S}) \right|}$$

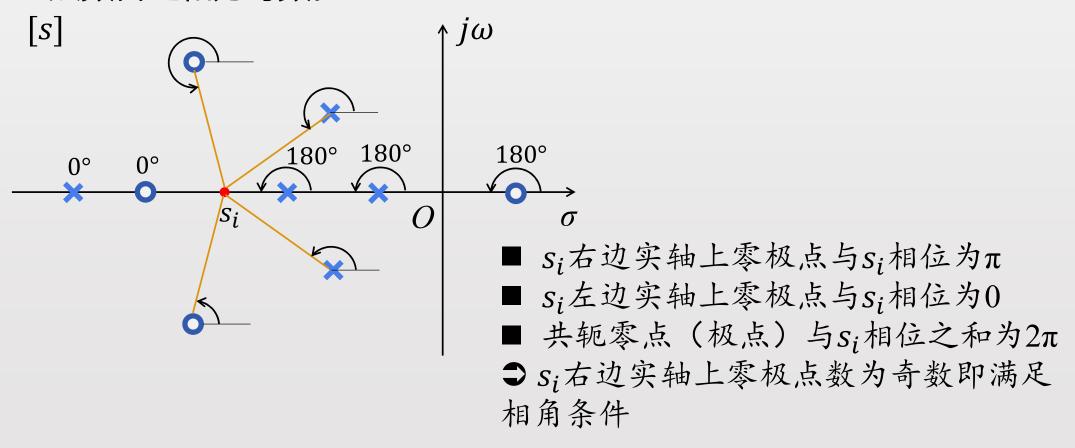
$$K_1 = 0$$
时 $s = p_i (i = 1, 2, \dots n)$

$$K_1 = \infty$$
时 $s = z_j (j = 1, 2, \dots m)$

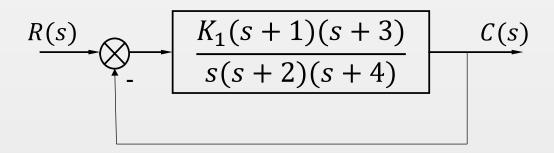
$$s=\infty$$

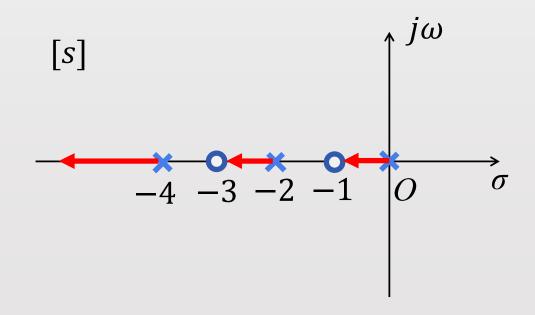
规则三 (实轴上的根轨迹):

在s平面实轴的线段上存在根轨迹的条件是,其右边开环零点和开环极点数目之和为奇数。



例: 设控制系统的框图如图所示。要求绘制系统在实轴上的根轨迹。





规则四 (渐近线的相位):

根轨迹中n-m条趋向无穷远处的分支的渐近线的相位角为

$$\varphi_a = \pm \frac{(2q+1)\pi}{n-m}$$
 $(q=0,1,2,...)$

[*S*] $\uparrow j\omega$ $p_3 \leftarrow \theta_3$ $\sum_{i=1}^{m} \angle(s - z_{i}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle(s - p_{i}) = \pm(2q + 1)\pi$ $m\varphi_a - n\varphi_a = \pm (2q + 1)\pi$ $\varphi_a = \pm \frac{(2q+1)\pi}{n-m}$

作以以为无穷远点

规则五 (渐近线的交点):

伸向无穷远处根轨迹的渐近线与实轴交于一点,其坐标为 $(\sigma_a,j0)$

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

$$K_{1} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} |(s-p_{i})|}{\prod_{j=1}^{m} |(s-z_{j})|} = \frac{s^{n} + (\sum_{i=1}^{n} -p_{i}) s^{n-1} + \cdots}{s^{m} + (\sum_{i=1}^{m} -z_{j}) s^{m-1} + \cdots}$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow k) = s^{n-m} + [\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-p_{i}) - \sum_{j=1}^{m} (-z_{j})] s^{n-m-1} + \cdots$$

$$= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} |(s-\sigma_{a})|}{\prod_{j=1}^{m} |(s-\sigma_{a})|} = (s-\sigma_{a})^{n-m} = s^{n-m} + (n-m)(-\sigma_{a})s^{n-m-1} + \cdots$$

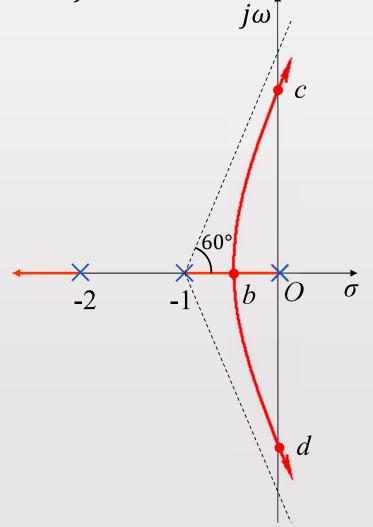
例: 绘制开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$ 的单位反馈系统的根轨迹

解: ①在8平面中确定开环零、极点的位置。

- ②n=3,m=0,应有三个分支,从开环极点出发,都趋向无穷远处。
- ③确定实轴上的根轨迹。
- 4确定渐近线的位置。

$$\varphi_a = \pm \frac{(2q+1)180^{\circ}}{n-m} = \pm \frac{(2q+1)\pi}{3}$$
 $q = 0, \varphi_a = \pm 60^{\circ}$
 $q = 1, \varphi_a = \pm 180^{\circ}$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n-m} = \frac{0-1-2}{3} = -1$$



规则六(分离点):

复平面上根轨迹的分离点必须满足方程

$$D(s) = 1 + \frac{K_1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = 0$$

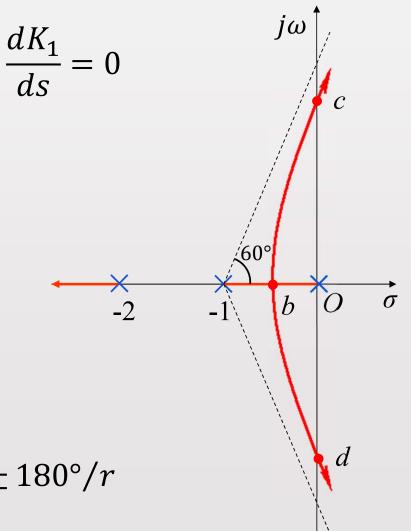
$$K_1 = -s(s+1)(s+2)$$

$$\frac{dK_1}{ds} = -(3s^2 + 6s + 2) = 0$$

$$s_1 = -0.423 \sqrt{3s^2 + 6s + 2}$$

$$s_2 = -1.577$$

在分离点处根轨迹离开实轴的相角应为±180°/r(r为趋向或离开实轴的根轨迹分支数)



规则六方法② (重根法) :
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{s-p_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{1}{s-z_j}$$

证明:
$$D(s) = 1 + G(s)H(s) = 1 + \frac{K_1 \prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)}$$

设分离点为d,为一重根,则必同时满足D(s)=0,D'(s)=0

$$K_1 \prod_{j=1}^{m} (s - z_j) = -\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i) \qquad \frac{d}{ds} [K_1 \prod_{j=1}^{m} (s - z_j)] = \frac{d}{ds} [-\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i)]$$

两式相除得:
$$\frac{\frac{d}{ds} \left[\prod_{j=1}^{m} (s - z_j) \right]}{\prod_{j=1}^{m} (s - z_j)} = \frac{\frac{d}{ds} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i) \right]}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{ds} [\prod_{j=1}^{m} (s - z_j)]}{\prod_{j=1}^{m} (s - z_j)} = \frac{\frac{d}{ds} [\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i)]}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i)}$$

$$\frac{d[\ln \prod_{j=1}^{m} (s - z_j)]}{ds} = \frac{d[\ln \prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - p_i)]}{ds}$$

$$\frac{d[\sum_{j=1}^{m} \ln(s - z_j)]}{ds} = \frac{d[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(s - p_i)]}{ds}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{d\ln(s - z_j)}{ds} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{d\ln(s - p_i)}{ds}$$

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

规则七(与虚轴的交点):

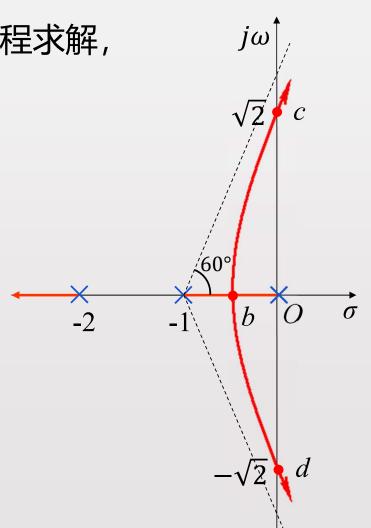
根轨迹与虚轴的交点可用 $s = j\omega$ 代入特征方程求解,或者利用劳斯判据确定。

$$D(s) = 1 + \frac{K_1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = 0$$

$$j\omega(j\omega+1)(j\omega+2)+K_1=0$$

$$-j\omega^3 - 3\omega^2 + j2\omega + K_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 - 3\omega^2 = 0 \\ 2\omega - \omega^3 = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \omega = 0, \pm \sqrt{2}, \quad K_1 = 6$$



规则八(出射角和入射角):

- ■根轨迹离开开环极点处的切线与正实轴的夹角称为出射角;
- ■根轨迹进入开环零点处的切线与正实轴的夹角称为入射角。
- ■出射角和入射角可直接利用相角条件求出。

例: 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K_1(s+1.5)(s+2\pm j)}{s(s+2.5)(s+0.5\pm j1.5)}$ 给制根轨迹

绘制根轨迹。 $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle(s - z_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle(s - p_i) = \pm(2q + 1)\pi$ 108.5° $\frac{1}{1}\sigma$ 56.6° + 19° + 59° – $[\theta_1 + 108.5^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} + 37^{\circ}] = -180^{\circ}$

$$[\varphi_{1} + 117^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}] - [199^{\circ} + 153^{\circ} + 121^{\circ} + 63.5] = -180^{\circ} \qquad \varphi_{1} = 149.5^{\circ}$$

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$$[\varphi_{1} + 117^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}] - [199^{\circ} + 153^{\circ} + 121^{\circ} + 121^{\circ}$$

序号	内容	规则
1	对称性	连续并对称于实轴
2	起点和终点	n条分支起始于开环极点,其中 m 条终止与开环零点,另外有 $n-m$ 条趋向无穷远处
3	实轴上线段	其右边开环零点和开环极点数目之和为奇数
4	渐近线相位	$n - m$ 条, $\varphi_a = \pm \frac{(2q+1)\pi}{n-m}$, $(q = 0,1,2\cdots)$
5	渐近线交点	$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n - m}$
6	分离点	$\frac{dK_1}{ds} = 0$
7	与虚轴的交点	$s = j\omega$ 代入特征方程求解
8	出射角和入射角	直接利用相位条件求出

规则九(根之和):

 $n-m \ge 2$ 时,闭环根之和等于开环极点之和。 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i$

证明:
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K_1(s-z_1)\cdots(s-z_m)}{(s-p_1)\cdots(s-p_n)} = \frac{K_1(s^m+b_{m-1}s^{m-1}+\cdots+b_0)}{s^n+a_{n-1}s^{n-1}+\cdots+a_0}$$

由代数定理:
$$-a_{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = -a_{n-1} = C$$

$$D(s) = s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + a_{n-2}s^{n-2} + a_{n-3}s^{n-3} + \cdots + a_0 + K_1s^{n-2} + K_1b_{n-3}s^{n-3} + \cdots + K_1b_0$$

$$= s^{n} + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + (a_{n-2} + K_1)s^{n-2} + (a_{n-3} + K_1b_{n-3})s^{n-3} + \dots + (a_0 + K_1b_0)$$

$$D(s) = (s - \lambda_1)(s - \lambda_2) \cdots (s - \lambda_n) = 0$$

例:已知系统结构图,绘制根轨迹。

例: 日知系统结构图, 绘制根轨迹。
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s} \frac{\frac{1}{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{2}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{K}{s(s^2 + 2s + 2)}$$

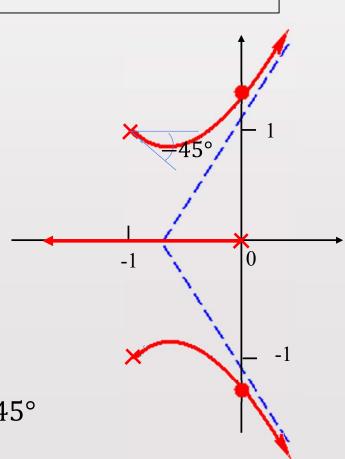
① 实轴上的根轨迹($-\infty$,0]

② 渐近线:
$$\sigma_a = \frac{0-1-1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^{\circ}, \ 180^{\circ}$$

③与虚轴交点: $D(s) = (j\omega)^3 + 2(j\omega)^2 + 2(j\omega) + K = 0$ $Im[D] = -\omega^3 + 2\omega = 0 \qquad \omega = \pm \sqrt{2}$

④出射角:
$$0 - [\theta_1 + 90^\circ + 135^\circ] = -180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1 = -45^\circ$$



例: 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+20)(s^2+4s+20)}$, 绘制根轨迹

解:
$$G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+20)(s+2\pm j4)}$$
 $K = \frac{K_1}{400}$

① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-20,0]

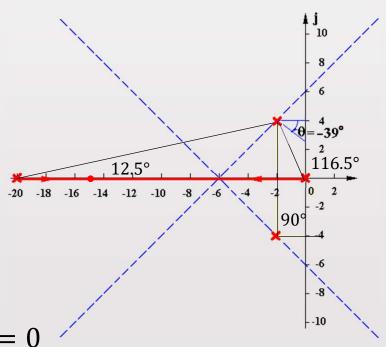
② 渐近线:
$$\sigma_a = \frac{0-20-2-2}{4} = -6$$

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

③ 出射角: $-[\theta_1 + 90^\circ + 116.5^\circ + 12.5^\circ] = -180^\circ$ $\Rightarrow \theta_1 = -39^\circ$

④ 分离点:
$$D(s) = s^4 + 24s^3 + 100s^2 + 400s + K_1 = 0$$

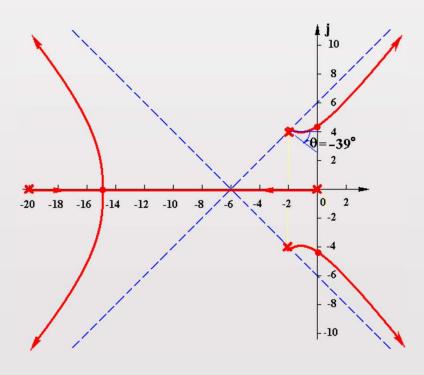
$$\frac{dK_1}{ds} = \frac{-d(s^4 + 24s^3 + 100s^2 + 400s)}{ds} \qquad s^3 + 18s^2 + 50s + 100 = 0 \quad s = -15.1$$



④ 虚轴交点:
$$D(s) = s^4 + 24s^3 + 100s^2 + 400s + K_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} Im[D(j\omega)] = -24\omega^{3} + 400\omega = 0 \\ Re[D(j\omega)] = \omega^{4} - 100\omega^{2} + K_{1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{400/24} = 4.1 \qquad K_1 = 1389$$



例: 系统结构图如图所示

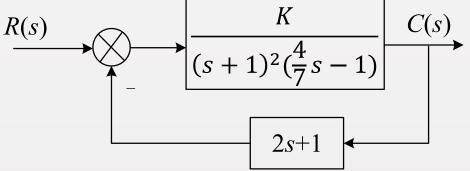
- (1) 绘制当 $K_1 = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时系统的根轨迹;
- (2) 分析系统稳定性随 K 变化的规律。

解:
$$G(s) = \frac{K(2s+1)}{(s+1)^2(\frac{4}{7}s-1)} = \frac{3.5K(s+1/2)}{(s+1)^2(s-\frac{7}{4})}$$
 $K_1 = 3.5K$

① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-0.5, 1.75]

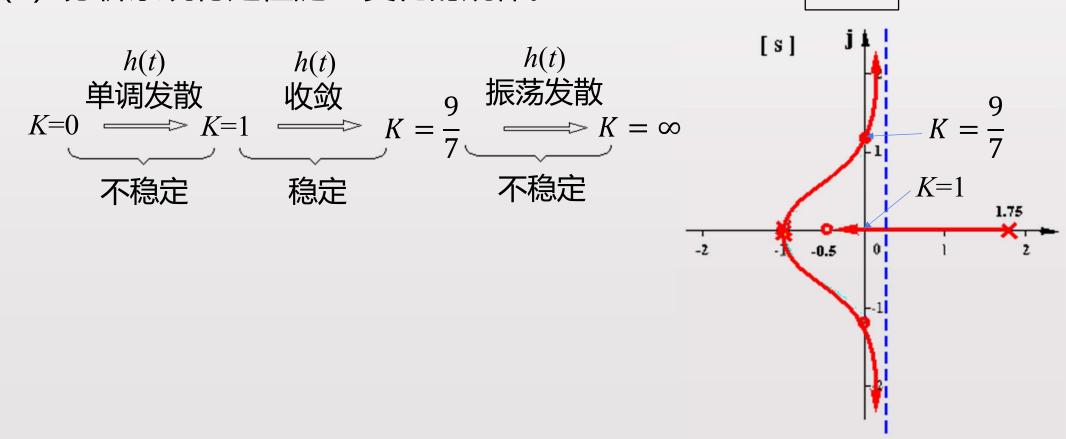
② 渐近线:
$$\sigma_a = \frac{-2 + 7/4 + 1/2}{3 - 1} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \varphi_a = \frac{(2k + 1)\pi}{3 - 1} = \pm 90^\circ$$

- ③ 出射角: $180^{\circ} [2\theta + 180^{\circ}] = -180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \theta = 90^{\circ}$
- ④ 与虚轴交点: $D(s) = 4s^3 + s^2 + (14K 10)s + 7(K 1) = 0$ $Re[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^2 + 7(K - 1) = 0$ $\omega = 0$ K = 1 $Im[D(j\omega)] = -4\omega^3 + (14\omega - 10)\omega = 0$ $\omega = \sqrt{2}$ K = 9/7



例: 系统结构图如图所示

- (1) 绘制当 $K_1 = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时系统的根轨迹;
- (2) 分析系统稳定性随 K 变化的规律。



R(s)

C(s)

2s+1

例:某单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K_1(s+2)}{s(s+1)}$,证明复平面的根轨迹为圆弧。

解:
$$G(s) = \frac{K_1(s+2)}{s(s+1)}$$
 $\begin{cases} K = 2K_1 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} D(s) = s(s+1) + K_1(s+2) = s^2 + (1+K_1)s + 2K_1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} s_1 = \frac{-(1+K_1) \pm \sqrt{(1+K_1)^2 - 8K_1}}{2} \\ = \frac{-(1+K_1) \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{8K_1 - (1+K_1)^2}}}{2} = \sigma \pm j\omega \end{cases}$ $\sigma = \frac{-(1+K_1)}{2} \Rightarrow K_1 = -2\sigma - 1$ $\omega^2 = \frac{8K_1 - (1+K_1)^2}{4} = \frac{-8(2\sigma + 1) - 4\sigma^2}{4} = -\sigma^2 - 4\sigma - 2$ $\sigma^2 + 4\sigma + 4 + \omega^2 = 2$ $(\sigma + 2)^2 + \omega^2 = \sqrt{2}^2$ $\{K_{d_1} = 0.1716 \}$ $\{K_{d_2} = 5.828 \}$ $\{K_{d_2} = -3.4142 \}$

性能分析:

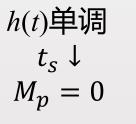


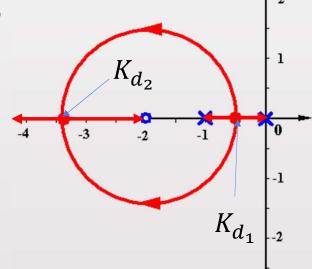
$$h(t)$$
单调 $t_s \downarrow$ $M_p = 0$

h(t)振荡

$$t_{s}\downarrow M_{p} \curvearrowright$$

 $t_{\scriptscriptstyle S}\downarrow$





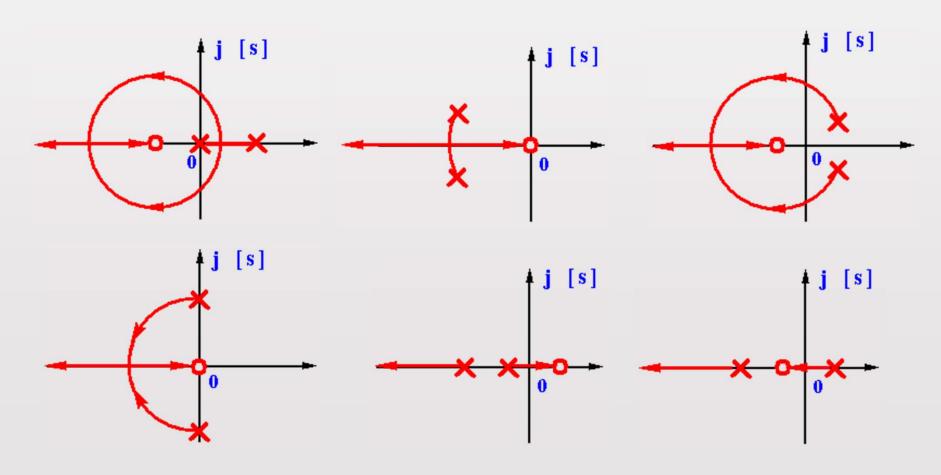
[s]

稳定性:

绝对稳定

稳态性能:
$$r(t) = t$$
时, $e_{sr} = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{2K_1}$, $K_1 \uparrow \Rightarrow e_{sr} \downarrow$

定理: 若系统有2个开环极点, 1个开环零点, 且在复平面存在根轨迹, 则复平面的根轨迹一定是以该零点为圆心的圆弧。



第三节 广义根轨迹

参数根轨迹:除根轨迹增益 K_1 以外的其他参量(如开环零点、开环极点、时间常数、反馈比例系数等)从零变化到无穷大时绘制的根轨迹。

例: 系统开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K_1(s+\alpha)}{s(s^2+2s+2)}$, 绘制以 α 为参变量的参数根轨迹,并讨论 α 值对系统稳定性的影响

$$D(s) = 1 + \frac{K_1(s + \alpha)}{s(s^2 + 2s + 2)} = 0$$

$$s^3 + 2s^2 + (2 + K_1)s + K_1\alpha = 0$$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{K_1 \alpha}{s^3 + 2s^2 + (2 + K_1)s}$$

等效开环传递函数

$$\xrightarrow{K_1=1} \frac{\alpha}{s(s^2+2s+3)}$$

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

$$\varphi_a = \pm \frac{(2q + 1)\pi}{3}$$

$$= \pm 60^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}, \quad q = 0,1$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{0 - 1 - 1}{3} = -0.667$$

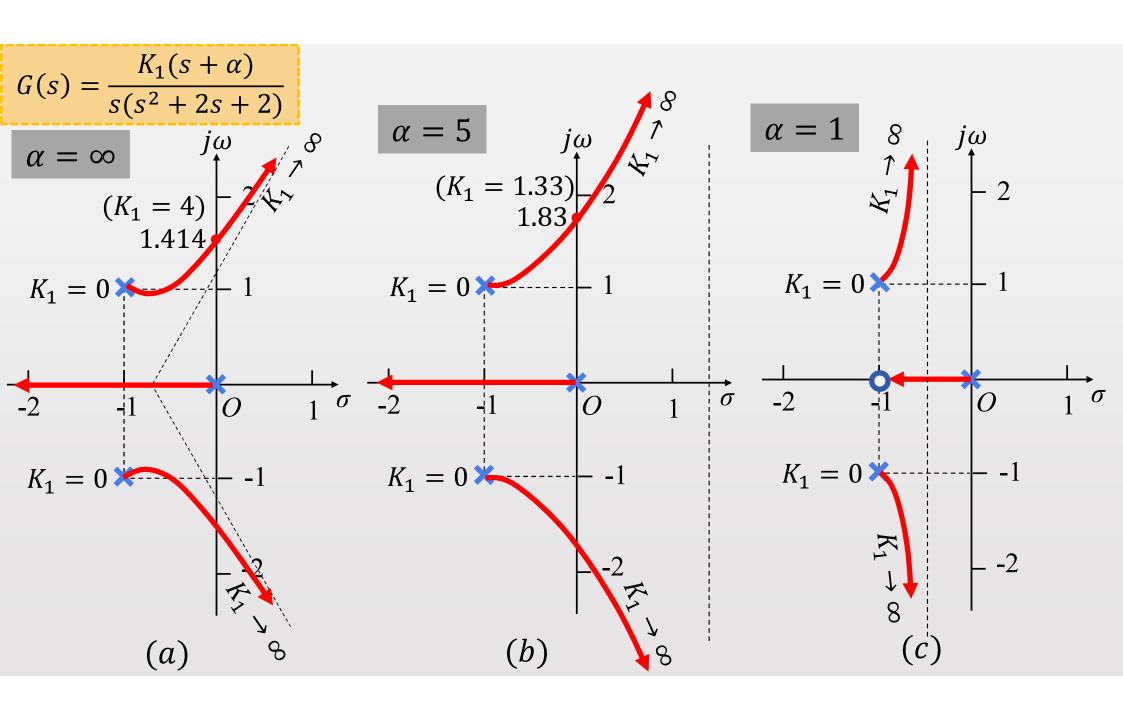
$$(j\omega)^3 + 2(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + \alpha = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha - 2\omega^2 = 0 \\ 3\omega - \omega^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = 0, \pm 1.73, \quad \alpha = 6$$

$$0 - (\varphi + 180^{\circ} - \arctan 1.414 + 90^{\circ}) = -180^{\circ}$$

$$\varphi = -35^{\circ}$$



讨论: 附加开环零点对系统性能的影响

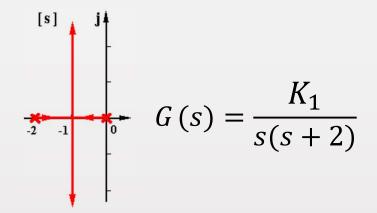
渐近线相位: $\varphi_a = \pm (2q+1)180^{\circ}/(n-m)$

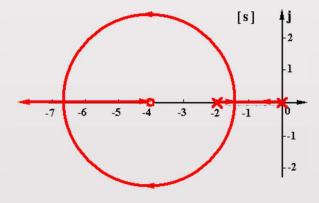
随着m增大而增加,根轨迹向左方向弯曲

渐近线交点: $\sigma_a = (\sum p_i - \sum z_i)/(n-m)$

随着Zi增大(Zi点在实轴上向右移)而左移

提高了系统的相对稳定性

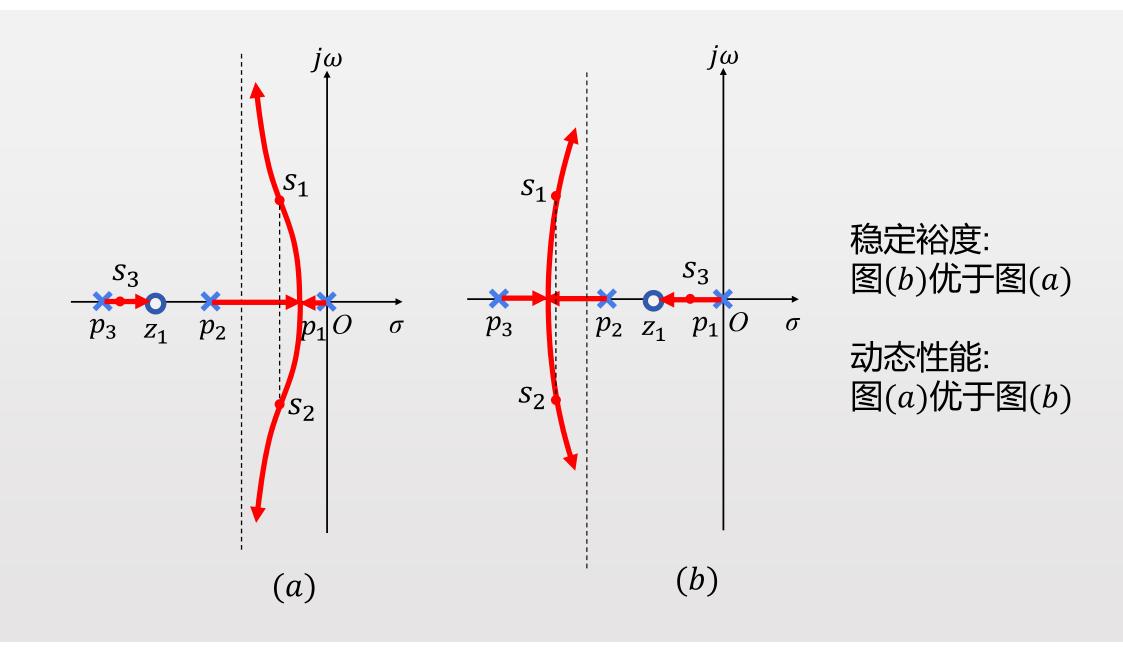




$$G_{PD}(s) = \frac{K_1(0.25s + 1)}{s(s + 2)}$$

提高系统动态性能

PD控制



讨论: 附加开环极点对系统性能的影响?

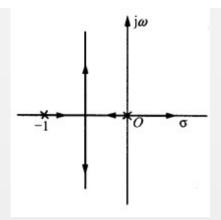
渐近线相位: $\varphi_a = \pm (2q+1)180^{\circ}/(n-m)$

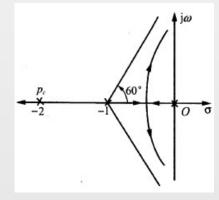
随着n增大而减小,根轨迹向右方向弯曲

渐近线交点:
$$\sigma_a = (\sum p_i - \sum z_i)/(n-m)$$

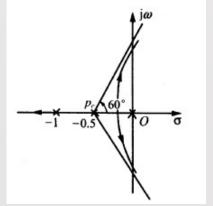
随着p_i增大(p_i点在实轴上向右移)而右移 向右弯曲趋势随着所增加的极点移近原点而加剧

降低了系统的相对稳定性





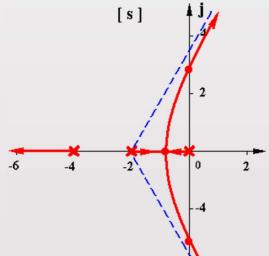
$$p_c = -2$$



$$p_c = -1$$



$$G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)}$$

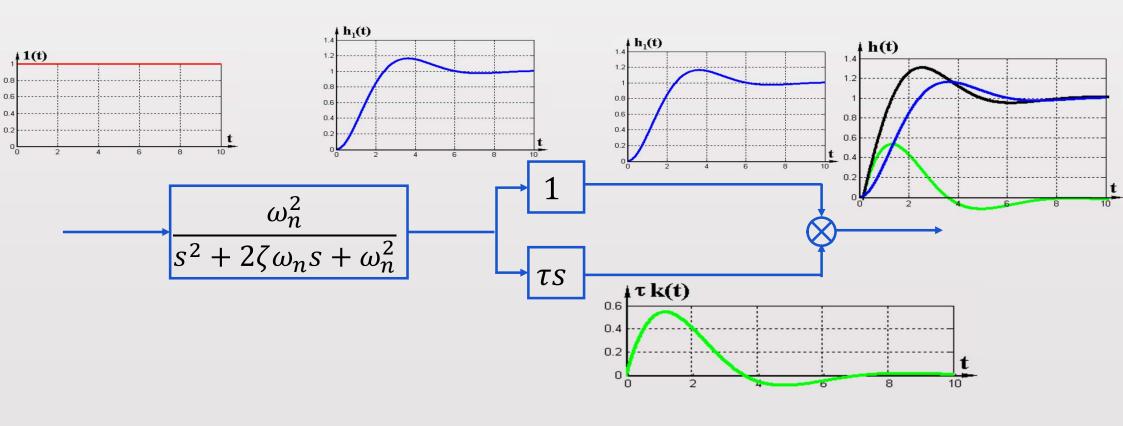


$$G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

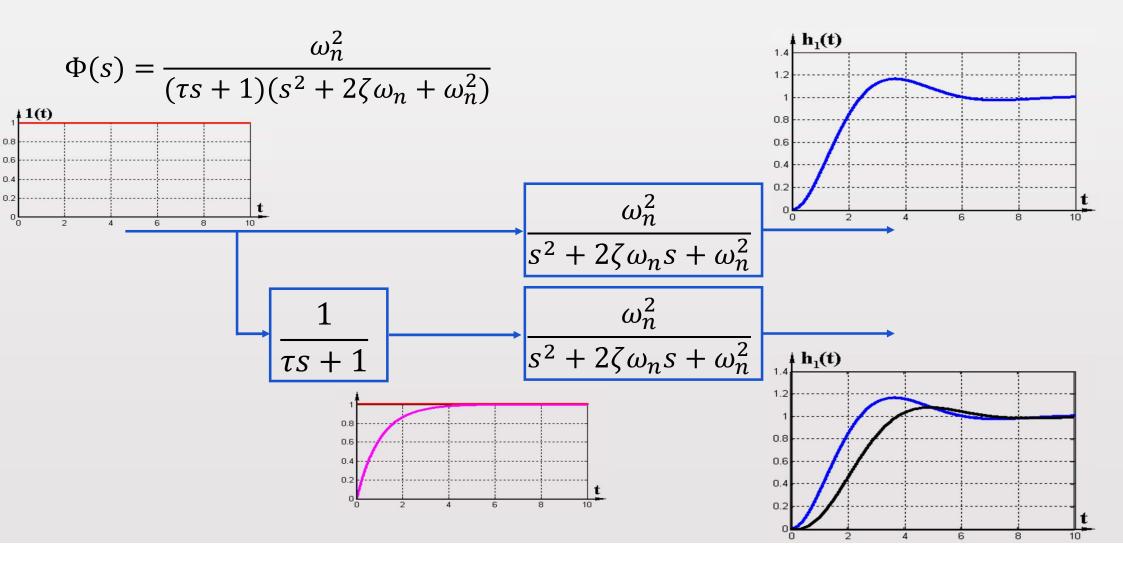
降低系统动态性能

讨论: 附加闭环零点对系统动态性能的影响?

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n + \omega_n^2}$$



讨论: 附加闭环极点对系统动态性能的影响?



多回路系统根轨迹:

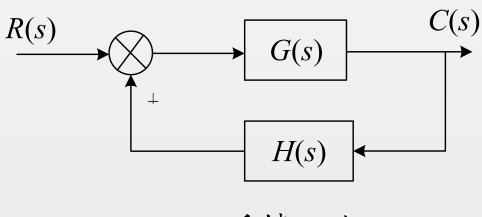
根轨迹不仅适用于单回路系统,而且适用于多回路系统。方法是:从内环开始,分层绘制,逐步扩展到整个系统。

零度根轨迹

特征方程: 1 - G(s)H(s) = 0

$$G(s)H(s) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} |G(s)H(s)| = 1\\ \angle G(s)H(s) = \pm 2q\pi \end{cases}$$

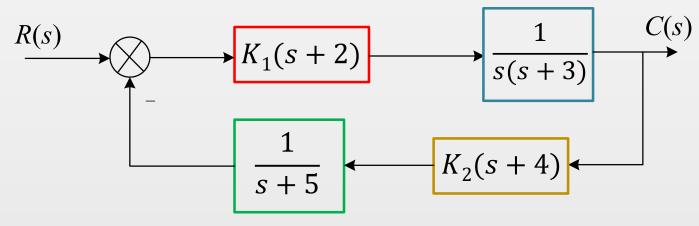


正反馈回路

$$(q=0,1,2,...)$$

序号	内容	规则
1	对称性	连续并对称于实轴
2	起点和终点	n条分支起始于开环极点,其中 m 条终止与开环零点,另外有 $n-m$ 条趋向无穷远处
3	实轴上线段	其右边开环零点和开环极点数目之和为偶数
4	渐近线相位	$n-m$ 条, $\varphi_a = \pm \frac{2q\pi}{n-m}, (q=0,1,2\cdots)$
5	渐近线交点	$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n - m}$
6	分离点	$\frac{dK_1}{ds} = 0$
7	与虚轴的交点	$s = j\omega$ 代入特征方程求解
8	出射角和入射角	直接利用相位条件求出

第五节 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能



$$G(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2 (s+2)(s+4)}{s(s+3)(s+5)}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_1 (s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+3)(s+5) + K_1 K_2 (s+2)(s+4)}$$

闭环极点与开环零点、开环极点及 K_1K_2 均有关闭环零点=前向通道零点+反馈通道极点

利用根轨迹法分析系统动态性能的基本步骤

- ① 绘制系统根轨迹;
- ② 依题意确定闭环极点位置;
- ③ 确定闭环零点;
- ④ 保留主导极点,估算系统性能。

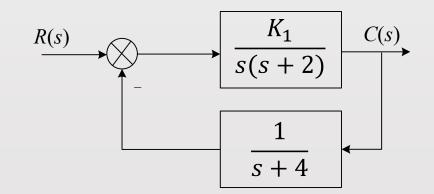
例:已知系统结构图, $K_1=0\to\infty$,绘制系统根轨迹并确定:

- (1) 使系统稳定且为欠阻尼状态时开环增益 K 的取值范围;
- (2) 复极点对应 $\zeta = 0.5$ 时的 K 值及闭环极点位置;
- (3) 当 $s_3 = -5$ 时,求 $s_{1,2}$ 的值以及相应开环增益K
- (4) 当 $K_1 = 4$ 时,求 $s_{1,2,3}$ 并估算系统动态指标(M_p, t_s)。

解:

$$G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K_1/8 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$



- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: (-∞,-4], [-2,0]
- ② 渐近线: $\sigma_a = (-2-4)/3 = -2$ $\varphi_a = \pm 60^\circ$, 180°
- ③ 分离点: $D(s) = s(s+2)(s+4) + K_1 = s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K_1 = 0$

$$\frac{dK_1}{ds} = -(3s^2 + 12s + 8) = 0 \implies s = -0.845$$

$$K_1 = |s||s + 2||s + 4| \stackrel{s = -0.845}{=} 3.08$$

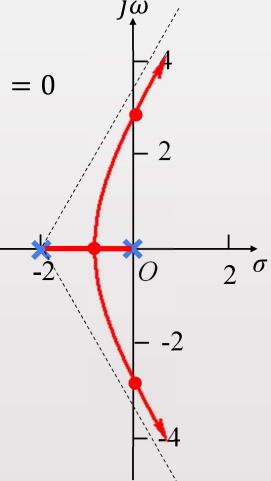
④ 虚轴交点: $Im[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 8\omega = 0$ $Re[D(j\omega)] = -6\omega^2 + K_1 = 0$

$$\omega = \pm \sqrt{8} = \pm 2.828$$
 $K_1 = 48$

(1) 使系统稳定且为欠阻尼状态时开环增益 K 的取值范围

$$3.08 < K_1 < 48$$

 $K = K_1/8$ $0.385 < K < 6$



(2)复极点对应 $\zeta = 0.5$ 时的 K 值及闭环极点位置

$$s_{1} = -\frac{1}{2}\omega_{n} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\omega_{n} \qquad s_{2} = -\frac{1}{2}\omega_{n} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\omega_{n}$$

$$D(s) = (s - s_{1})(s - s_{2})(s - s_{3}) = s^{3} + 6s^{2} + 8s + K_{1}$$

$$= (s^{2} + \omega_{n}s + \omega_{n}^{2})(s - s_{3})$$

$$= s^{3} + (\omega_{n} - s_{3})s^{2} + \omega_{n}(\omega_{n} - s_{3})s - \omega_{n}^{2}s_{3}$$

$$= s^{3} + (\omega_{n} - s_{3})s^{2} + \omega_{n}(\omega_{n} - s_{3})s - \omega_{n}^{2}s_{3}$$

$$\omega_{n} = 1.333$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{n} - s_{3} = 6 \\ \omega_{n}(\omega_{n} - s_{3}) = 8 \\ -\omega_{n}^{2}s_{3} = K_{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{n} = 1.333 \\ s_{3} = -4.667 \end{cases}$$

$$K = K_{1}/8 = 1.0375$$

$$\begin{cases} s_{1} = -0.667 + j1.1547 \\ s_{2} = -0.667 - j1.1547 \\ s_{3} = -4.667 \end{cases}$$

(3) 当 $s_3 = -5$ 时,求 $s_{1,2}$ 的值以及相应开环增益K

$$D(s) = s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K_1 = (s+5)(s^2 + s + 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = -0.5 + j1.6583 \\ s_2 = -0.5 - j1.6583 \end{cases}$$

$$K_1 = 15$$

$$K = K_1/8 = 15/8 = 1.875$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
s^{2} + s + 3 \\
s + 5 \sqrt{s^{3} + 6s^{2} + 8s + K_{1}} \\
s^{3} + 5s^{2} \\
\hline
s^{2} + 8s \\
s^{2} + 8s \\
s^{2} + 5s \\
\hline
3s + K_{1} \\
3s + 15 \\
\hline
0$$

(4)当 $K_1 = 4$ 时,求 $s_{1,2,3}$ 并估算系统动态指标(M_p, t_s)。

三阶系统必有一个实根, 设为 s_3

$$K_1 = |s_3||s_3 + 2||s_3 + 4| = 4$$
 $s_3 = -4.383$

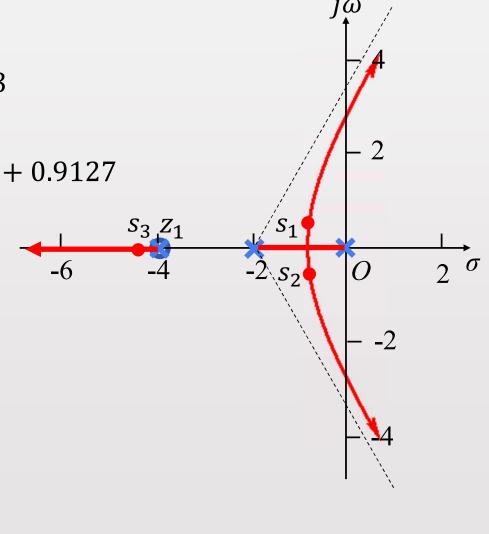
$$\frac{D(s)}{s+4.383} = \frac{s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K_1}{s+4.383} = s^2 + 1.617s + 0.9127$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = -0.808 + j0.509 \\ s_2 = -0.808 - j0.509 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_1(s+4)}{s(s+2)(s+4) + K_1}$$

$$\stackrel{K_1=4}{=} \frac{4(s+4)}{(s+4.383)[s+0.808 \pm j0.509]}$$

$$= \frac{4(s+4)}{(s+4.383)[s^2+1.617s+0.9127]}$$



 s_3 到虚轴的距离大于5倍的 $s_{1,2}$ 到虚轴距离,并且 s_3 与零点 z_1 构成偶极子,

视 $S_{1,2}$ 为主导极点

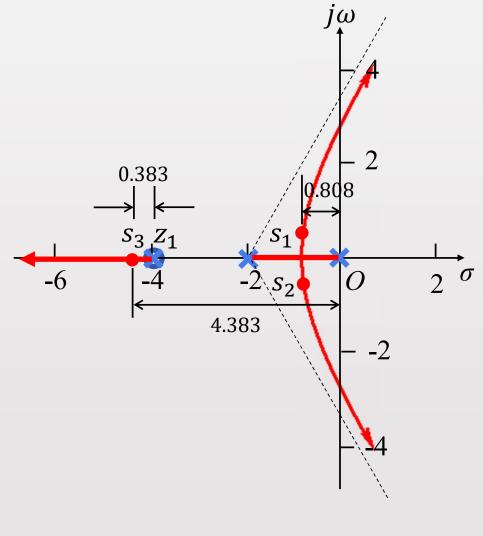
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{4(s+4)}{(s+4.383)[s^2+1.617s+0.9127]}$$

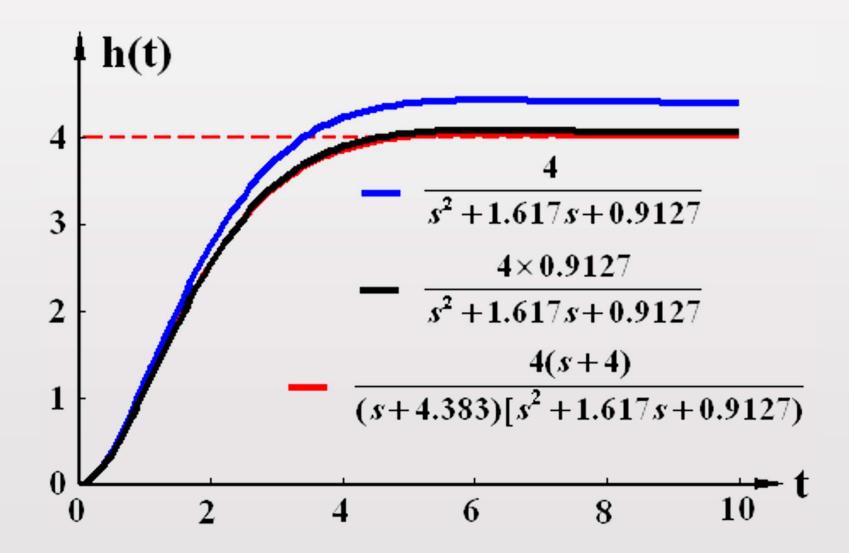
$$= \frac{4\times 4 \div 4.383}{s^2+1.617s+0.9126}$$

$$= \frac{3.65}{s^2+1.617s+0.9126}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{0.9126} = 0.955\\ \zeta = 1.617/(2\times 0.955) = 0.8463 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_p = e^{-\zeta\pi/\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = 0.689\%\\ t_s = 3/\zeta\omega_n = 3/0.808 = 3.713 \end{cases}$$





例: PID控制系统结构图如图所示。

设
$$\begin{cases} K_P = 1 \\ K_I = 1.5 \\ K_D = 0.25 \end{cases}$$
 , 采用 $\begin{cases} P \\ PD \\ PI \\ PID \end{cases}$ 控制,

 $K_1 = 0 \rightarrow \infty$,分别绘根轨迹。

解. (1) P:
$$G_P(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K_1/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

解. (1) P:
$$G_P(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K_1/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$
 (2) PD: $G_{PD}(s) = \frac{K_1(0.25s+1)}{s(s+2)}$
$$\begin{cases} K = K_1/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

[s] j		[s] j -2 -1
-2 -1 0	-7 -6 -5 -4	-1

s(s+2)

 $K_{\rm P}$

 $K_{\rm I}/s$

 $K_{D}s$

	稳态误差	动态性能指标
P	K与 v 不变,	欠阻尼时t _s 固定值
PD	稳态精度不变	可同时改善 M_p 与 t_s (根轨迹左半圆), 动态性能指标改善

(3) PI:
$$G_{PI}(s) = \frac{K_1(1+1.5/s)}{s(s+2)} = \frac{K_1(s+1.5)}{s^2(s+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = 3K_1/4 \\ v = 2 \end{cases}$$

* ~0				
-2 -1	0	-2	-1	0
	#		ļ	-

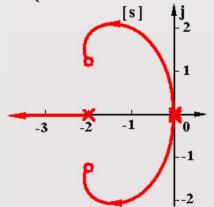
	稳态误差	动态性能指标
P	K, v增大, 稳态精度提高	欠阻尼时 t_s 固定值
PI		M_p 与 t_s 增大,动态性能指标变差

(4) PID:
$$G_{PID}(s) = \frac{K_1(1 + 0.25s + 1.5/s)}{s(s+2)} = \frac{0.25K_1(s+2 \pm j\sqrt{2})}{s^2(s+2)}$$

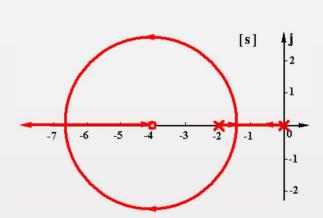
$$\begin{cases} K = 3K_1/4 \\ v = 2 \end{cases}$$

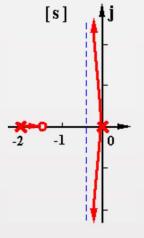
	稳态误差	动态性能指标
PI	K与 v 不变,	可使 M_p 与 t_s 减小,
PID	稳态精度不变	动态性能指标改善

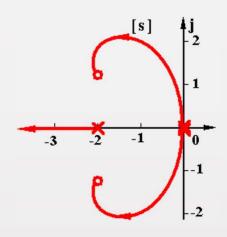
$$\begin{cases} K = 3K_1/4 \\ v = 2 \end{cases}$$











P控制

$$G_P(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)}$$

$$G_{PD}(s) = \frac{K_1(0.25s+1)}{s(s+2)}$$
 G

$$G_{PI}(s) = \frac{K_1(s+1.5)}{s^2(s+2)}$$

$$G_P(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)} \qquad G_{PD}(s) = \frac{K_1(0.25s+1)}{s(s+2)} \quad G_{PI}(s) = \frac{K_1(s+1.5)}{s^2(s+2)} \quad G_{PID}(s) = \frac{0.25K_1[s+2\pm j\sqrt{2}]}{s^2(s+2)}$$