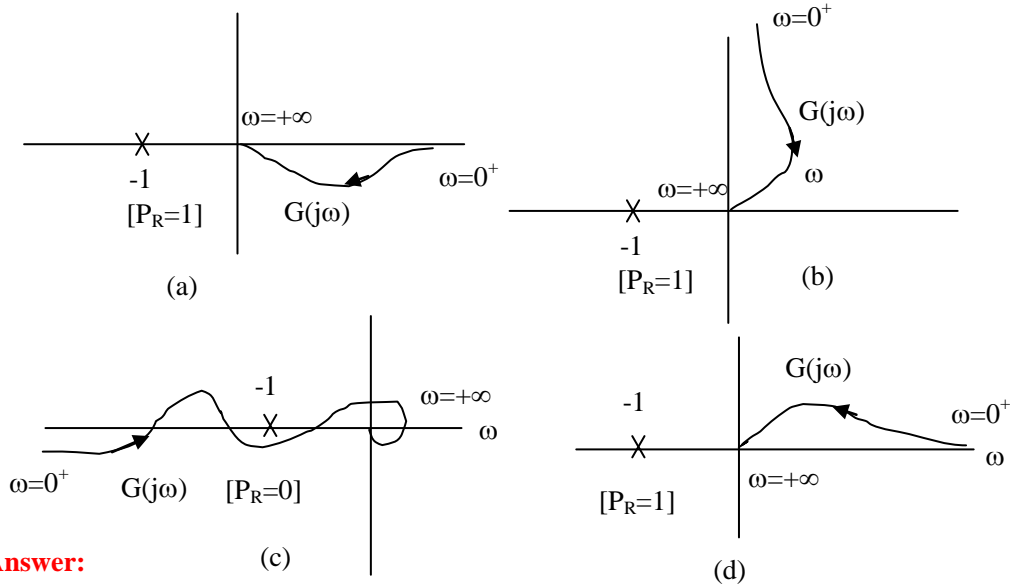


习题六

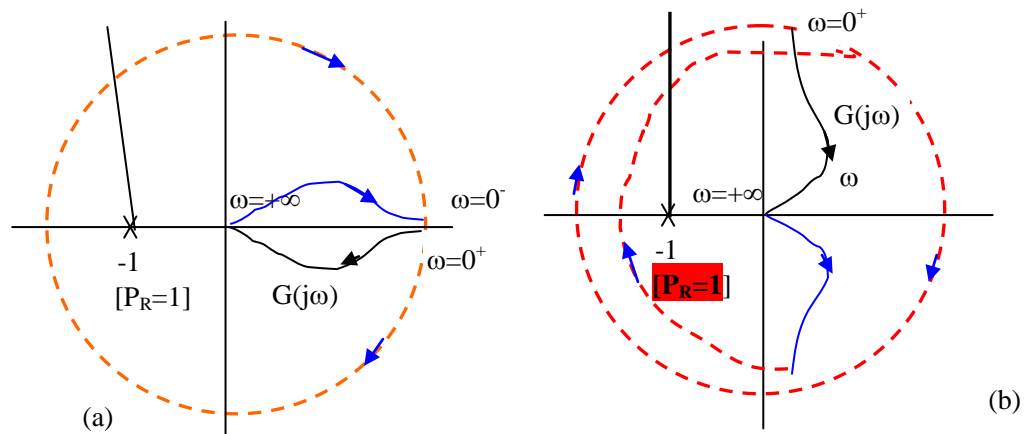
6-17 Determine whether each system is stable or unstable in the absolute sense by sketching the complete Nyquist diagrams. $H(s)=1$.

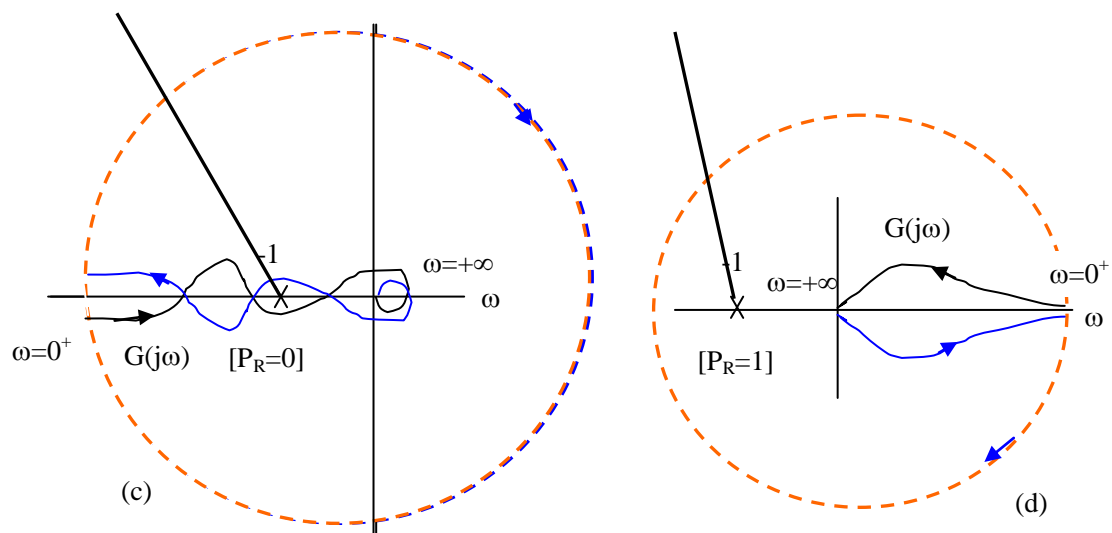


Answer:

Sketching the direct polar plot from $\omega=+\infty$ to $\omega=0^-$ as blue line in the each Fig. firstly, then completing Nyquist diagrams by adding red line.

From the complete Nyquist diagrams, Nyquist stability criterion can be used to determine whether each system is stable as following.





(a) $m=2, N=-1, Z_R=P_R-N=2$, unstable; ($m \cdot 180=360$)

(b) $m=3, N=-2, Z_R=2$, unstable; ($m \cdot 180=540$) ——— 答案或题目有问题

(c) $m=2, N=0, Z_R=0$, stable; ($m \cdot 180=360$)

(d) $m=2, N=-1, Z_R=2$, unstable. ($m \cdot 180=360$)

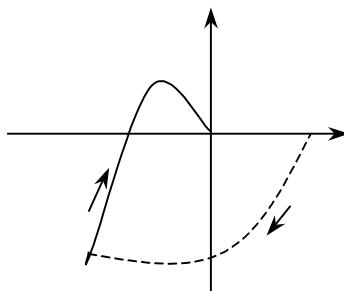
See the slide “Frequency Response 4_2” in my FTP in detail. Here omitted.

6-19 已知系统开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)(s+1)}$, $K, T > 0$, 试根据奈氏判据, 确定其闭环稳定条件:

定条件:

- (1) $T=2$ 时, K 值的范围
- (2) $K=10$ 时, T 值的范围
- (3) K, T 值的范围

解: 该开环系统的 Nyquist 曲线为:



若 Nyquist 曲线与 $(-1, j0)$ 点左侧的负实轴有 l 个交点, 则 Nyquist 曲线包围 $(-1, j0)$ 的圈数 $R=-2l$, 由于 $P=0$, 所以 $Z=2l$, 系统闭环不稳定, 若系统闭环稳定, 则必须 $l=0$, 设开环幅相曲线穿越负实轴的频率为 ω_x

方法一:

因为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(j\omega) &= \frac{K}{j\omega(1+j\omega T)(1+j\omega)} \\
 &= \frac{K}{\omega\sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} \angle(-90^\circ - \arctg\omega T - \arctg\omega) \\
 &= A(\omega)\angle\varphi(\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\varphi(\omega_x) = -90^\circ - \arctg\omega_x T - \arctg\omega_x = -(2k+1) \times 180^\circ$

当 ω 增大时, $A(\omega)$ 减小, 而在频率 ω 为最小的 ω_{xm} 时, 开环幅相曲线第一次穿过负实轴, 因此:

$$\varphi(\omega_{xm}) = -90^\circ - \arctg\omega_{xm} T - \arctg\omega_{xm} = -180^\circ \quad \frac{\omega_{xm} T + \omega_{xm}}{1 - \omega_{xm}^2 T} = \tg 90^\circ = \infty$$

$$\omega_{xm} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}}$$

此时 $A(\omega_{xm})$ 达到最大, 为使 $l=0$, $A(\omega_{xm}) < 1$, 即

$$A(\omega_{xm}) = \frac{K}{\omega_{xm} \sqrt{1+(\omega_{xm} T)^2} \sqrt{1+\omega_{xm}^2}} = \frac{KT}{T+1} < 1$$

(1) 当 $T=2$ 时, $\omega_{xm} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$A(\omega_{xm}) = \frac{2K}{3} < 1 \quad K < 1.5$$

(2) 当 $K=10$ 时,

$$A(\omega_{xm}) = \frac{10T}{T+1} < 1 \quad T < \frac{1}{9}$$

(3) K, T 值的范围

$$A(\omega_{xm}) = \frac{K}{\omega_{xm} \sqrt{1+(\omega_{xm} T)^2} \sqrt{1+\omega_{xm}^2}} = \frac{KT}{T+1} < 1 \quad K < \frac{T+1}{T}$$

方法 2:

系统的开环频率特性:

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{j\omega(1+j\omega T)(1+j\omega)} = \frac{K[-(T+1)\omega^2 - j\omega(1-T\omega^2)]}{(T+1)^2 \omega^4 + \omega^2(1-T\omega^2)^2}$$

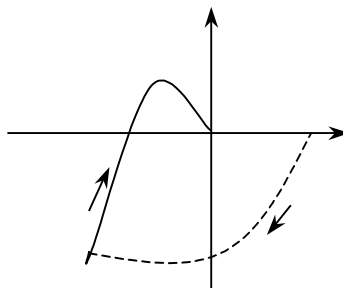
ω 由 $0+$ 变化到 $+\infty$, 相角变化: $-90^\circ \sim -270^\circ$

幅值变化: $\infty \sim 0$

为求 Nyquist 曲线与负实轴的交点, 令 $\text{Im}G(j\omega)=0$, 得 $1-T\omega^2=0$, 即 $\omega_{xm} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}}$, 将其带入

$\text{Re}G(j\omega)$, 得:

$$\text{Re} G(j\omega_{xm}) = -\frac{KT}{T+1}$$



根据奈奎斯特稳定判据, $Z = P - 2(N_+ - N_-)$, 已知 $P=0, N_+=0$, 要求 $Z=0$, 应有 $N_- = 0$, 所以闭环系统稳定的条件为:

$$\frac{KT}{T+1} < 1, \text{ 带入 (1) (2) (3) 问题的条件, 即可得到结果。}$$

6-20 已知系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{k(0.2s+1)}{s^2(0.02s+1)}$

- (1) 若 $K=1$, 求该系统的相位稳定裕量;
- (2) 若要求系统的相位稳定裕量为 45° , 求 K 值

解:

当 $K=1$ 时, 由其幅频特性渐进线可得: 其幅频关系为

$$\begin{aligned} 20\lg \left| \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right| & \quad \omega < 5 \\ 20\lg |G(j\omega)| = 20\lg \left| \frac{0.2}{\omega} \right| & \quad 5 \leq \omega < 50 \\ 20\lg \left| \frac{10}{\omega^2} \right| & \quad 50 \leq \omega \end{aligned}$$

当 $\omega = \omega_c$ 时, 应有 $20\lg |G(j\omega_c)| = 0$

$$\therefore 20\lg \left| \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right| = 0, \text{ 既有 } \omega_c = 1$$

此时相角为: $\arg[G(j\omega_c)] = -180^\circ + \arctan(0.2) - \arctan(0.02) = -169.8^\circ$

所以相位余量为: $r = 10.2^\circ$

(2) 要使相位余量 $r^* = 45^\circ$

$$\arg[G(j\omega_c)] = 45^\circ - 180^\circ = -135^\circ$$

$$\text{有 } \arg[G(j\omega_c)] = -180^\circ + \arctan(0.2\omega_c) - \arctan(0.02\omega_c) = -135^\circ$$

所以: $\omega_c = 6.5$

有 $5 < \omega_c < 50$

$$\text{所以: } 20\lg \left| \frac{k(1+j0.2\omega_c)}{(j\omega_c)^2(1+j0.02\omega_c)} \right|_{\omega_c=6.5} = 0$$

所以: $K=20$