第七周作业参考答案

第五章 根轨迹分析法 习题五 P.202-205

5-1; 5-2; 5-3; 5-4 (1), (2); 5-5; 5-6; 5-7.

5-1 设单位负反馈控制系统的开环传递函数为: $G(s) = \frac{K}{s+2}$,试用相角条件检查下列各点是否在根轨迹上: (-1, j0),(-3, j0),(-2, j1),(-5, j0)。并求出相应的 K 值。

解: 闭环传递函数:
$$\phi(s) = \frac{K}{s+2+K}$$

闭环特征方程: s + 2 + K = 0

证毕

闭环特征根: s = -2 - K

当 K=0 时,特征根 s=-2

当 K>0 时,特征根为负实数 s = -2 - K,即特征根位于小于-2 的负实轴上(- ∞ -2)。 所以根轨迹为: (- ∞ -2)。根轨迹图如图所示。

从图易知: (-3, j0), (-5, j0)在根轨迹上, (-1, j0), (-2, j1) 不在根轨迹上。 用相角条件检查:

- 1) 对 (-1, j0): $-\angle(-1-(-2) = -\angle 1 = -0^{\circ} \neq (1+2n)\pi$;不满足相角条件
- 2) 对 (-2, j1): $-\angle(-2 + j (-2)) = -\angle -2 + j2 = -135^{\circ} \neq (1 + 2n)\pi$;不满足相角条件
- 3) 对 (-3,j0): $-\angle(-3-(-2)=-\angle-1=-\pi$; 满足相角条件
- 4) 对(-5, j0): $-\angle(-5-(-2)=-\angle-3=-\pi$; 满足相角条件

5-2 系统的开环传递函数为:
$$G_1(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+4)}$$
,试证明 $s_1 = -1 + j\sqrt{3}$ 点

在根轨迹上,并求出相应的 K 值和系统的开环放大系数 K^* 。

解: 1)由题意可得该系统有三个开环极点,分别为-1,-2和-4,

要证明 $s_1 = -1 + j\sqrt{3}$ 点在根轨迹上,只要证明该点满足根轨迹的相位条件,因为根轨迹的幅度条件总可以找到一个 K 值来满足。

又因为 s_1 点到三个开环极点-1,-2,-4的角度分别为: 90° , 60° , 30° 。加起来刚好为:

 180° ,即满足根轨迹的相位条件,也就是说 s_1 点在根轨迹上。

2)然后由幅度条件: $|G_1(s_1)H(s_1)|=1$ 解得 K=12

3)根据开环放大系数的定义有:

$$G_1(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{K^*}{(s+1)(0.5s+1)(0.25s+1)} \qquad \text{ID} \quad K^* = \frac{K}{8} = 1.5$$

5-3 设单位反馈控制系统的开环传递函数为: $G(s) = \frac{K(3s+1)}{s(2s+1)}$,试用解析法绘出开环增益 K 从零增加到无穷时的闭环根轨迹图。

解: 闭环传递函数:
$$\varphi(s) = \frac{K(3s+1)}{s(2s+1) + K(3s+1)}$$

闭环特征方程: $2s^2 + (1+3K)s + K = 0$

闭环特征根:
$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-(1+3K)\pm\sqrt{(1+3K)^2-8K}}{4} = \frac{-(1+3K)\pm\sqrt{9K^2-2K+1}}{4}$$

当 K=0 时,特征根
$$s_1 = 0, s_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

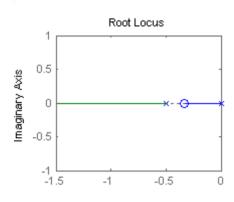
当 K>0 时,特征根为负实数
$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-(1+3K)\pm\sqrt{(3K-\frac{1}{3})^2+\frac{8}{9}}}{4}$$

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} s_1 = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{-(1+3K) + \sqrt{(3K - \frac{1}{3})^2 + \frac{8}{9}}}{4} = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{-(1+3K) + (3K - \frac{1}{3})}{4} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} s_2 = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{-(1+3K) - \sqrt{(3K - \frac{1}{3})^2 + \frac{8}{9}}}{4} = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{-(1+3K) - (3K - \frac{1}{3})}{4} = -\infty$$

所以根轨迹为: $(-\infty - 1/2)$ 和[-1/3 0]。

根轨迹图如图所示。(图上横坐标-1.5 只是表示这个图截取到-1.5, 不是根轨迹终止到-1.5)



5-4 已知单位负反馈控制系统的前向通道传递函数为:

(1)
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)^2}$$
 (2) $G(s) = \frac{K(s+4)}{s(s^2+4s+29)}$

试概略画出闭环系统根轨迹图。

Solution: (a)
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)^2}$$

- (1) Open-loop poles: n=3, p1=0, p2=p3=-1 Open-loop zeros: w=0
- (2) Real axis root locus: [0, -1], $[-1, -\infty]$

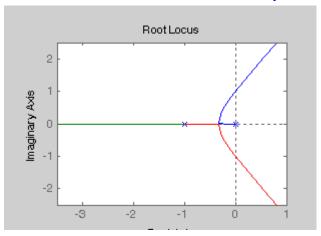
(3) Asymptotes of root locus:
$$\gamma = \frac{(1+2n)\pi}{3} = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi$$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \text{Re}(p_i)}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

- (4) Breakaway point on the real axis: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+1} = 0 \Rightarrow d = -\frac{1}{3}$
- (5) Imaginary-axis crossing point:

$$1 + G(jw)H(jw) = 1 + \frac{K}{jw(jw+1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w^3 = w \\ K = 2w^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w = \pm 1 \\ K = 2\end{cases}$$

According above rules, the root-locus can be sketched. And when 0<K<2, the system is stable.



- (b) $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(s+4)}{s(s^2+4s+29)}$
- (1) Open-loop poles: n=3, p1=0, p2=-2+j5, p3=-2-j5Open-loop zeros: w=1, z=-4
- (2) Real axis root locus: [0, -4]
- (3) Asymptotes of root locus: $\gamma = \frac{(1+2n)\pi}{3-1} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \text{Re}(p_i) - z}{3 - 1} = 0$$

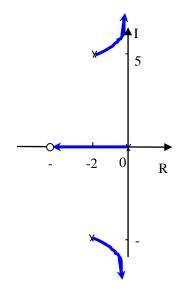
So, the asymptotes of root locus are the imaginary axis.

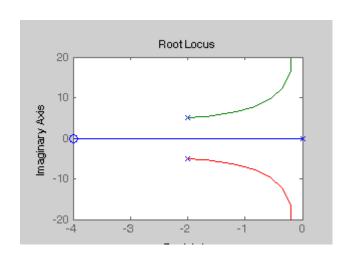
- (4) Breakaway point on the real axis: none
- (5) Angles of complex poles p2=-2+j5 and p3=-2-j5

$$\phi_2 = \pi + arctg \frac{5}{2} - 90^{\circ} - (180^{\circ} - arctg \frac{5}{2}) = 180^{\circ} + 68.2^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 111.8^{\circ} = 46.4^{\circ}$$

$$\phi_3 = \pi - (-arctg \frac{5}{2}) - 90^\circ + (-180^\circ + arctg \frac{5}{2}) = 68.2^\circ - 90^\circ + 68.2^\circ = -46.4^\circ$$

(6) Imaginary-axis crossing point: none When K>0, the system is stable.





5-5 已知开环传递函数为 $G(s)H(s)=rac{K}{s(s+4)(s^2+4s+20)}$,请概略画出闭环系统根轨迹图。

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加干

- ① 系统开环有限零点: $z_1 = -2$,系统的开环有限极点为: $p_{1,2} = -2 + j\sqrt{5}, p_{3,4} = -2 j\sqrt{5}$
- ② 实轴上的根轨迹区间为: [-∞, -2]
- ③ 根轨迹渐近线有 n-m=3 条,根轨迹渐近线与实轴的交点为: $\sigma_a = \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 p_i z_1 \right) = -2$,与

实轴的交角为: $\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^{\circ},180^{\circ}$

④ 根轨迹的分离点方程: $\frac{1}{d+2-j\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{d+2-j\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{d+2+j\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{d+2+j\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{d+2}$, 用试

探法求得分离点为: $d \approx -3.3$, 分离角为: $\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

⑤ 根轨迹的起始角:

$$\theta_{p_1} = (2k+1)\pi + (\angle(p_1 - z_1) - \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j \neq 4}}^{5} \angle(p_1 - p_j) = 180^\circ + 90^\circ - (\theta_{p_1} + 90^\circ + 90^\circ) \qquad \theta_{p_1} = 45^\circ$$

$$\theta_{p_2} = 225^\circ$$

$$\theta_{p_3} = -45^\circ$$

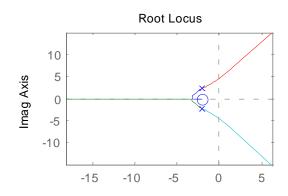
$$\theta_{p_4} = -225^\circ$$

⑥ 根轨迹与虚轴的交点: 系统闭环特征方程为

$$D(s) = s^4 + 8s^3 + 34s^2 + (72 + K^*)s + 81 + 2K^* = 0$$

将
$$s = j\omega$$
 代入,并使 $Re[D(j\omega)] = 0$, $Im[D(j\omega)] = 0$, 得
$$\begin{cases} \omega = \pm 4.5826 \\ K^* = 96 \end{cases}$$

系统的闭环根轨迹图如图所示:



5-6 设单位负反馈系统的开环传递函数为: $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)}$,要求

- (1) 画出准确根轨迹 (至少校验三点);
- (2) 确定系统的临界稳定开环增益 Kc;
- (3) 确定与系统的临界阻尼比相应的开环增益 K。

解:

将开环传递函数化成标准形式:
$$G_1(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+100)(s+50)}$$
 $K = \frac{K^*}{5000}$

- ① 系统无开环有限零点,系统的开环有限极点为: p_1 =0, p_2 =-100, p_3 =-50
- ② 实轴上的根轨迹区间为: [-∞, -100], [-50, 0]
- ③ 根轨迹渐近线有 n-m=3 条,根轨迹渐近线与实轴的交点为: $\sigma_a = \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 p_i \right) = -50$,与实

轴的交角为:
$$\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ$$

④ 根轨迹的分离点方程:
$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+100} + \frac{1}{d+50} = 0$$
, $d \approx -21.1$, 分离角为: $\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

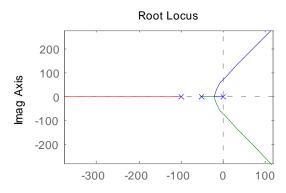
⑤ 根轨迹与虚轴的交点: 系统闭环特征方程为

$$D(s) = s^3 + 150s^2 + 5000s + K^* = 0$$

将 $s = j\omega$ 代入,并使 $Re[D(j\omega)] = 0$, $Im[D(j\omega)] = 0$,得

$$\begin{cases} \omega = \pm \sqrt{5000} = 70.71 \\ K^* = 750000 \end{cases}$$
 K=150

系统的闭环根轨迹图如图所示:



- (2) 系统的临界稳定开环增益为 K=150
- (3) 临界阻尼情况为系统出现两个相等的负实根,即根轨迹的分离点,因此,分离点上的开环增益就是与系统的临界阻尼比相应的开环增益 K 分离点 d=-21.1,代入闭环特征方程中求解 K*=48112.431,K=9.62

5-7 已知系统的开环传递函数为
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K_0}{(1+0.5s)(1+0.2s)(1+0.125)^2}$$
。试:(1)绘制

闭环系统的根轨迹图($K_0>0$); (2) 确定闭环系统稳定 K_0 值范围。

解:

Rearranging
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K_0}{(1+0.5s)(1+0.2s)(1+0.125s)^2} = \frac{640K_0}{(s+2)(s+5)(s+8)^2}$$

$$= \frac{K}{(s+2)(s+5)(s+8)^2}$$

- (1) Open-loop poles: n=4, p1= -2, p2= -5, p3=p4= -8 Open-loop zeros: w=0
- (2) Real axis root locus: [-2, -5]
- (3) Asymptotes of root locus: $\gamma = \frac{(1+2n)\pi}{4} = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{4} (p_i)}{4} = \frac{-2 - 5 - 8 - 8}{4} = -5.75$$

(4) Breakaway point on the real axis:

$$\frac{1}{d+2} + \frac{1}{d+5} + \frac{2}{d+8} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 = -6.17 \text{(abandoned)} \\ d_2 = -3.1 \end{cases}$$

(5) Imaginary-axis crossing point: two methods can be used. Here we use Routh's method.

$$1 + G(s)H(s) = (s+2)(s+5)(s+8)^{2} + K = s^{4} + 23s^{3} + 186s^{2} + 608s + 640 + K = 0$$

Routh's array:

$$s^{4} \qquad 1 \qquad 186 \qquad 640 + K$$

$$s^{3} \qquad 23 \qquad 608$$

$$s^{2} \qquad \frac{186 \times 23 - 608}{23} = 159.6 \qquad 640 + K$$

$$s \qquad \frac{159.6 \times 608 - (640 + K) \times 23}{159.6}$$

An undamped oscillation may exist if the s⁻¹ row in the array equals zero, i.e.

$$159.6 \times 608 - 23(640 + K) = 0 \Longrightarrow K \approx 3578 \Longrightarrow K_0 \approx 5.6$$

When K=3578, the auxiliary equation obtained from the s⁻² row is

$$159.6s^2 + 640 + K = 0 \Rightarrow s^2 = -26.4$$
, and the roots are $s_{1,2} = \pm j5.1$

Therefore, if $-1 < K_0 < 5.6$, the system is stable.

