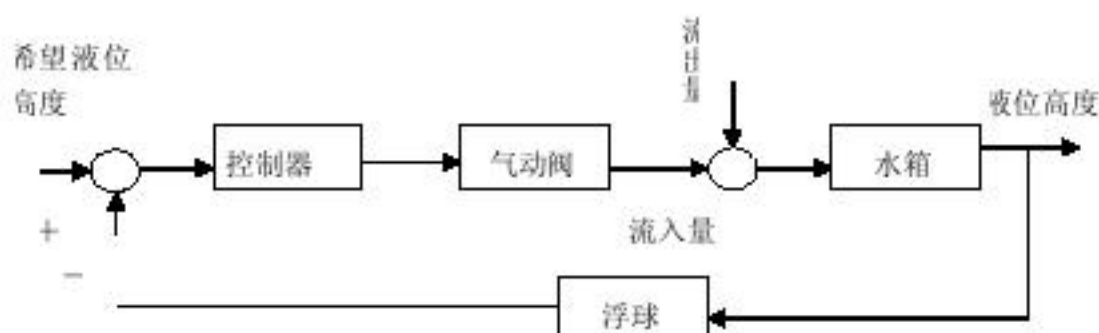


1-3

解：系统的工作原理为：当流出增加时，液位降低，浮球降落，控制器通过移动气动阀门的开度，流入量增加，液位开始上。当流入量和流出量相等时达到平衡。当流出量减小时，系统的变化过程则相反。



图一

1-4

- (1) 非线性系统
- (2) 非线性时变系统
- (3) 线性定常系统
- (4) 线性定常系统
- (5) 线性时变系统
- (6) 线性定常系统

2-1 解：

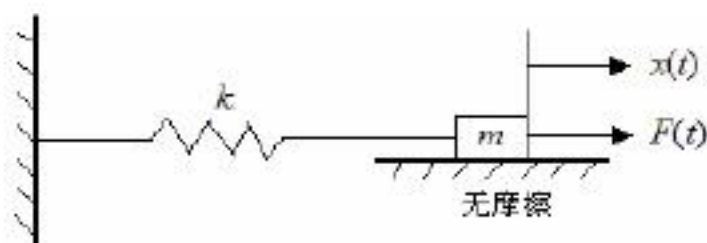


图 2-27

显然，弹簧力为  $kx(t)$ ，根据牛顿第二运动定律有：

$$F(t) - kx(t) = m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2}$$

移项整理，得机械系统的微分方程为：

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + kx(t) = F(t)$$

对上述方程中各项求拉氏变换得：

$$ms^2 X(s) + kX(s) = F(s)$$

所以，机械系统的传递函数为：

$$G(s) = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{ms^2 + k}$$

2-2 解一：

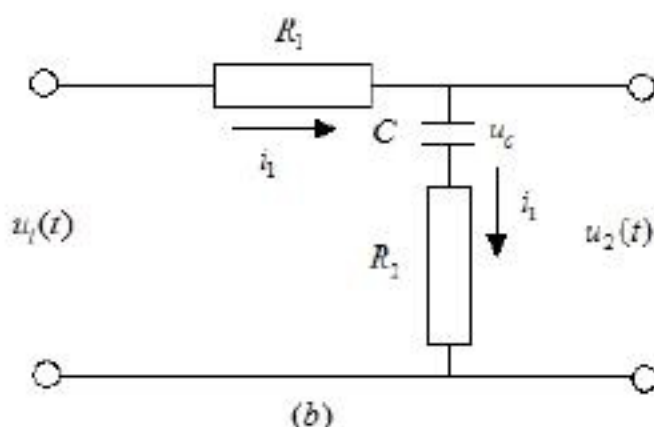


图 2-28

由图易得：

$$i_1(t)R_1 = u_1(t) - u_2(t)$$

$$u_c(t) + i_1(t)R_2 = u_2(t)$$

$$i_1(t) = C \frac{du_c(t)}{dt}$$

由上述方程组可得无源网络的运动方程为：

$$C(R_1 + R_2) \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + u_2(t) = CR_2 \frac{du_1(t)}{dt} + u_1(t)$$

对上述方程中各项求拉氏变换得：

$$C(R_1 + R_2)sU_2(s) + U_2(s) = CR_2 sU_1(s) + U_1(s)$$

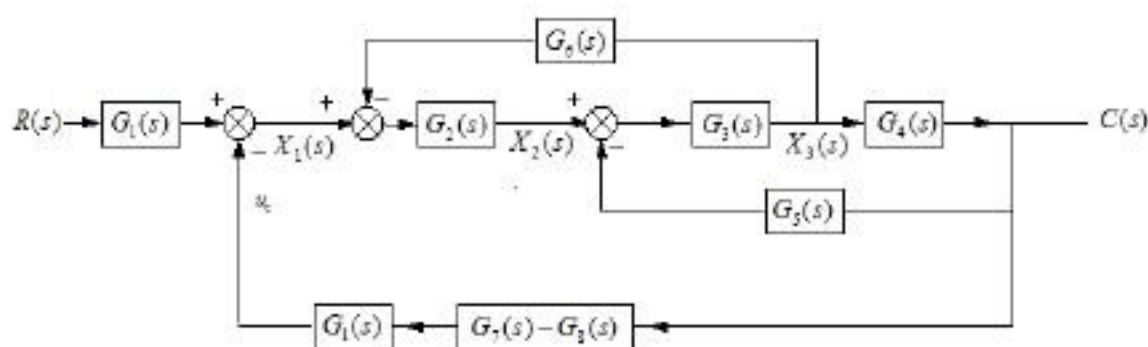
所以，无源网络的传递函数为：

$$G(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{1 + sCR_2}{1 + sC(R_1 + R_2)}$$

解二（运算阻抗法或复阻抗法）：

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{Cs} + R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{Cs} + R_2} = \frac{1 + R_2Cs}{1 + (R_1 + R_2)Cs}$$

2-5 解：按照上述方程的顺序，从输出量开始绘制系统的结构图，其绘制结果如下图所示



依次消掉上述方程中的中间变量  $X_1, X_2, X_3$ , 可得系统传递函数为:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)G_4(s)}{1 + G_2(s)G_3(s)G_6(s) + G_3(s)G_4(s)G_5(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)G_4(s)[G_7(s) - G_8(s)]}$$

2-6 解:

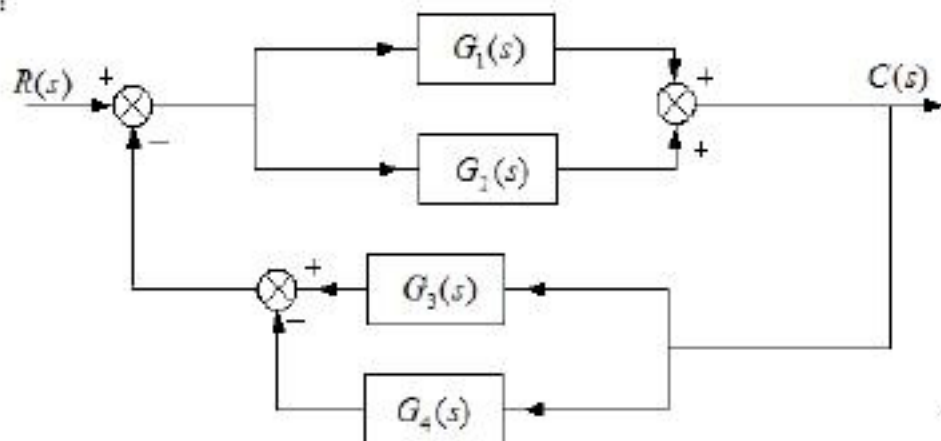
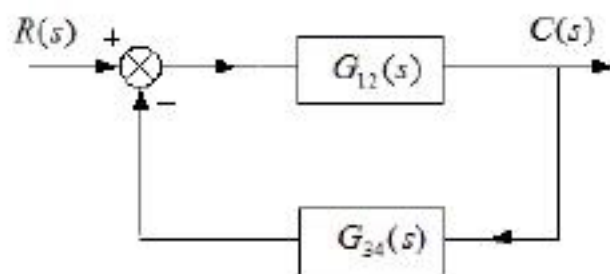


图 2-29

① 将  $G_1(s)$  与  $G_2(s)$  组成的并联环节和  $G_3(s)$  与  $G_4(s)$  组成的并联环节简化, 它们的等效传递函数和简化结构图为:

$$G_{12}(s) = G_1(s) + G_2(s)$$

$$G_{24}(s) = G_3(s) - G_4(s)$$



② 将  $G_{12}(s), G_{24}(s)$  组成的反馈回路简化便求得系统的闭环传递函数为:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_{12}(s)}{1 + G_{12}(s)G_{34}(s)} = \frac{G_1(s) + G_2(s)}{1 + [G_1(s) + G_2(s)][G_3(s) + G_4(s)]}$$

2-7 解:

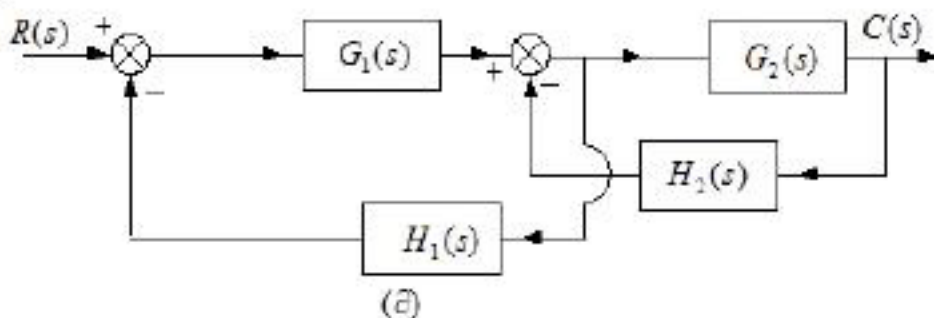


图2-30

由上图可列方程组:

$$[E(s)G_1(s) - C(s)H_2(s)]G_2(s) = C(s)$$

$$R(s) - H_1(s) \frac{C(s)}{G_2(s)} = E(s)$$

联列上述两个方程, 消掉  $E(s)$ , 得传递函数为:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + H_1(s)G_1(s) + H_2(s)G_2(s)}$$

联列上述两个方程, 消掉  $C(s)$ , 得传递函数为:

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1 + H_2(s)G_2(s)}{1 + H_1(s)G_1(s) + H_2(s)G_2(s)}$$

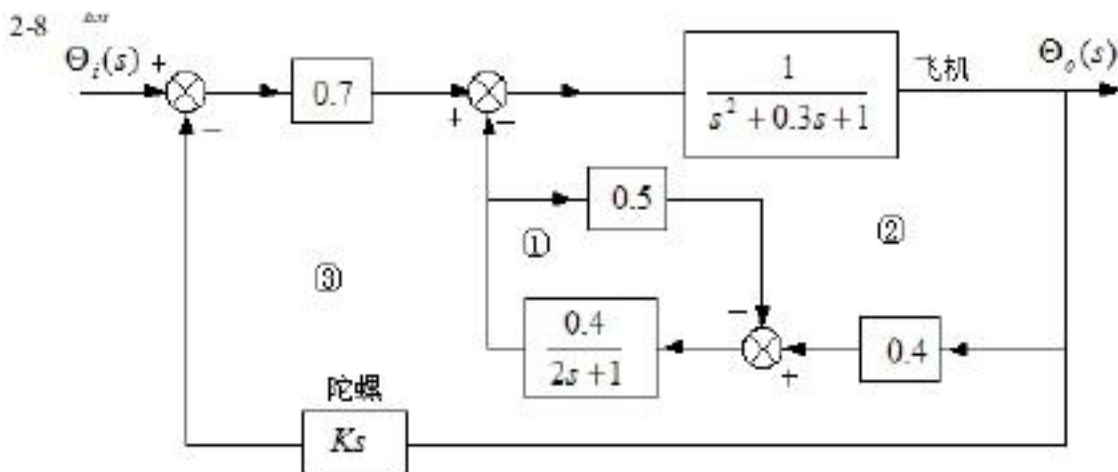
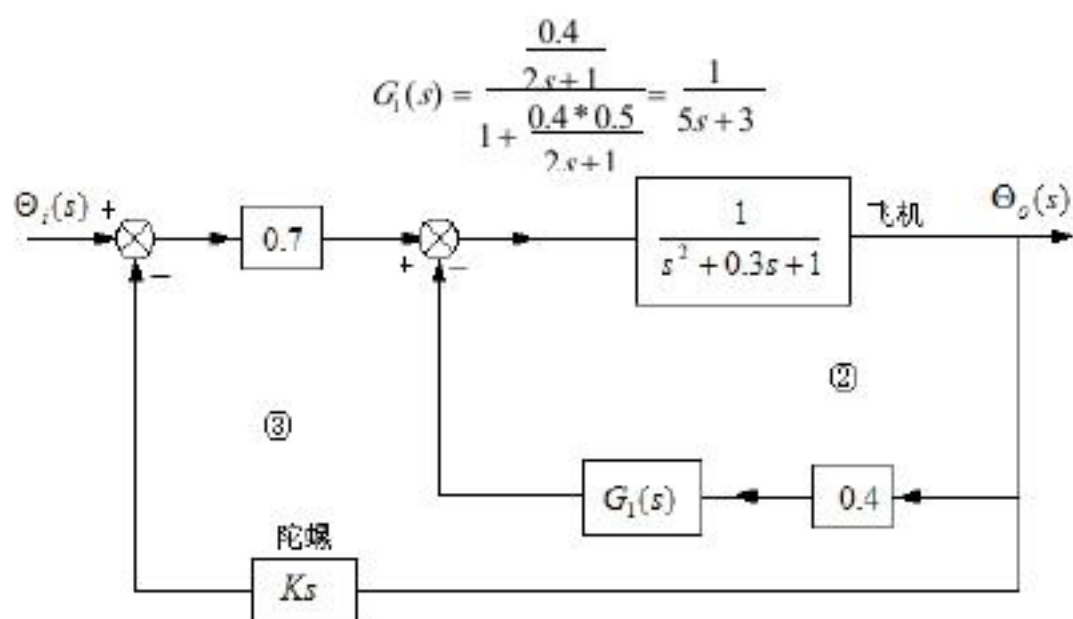


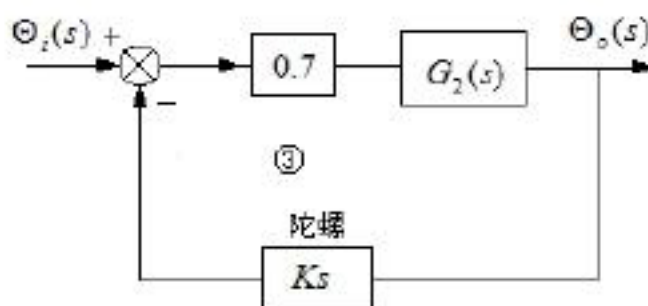
图2-31 飞机俯仰角控制系统结构图

将①反馈回路简化, 其等效传递函数和简化图为:



将②反馈回路简化，其等效传递函数和简化图为：

$$G_2(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s^2 + 0.3s + 1}}{1 + \frac{0.4}{(s^2 + 0.3s + 1)(5s + 3)}} = \frac{5s + 3}{5s^3 + 4.5s^2 + 5.9s + 3.4}$$



将③反馈回路简化便求得系统的闭环传递函数为：

$$\frac{\Theta_o(s)}{\Theta_i(s)} = \frac{\frac{0.7 \cdot (5s + 3)}{5s^3 + 4.5s^2 + 5.9s + 3.4}}{1 + \frac{0.7 \cdot Ks(5s + 3)}{5s^3 + 4.5s^2 + 5.9s + 3.4}} = \frac{3.5s + 2.1}{5s^3 + (4.5 + 3.5K)s^2 + (5.9 + 2.1K)s + 3.4}$$

3-3 解：该二阶系统的最大超调量：

$$\sigma_p = e^{-\zeta\pi / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} * 100\%$$

当 $\sigma_p = 5\%$ 时，可解上述方程得：

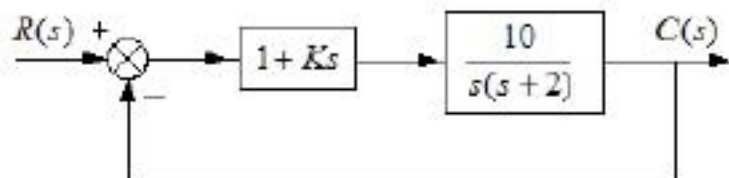
$$\zeta = 0.69$$

当 $\sigma_p = 5\%$ 时, 该二阶系统的过渡时间为:

$$t_s \approx \frac{3}{\zeta \omega_n}$$

所以, 该二阶系统的无阻尼自振角频率  $\omega_n \approx \frac{3}{\zeta t_s} = \frac{3}{0.69 \times 2} = 2.17$

3-4 解:



题3-4图

由上图可得系统的传递函数:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{10 \cdot (1 + Ks)}{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{10 \cdot (1 + Ks)}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{10 \cdot (Ks + 1)}{s^2 + 2 \cdot (1 + 5K)s + 10}$$

所以  $\omega_n = \sqrt{10}$ ,  $\zeta \omega_n = 1 + 5K$

(1) 若  $\zeta = 0.5$  时,  $K \approx 0.116$

所以  $K \approx 0.116$  时,  $\zeta = 0.5$

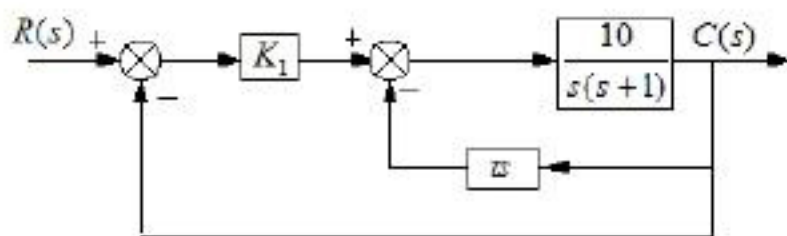
(2) 系统单位阶跃响应的超调量和过渡过程时间分别为:

$$\sigma_p = e^{-\zeta \pi / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} * 100\% = e^{-0.5 \times 3.14 / \sqrt{1-0.5^2}} * 100\% \approx 16.3\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{3}{0.5 * \sqrt{10}} \approx 1.9$$

(3) 加入  $(1 + Ks)$  相当于加入了一个比例微分环节, 将使系统的阻尼比增大, 可以有效地减小原系统的阶跃响应的超调量; 同时由于微分的作用, 使系统阶跃响应的速度 (即变化率) 提高了, 从而缩短了过渡时间; 总之, 加入  $(1 + Ks)$  后, 系统响应性能得到改善。

3-5 解:



题3-5图

由上图可得该控制系统的传递函数:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10K_1}{s^2 + (10\tau + 1)s + 10K_1}$$

二阶系统的标准形式为:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{w_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} w_n^2 &= 10K_1 \\ 2\zeta w_n &= 10\tau + 1 \end{aligned}$$

由

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_p &= e^{-\zeta\pi / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} * 100\% \\ t_p &= \frac{\pi}{w_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \\ \sigma_p &= 9.5\% \\ t_p &= 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta &= 0.6 \\ w_n &= 7.85 \end{aligned}$$

由  $w_n^2 = 10K_1$  和  $\zeta = 0.6$  可得:

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= 6.16 \\ \tau &= 0.84 \\ t_s &\approx \frac{3}{\zeta w_n} = 0.64 \end{aligned}$$

3-6 解: (1) 列出劳斯表为:

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & 0 \\ s^2 & 20 & 8 \\ s^1 & -0.4 & \\ s^0 & 8 & \end{array}$$

因为劳斯表首列系数符号变号 2 次，所以系统不稳定。

(2) 列出劳斯表为：

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & 6 \\ s^2 & 8 & 4 \\ s^1 & 5.5 & \\ s^0 & 4 & \end{array}$$

因为劳斯表首列系数全大于零，所以系统稳定。

(3) 列出劳斯表为：

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} s^4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ s^3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ s^2 & 0.8 & 1 & \\ s^1 & -4.25 & & \\ s^0 & 1 & & \end{array}$$

因为劳斯表首列系数符号变号 2 次，所以系统不稳定。

3-7 解：系统的闭环系统传递函数：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} &= \frac{\frac{K(s+1)}{s(2s+1)(Ts+1)}}{1 + \frac{K(s+1)}{s(2s+1)(Ts+1)}} = \frac{K(s+1)}{s(2s+1)(Ts+1) + K(s+1)} \\ &= \frac{K(s+1)}{2Ts^3 + (T+2)s^2 + (K+1)s + K} \end{aligned}$$

列出劳斯表为：

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} s^3 & 2T & K+1 & \\ s^2 & T+2 & K & \\ s^1 & \frac{(K+1)(T+2)-2KT}{T+2} & & \\ s^0 & K & & \end{array}$$

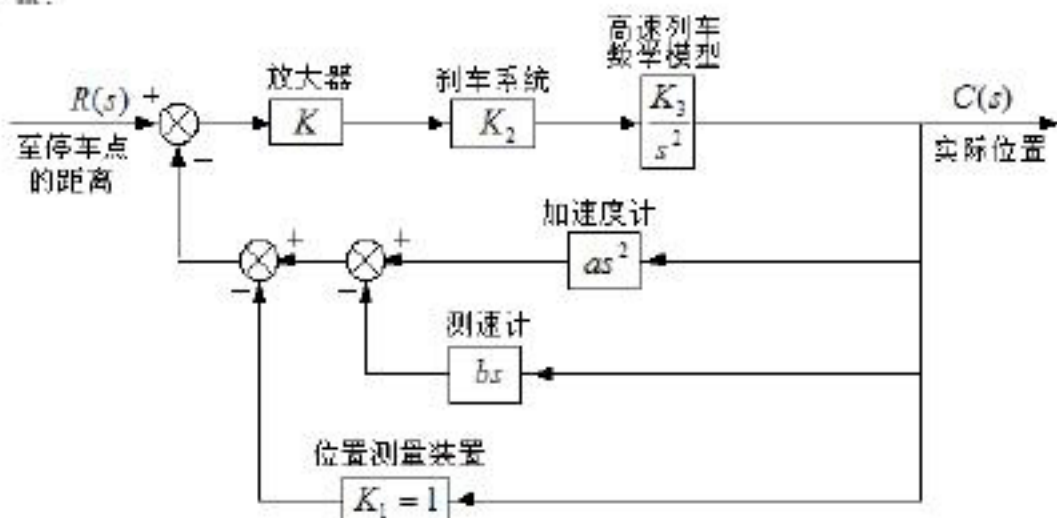
$$T > 0, \quad T+2 > 0, \quad \frac{(K+1)(T+2)-2KT}{T+2} > 0, \quad K > 0$$

$$T > 0 \quad K > 0, \quad (K+1)(T+2)-2KT > 0$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (K+1)(T+2)-2KT &= (T+2)+KT+2K-2KT \\
 &= (T+2)-KT+2K = (T+2)-K(T-2) > 0 \\
 K(T-2) &< (T+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

3-9 解:



题3-9图

由上图可得闭环系统传递函数:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KK_2K_3}{(1+KK_2K_3a)s^2 - KK_2K_3bs - KK_2K_3}$$

代入已知数据, 得二阶系统特征方程:

$$(1+0.1K)s^2 - 0.1Ks - K = 0$$

列出劳斯表为:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 s^2 & 1+0.1K & -K \\
 s^1 & -0.1K & \\
 s^0 & -K & 
 \end{array}$$

可见, 只要放大器  $-10 < K < 0$ , 系统就是稳定的。

3-12 解: 系统的稳态误差为:

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{1+G_0(s)} R(s)$$

$$(1) \quad G_0(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

系统的静态位置误差系数:

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_0(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)} = \infty$$

系统的静态速度误差系数:

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G_0(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{10s}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)} = 10$$

系统的静态加速度误差系数:

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G_0(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{10s^2}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)} = 0$$

当  $r(t) = 1(t)$  时,  $R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{1 + \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)}} * \frac{1}{s} = 0$$

当  $r(t) = 4t$  时,  $R(s) = \frac{4}{s^2}$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{1 + \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)}} * \frac{4}{s^2} = 0.4$$

当  $r(t) = t^2$  时,  $R(s) = \frac{2}{s^3}$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{1 + \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)}} * \frac{2}{s^3} = \infty$$

当  $r(t) = 1(t) + 4t + t^2$  时,  $R(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{4}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s^3}$

$$e_{ss} = 0 + 0.4 + \infty = \infty$$

3-14 解:

由于单位斜坡输入下系统稳态误差为常值=2, 所以系统为 I 型系统

设开环传递函数  $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s^2 + as + b)} \Rightarrow \frac{K}{b} = 0.5$

闭环传递函数  $\phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{K}{s^3 + as^2 + bs + K}$

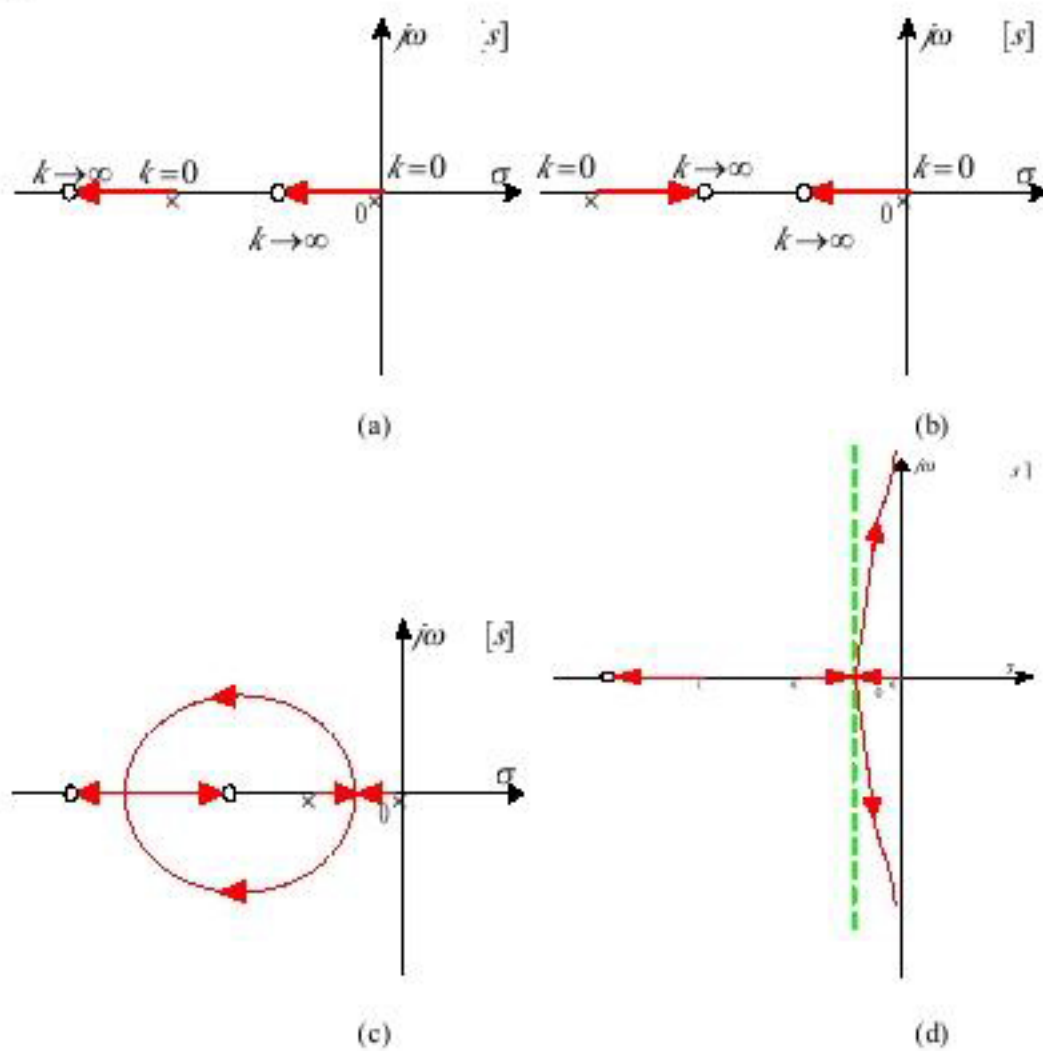
$\because s = -1 \pm j$  是系统闭环极点, 因此

$$s^3 + as^2 + bs + K = (s+c)(s^2 + 2s + 2) = s^3 + (2+c)s^2 + (2c+2)s + 2c$$

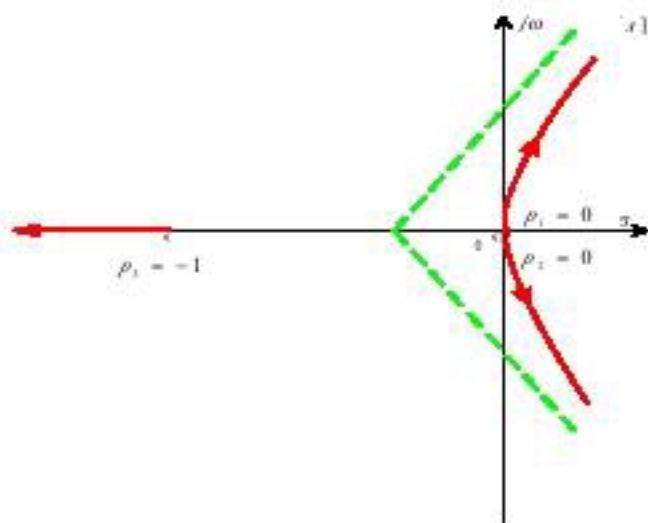
$$\begin{cases} K = 0.5b \\ K = 2c \\ b = 2c + 2 \\ a = 2 + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K = 2 \\ a = 3 \\ b = 4 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

所以  $G(s) = \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 3s + 4)}$

4-1



4-2



$$p_1 = 0, \quad p_2 = 0, \quad p_3 = -1$$

1. 实轴上的根轨迹  $(-\infty, -1) \quad (0, 0)$

2.  $n - m = 3$

3 条根轨迹趋向无穷远处的渐近线相角为

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

渐近线与实轴的交点为

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

3. 系统的特征方程为

$$1 + G(s) = 1 + \frac{K}{s^2(s+1)} = 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad K = -s^2(s+1) = -s^3 - s^2$$

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

$$\text{根} \quad s_1 = 0 \quad (\text{舍去}) \quad s_2 = -0.667$$

4. 令  $s = j\omega$  代入特征方程  $1 + G(s) = 1 + \frac{K}{s^2(s+1)} = 0$

$$s^2(s+1) + K = 0$$

$$(j\omega)^2(j\omega+1) + K = 0$$

$$-\omega^2(j\omega+1) + K = 0$$

$$K - \omega^2 - j\omega = 0$$

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

$$\omega = 0 \quad (\text{舍去})$$

与虚轴没有交点，即只有根轨迹上的起点，也即开环极点  $p_{1,2} = 0$  在虚轴上。

$$5-1 \quad G(s) = \frac{5}{0.25s+1} \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{5}{0.25j\omega+1}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{(0.25\omega)^2 + 1}} \quad \varphi(\omega) = -\arctan(0.25\omega)$$

$$\text{输入 } r(t) = 5\cos(4t - 30^\circ) = 5\sin(4t + 60^\circ) \quad \omega = 4$$

$$A(4) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{(0.25 \cdot 4)^2 + 1}} = 2.5\sqrt{2} \quad \varphi(4) = -\arctan(0.25 \cdot 4) = -45^\circ$$

系统的稳态输出为

$$\begin{aligned} c(t) &= A(4) * 5\cos[4t - 30^\circ + \varphi(4)] \\ &= 2.5\sqrt{2} * 5\cos(4t - 30^\circ - 45^\circ) \\ &= 17.68\cos(4t - 75^\circ) = 17.68\sin(4t + 15^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin\alpha = \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos(\alpha - 90^\circ) = \cos(\alpha + 270^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(t) &= A(4) * 5\sin[4t + 60^\circ + \varphi(4)] \\ \text{或者,} \quad &= 2.5\sqrt{2} * 5\sin(4t + 60^\circ - 45^\circ) \\ &= 17.68\sin(4t + 15^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

5-3

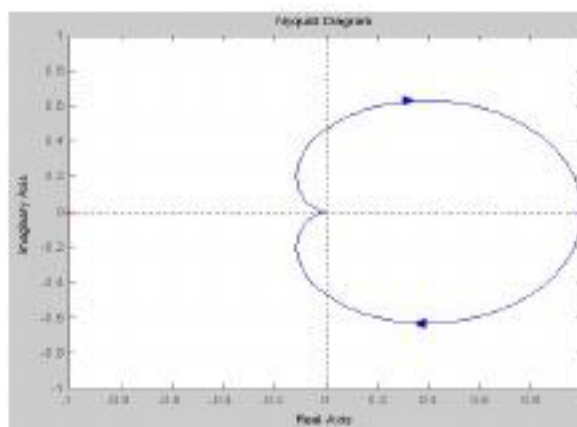
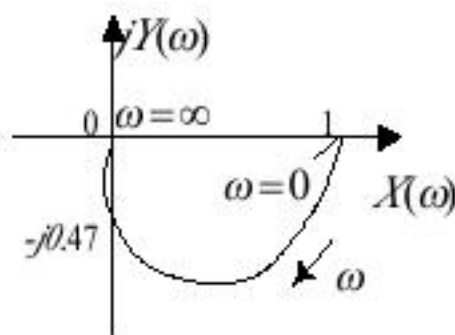
$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{(1+s)(1+2s)} \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)(1+j2\omega)}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+\omega^2)(1+4\omega^2)}} \quad \varphi(\omega) = -\arctan\omega - \arctan 2\omega$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan\omega - \arctan 2\omega = -90^\circ \quad \arctan\omega + \arctan 2\omega = 90^\circ$$

$$\omega = 1/(2\omega) \quad \omega^2 = 1/2 \quad A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+1/2)(1+4*1/2)}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = 0.47$$

与虚轴的交点为  $(0, -j0.47)$



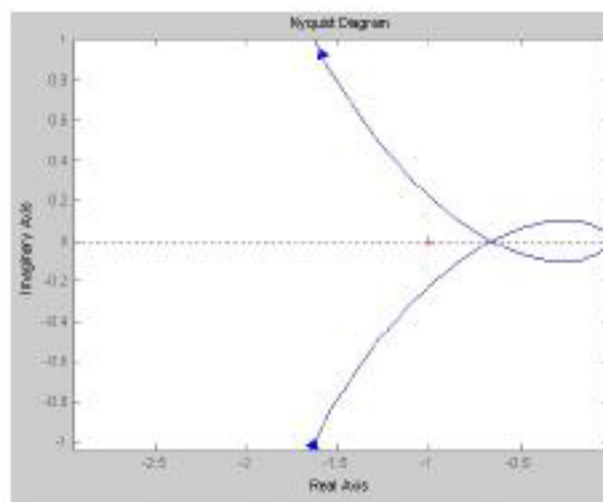
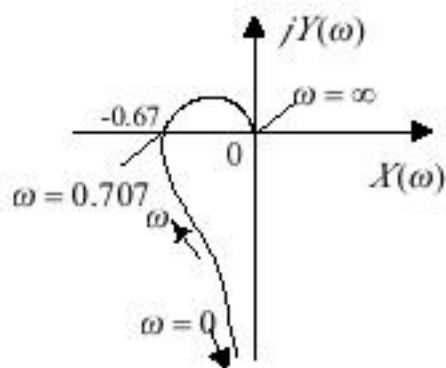
$$(3) \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s)(1+2s)} \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1+j\omega)(1+j2\omega)}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega \sqrt{(1+\omega^2)(1+4\omega^2)}} \quad \varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctan \omega - \arctan 2\omega$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctan \omega - \arctan 2\omega = -180^\circ \quad \arctan \omega + \arctan 2\omega = 90^\circ$$

$$\omega = 1/(2\omega) \quad \omega^2 = 1/2 \quad A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1/2} \sqrt{(1+1/2)(1+4*1/2)}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.67$$

与实轴的交点为  $(-0.67, -j0)$



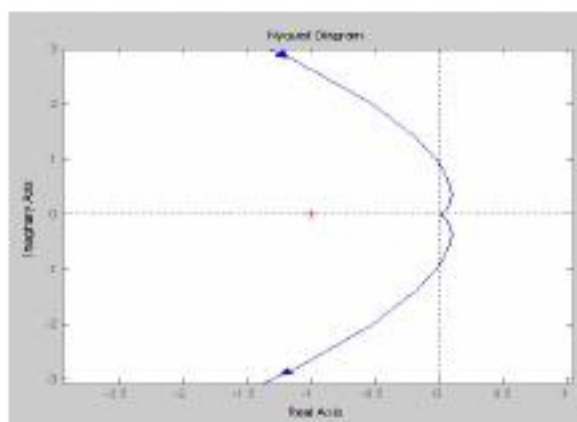
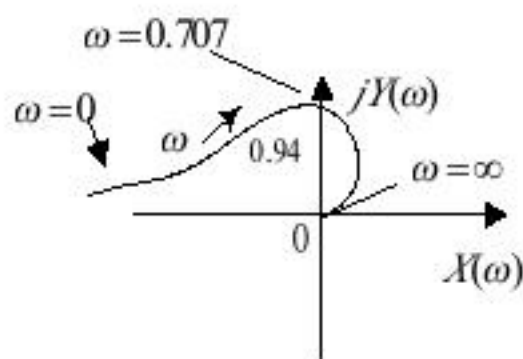
$$(4) \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(1+s)(1+2s)} \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2(1+j\omega)(1+j2\omega)}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2 \sqrt{(1+\omega^2)(1+4\omega^2)}} \quad \varphi(\omega) = -180^\circ - \arctan \omega - \arctan 2\omega$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -180^\circ - \arctan \omega - \arctan 2\omega = -270^\circ \quad \arctan \omega + \arctan 2\omega = 90^\circ$$

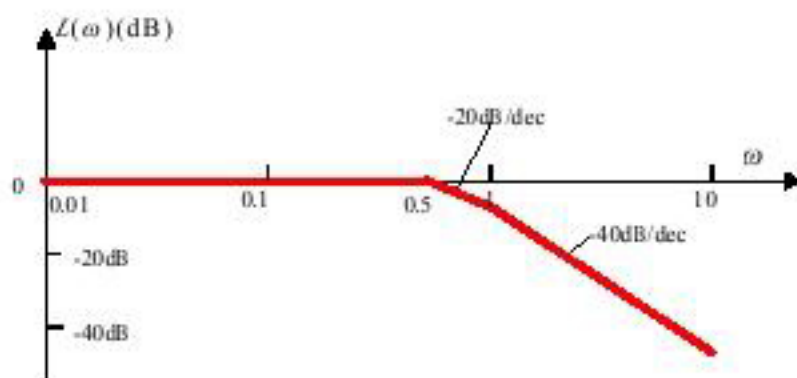
$$\omega = 1/(2\omega) \quad \omega^2 = 1/2 \quad A(\omega) = \frac{1}{(1/2)\sqrt{(1+1/2)(1+4*1/2)}} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} = 0.94$$

与虚轴的交点为  $(0, j0.94)$

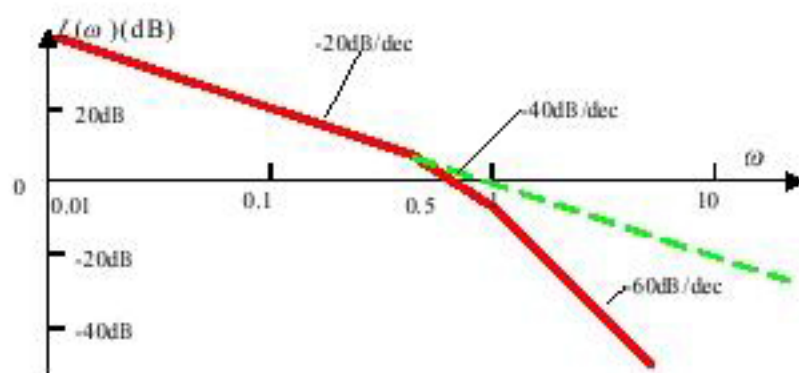


5-4

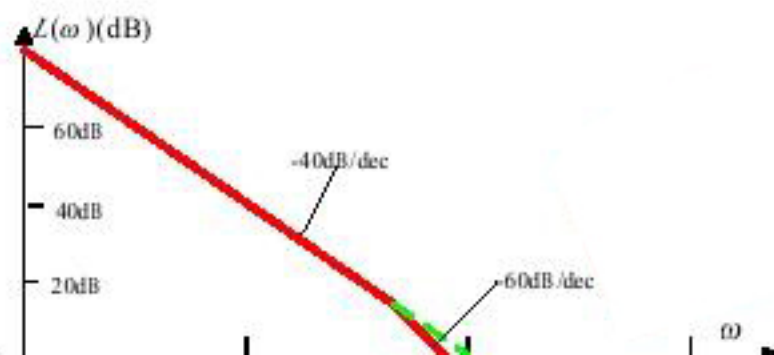
(2)  $\omega_1 = 0.5$ ,  $\omega_2 = 1$ ,  $k = 1$ ,  $v = 0$



(3)  $\omega_1 = 0.5$ ,  $\omega_2 = 1$ ,  $k = 1$ ,  $v = 1$



(4)  $\omega_1 = 0.5$ ,  $\omega_2 = 1$ ,  $k = 1$ ,  $v = 2$





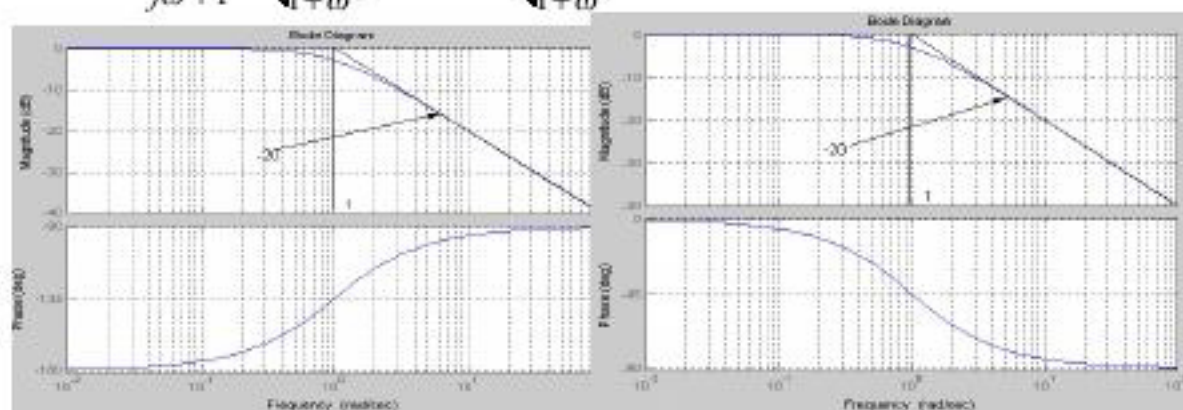
5-6

$G(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$  是一个非最小相位系统

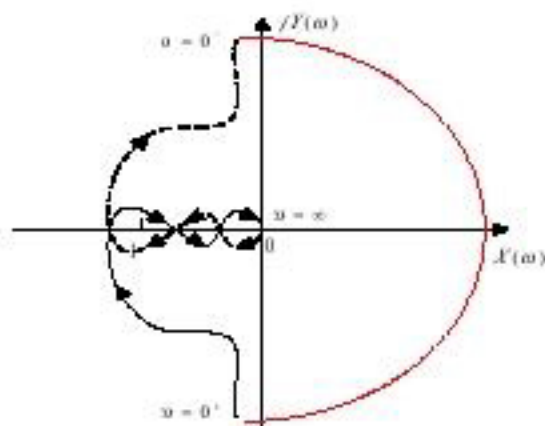
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega - 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}(-1 - j\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} e^{j(180^\circ + \arctan \omega)}$$

$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$  是一个最小相位系统

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}(1 - j\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} e^{-j\arctan \omega}$$



5-8(a)



系统开环传递函数有一极点在  $s$  平面的原点处，因此乃氏回线中半径为无穷小量  $\epsilon$  的半圆弧对应的映射曲线是一个半径为无穷大的圆弧：

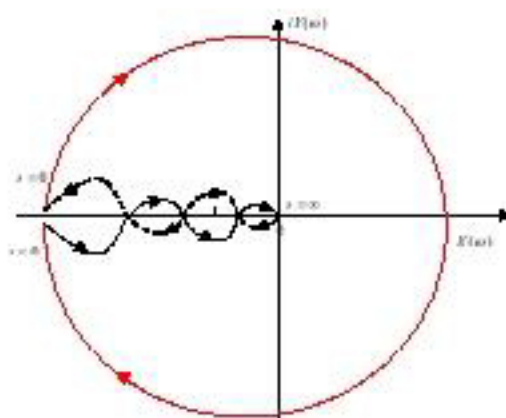


$$\omega: 0^- \rightarrow 0^+; \theta: -90^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ \rightarrow +90^\circ; \varphi(\omega): +90^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ \rightarrow -90^\circ$$

$$N=P-Z, Z=P-N=0-(-2)=2$$

闭环系统有 2 个极点在右半平面，所以闭环系统不稳定

(b)



系统开环传递函数有 2 个极点在  $s$  平面的原点处，因此乃氏回线中半径为无穷小量  $\varepsilon$  的半圆弧对应的映射曲线是一个半径为无穷大的圆弧：

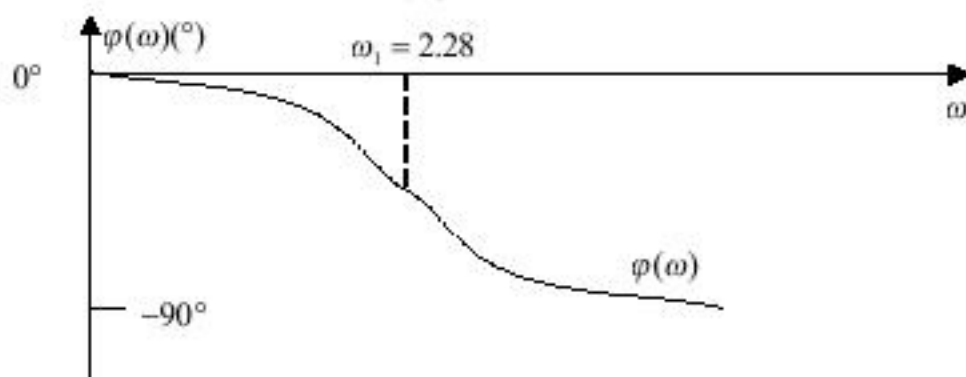
$$\omega: 0^- \rightarrow 0^+; \theta: -90^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ \rightarrow +90^\circ; \varphi(\omega): +180^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ \rightarrow -180^\circ$$

$$N=P-Z, Z=P-N=0-0=0$$

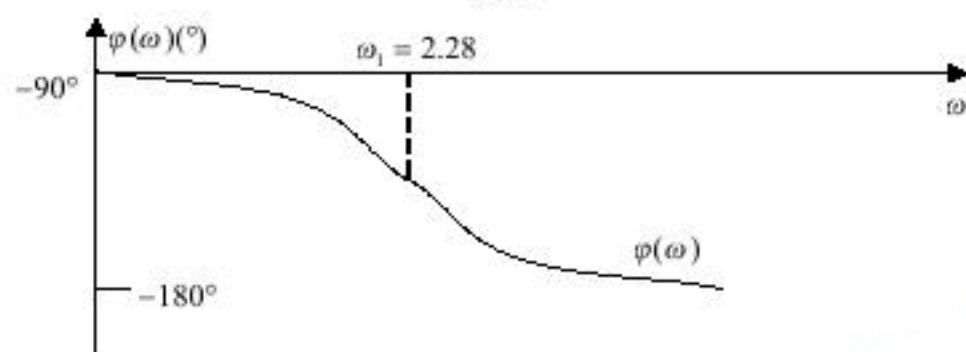
闭环系统有 0 个极点在右半平面，所以闭环系统稳定

5-10

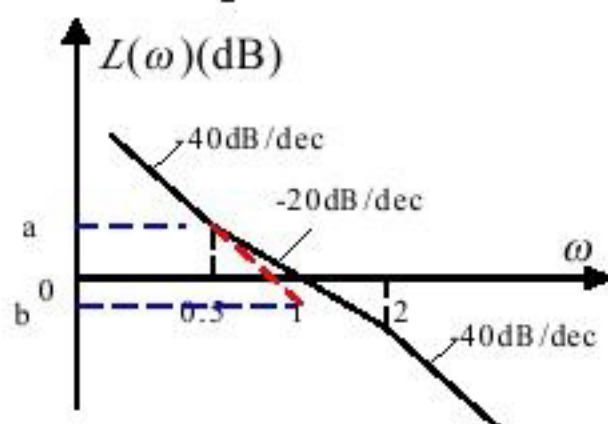
$$(1) \quad G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{Ts+1} = \frac{K}{\frac{1}{2.28}s+1} = \frac{2.28K}{s+2.28}$$



$$(2) \quad G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s} \frac{1}{Ts+1} = \frac{K}{s} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2.28}s+1} = \frac{2.28K}{s(s+2.28)}$$



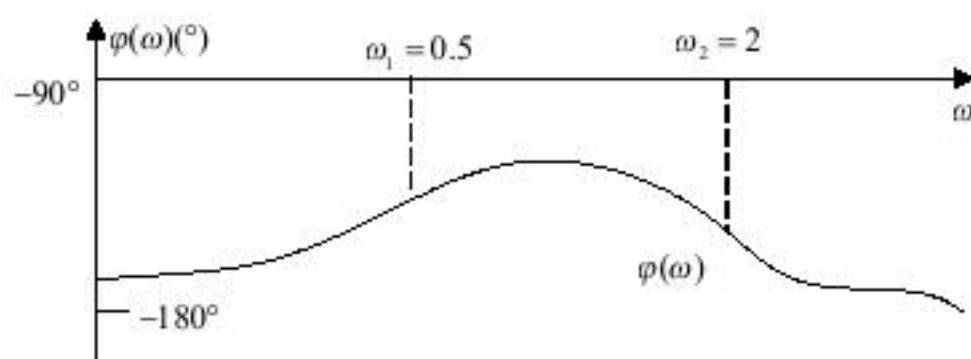
$$(3) \quad G(s)H(s) = \frac{K \tau s + 1}{s^2 T s + 1} = \frac{K \frac{1}{0.5} s + 1}{s^2 \frac{1}{2} s + 1} = \frac{4K(s+0.5)}{s^2(s+2)}$$



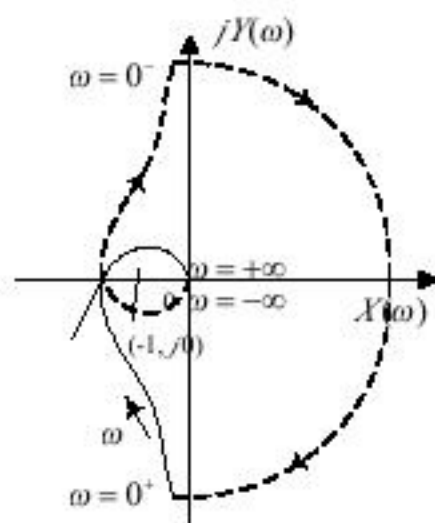
$$20 \lg \frac{1}{0.5} = a \quad -20 \lg K + 20 \lg \frac{1}{0.5} = 40 \lg \frac{1}{0.5} \quad -20 \lg K = 20 \lg \frac{1}{0.5}$$

$$20 \lg(K)^{-1} = 20 \lg 2 \quad K = 1/2 = 0.5$$

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{4K(s+0.5)}{s^2(s+2)} = \frac{2(s+0.5)}{s^2(s+2)}$$



5-11



$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(3s+1)} \Rightarrow G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{K}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(3j\omega+1)}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctan \omega - \arctan 3\omega = -180^\circ \quad \arctan \omega + \arctan 3\omega = 90^\circ$$

$$\omega = 1/(3\omega) \quad \omega^2 = 1/3 \quad A(\omega) = \frac{K}{\sqrt{1/3} \sqrt{1+1/3} (1+9*1/3)} = \frac{3}{4}K = 1$$

$$K_c = 4/3 = 1.33$$

6-2

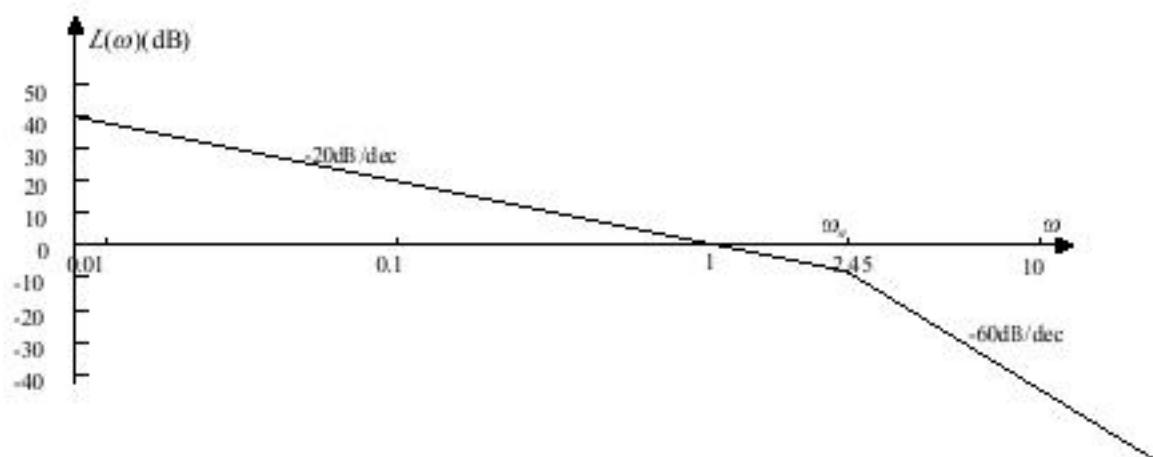
(1)

$$G(s) = \frac{6}{s(s^2 + 4s + 6)} = \frac{\omega_s^2}{s(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_s s + \omega_s^2)}$$

$$\omega_s^2 = 6 \quad \omega_s = \sqrt{6} = 2.45, \quad 2\xi\omega_s = 4 \quad \xi = \frac{4}{2\omega_s} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = 0.816$$

$$K = 1 \quad \text{所以, } \omega_c = 1 \quad 20\lg K = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\omega_c) &= -90^\circ - \arctg\left(\frac{2\xi\omega_c/\omega_s}{1-\omega_c^2/\omega_s^2}\right) = -90^\circ - \arctg\left(\frac{2*0.816*1/2.45}{1-1/2.45^2}\right) \\ &= -90^\circ - \arctg\left(\frac{2*0.816*1/2.45}{1-1/2.45^2}\right) = -90^\circ - \arctg\left(\frac{0.666}{0.833}\right) = -90^\circ - \arctg 0.7995 \\ &= -90^\circ - 38.64^\circ = -128.64^\circ \\ \gamma &= 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_c) = 180^\circ - 128.64^\circ = 51.36^\circ \end{aligned}$$

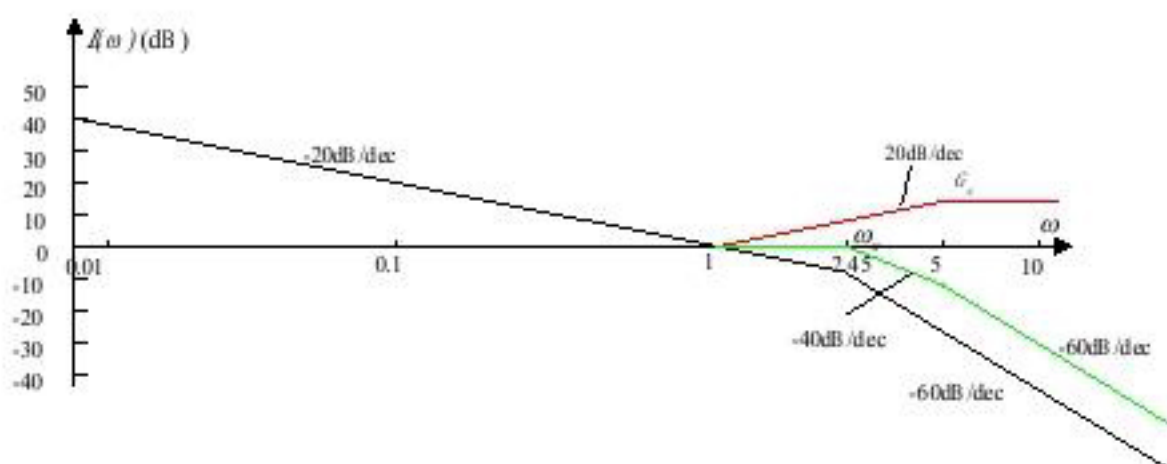


$$(2) \quad \omega_1 = 1, \quad \omega_2 = 1/0.2 = 5$$

$$\varphi(\omega_c) = -90^\circ - \arctg\left(\frac{2\xi\omega_c/\omega_n}{1-\omega_c^2/\omega_n^2}\right) + \arctg\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega_1}\right) - \arctg\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega_2}\right)$$

$$= -128.64^\circ + \arctg\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) - \arctg\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = -128.64^\circ + 45^\circ - 11.31^\circ = -94.95^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_c) = 180^\circ - 94.95^\circ = 85.05^\circ$$



6-5

(1)

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.5s+1)(0.1s+1)}$$

$$\omega = 1, \quad 20 \lg K = 20 \lg 10 = 20 \text{ dB} \quad \omega_1 = 1/0.5 = 2, \quad \omega_2 = 1/0.1 = 10$$

$$\omega_1 = 2 \text{ 时, } L(\omega_1) = 20 - 20(\lg 2 - \lg 1) = 20 \lg 10 - 20 \lg 2 = 20 \lg 5 = 14 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_2 = 10 \text{ 时, } L(\omega_2) = 14 - 40(\lg 10 - \lg 2) = -13.96 \text{ dB}$$

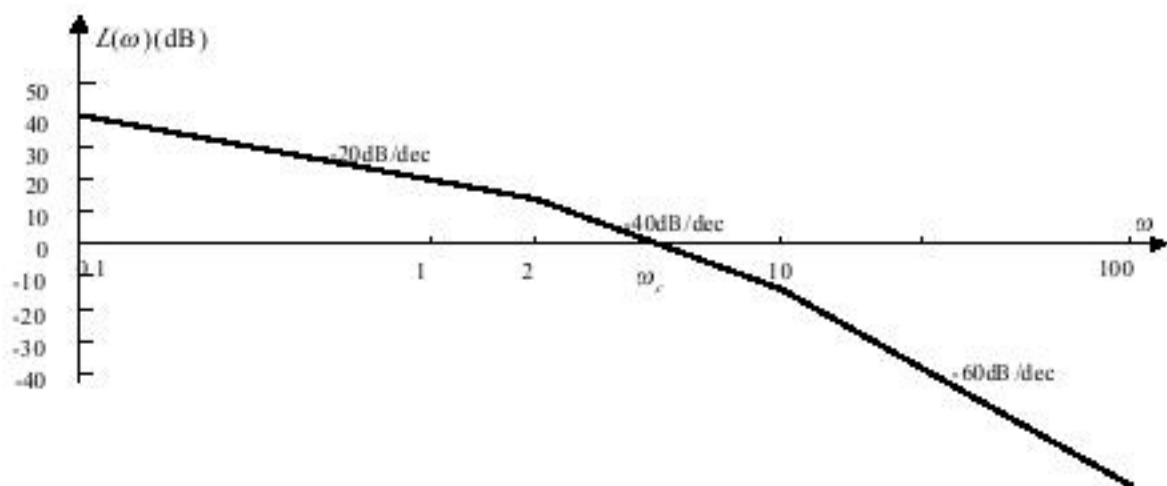
所以,  $\omega_1 < \omega_c < \omega_2$

$$L(\omega_c) = 40(\lg \omega_c - \lg 2) = 40(\lg \omega_c / 2) = 14 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_c = 4.48$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\omega_c) &= -90^\circ - \arctg 0.5\omega_c - \arctg 0.1\omega_c = -90^\circ - \arctg 2.24 - \arctg 0.448 \\ &= -90^\circ - 65.94^\circ - 24.13^\circ = -180.07^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_c) = 180^\circ - 180.07^\circ = -0.07^\circ$$



(2)

$$G(s)G_c(s) = \frac{10(0.33s+1)}{s(0.5s+1)(0.1s+1)(0.033s+1)}$$

$$\omega = 1, \quad 20 \lg K = 20 \lg 10 = 20 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_1 = 1/0.5 = 2, \quad \omega_2 = 1/0.33 = 3, \quad \omega_3 = 1/0.1 = 10, \quad \omega_4 = 1/0.033 = 30$$

$$\omega_2 = 3 \text{ 时, } L(\omega_1) - L(\omega_2) = 40(\lg \omega_2 - \lg \omega_1) \quad 14 - L(\omega_2) = 40(\lg 4.35 - \lg 2)$$

$$L(\omega_2) = 7 \text{ dB}$$

$$L(\omega_3 = 10) - L(\omega_2 = 3) = -20(\lg \omega_3 - \lg \omega_2) = -3.37 \text{ dB}$$

所以  $\omega_2 < \omega_{c2} < \omega_3$

$$L(\omega_2) = 20(\lg \omega_{c2} - \lg \omega_2) = 20(\lg \omega_{c2} / 3) = 7 \text{ dB}$$

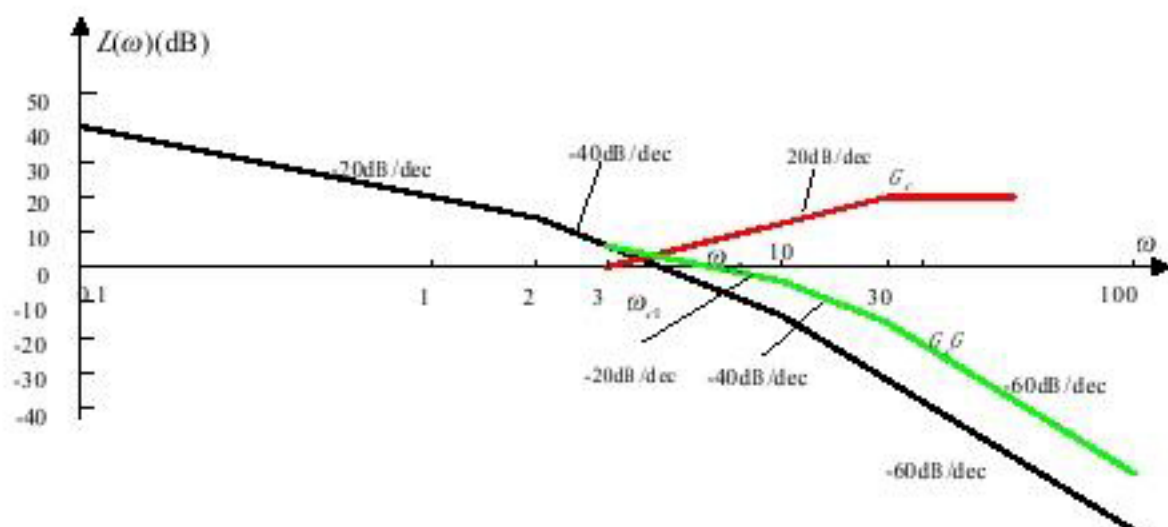
$$\omega_{c2} = 6.72$$

$$\varphi(\omega_c) = -90^\circ - \arctg 0.5\omega_{c2} - \arctg 0.1\omega_{c2} + \arctg 0.33\omega_{c2} - \arctg 0.033\omega_{c2}$$

$$= -90^\circ - \arctg 3.36 - \arctg 0.672 + \arctg 2.22 - \arctg 0.222$$

$$= -90^\circ - 73.43^\circ - 33.90^\circ + 65.75^\circ - 12.52^\circ = -144.1^\circ$$

$$\gamma_2 = 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_{c2}) = 180^\circ - 144.1^\circ = 35.9^\circ$$



校正环节为相位超前校正，校正后系统的相角裕量增加，系统又不稳定变为稳定，且有一定的稳定裕度，降低系统响应的超调量；剪切频率增加，系统快速性提高；但是高频段增益提高，系统抑制噪声能力下降。