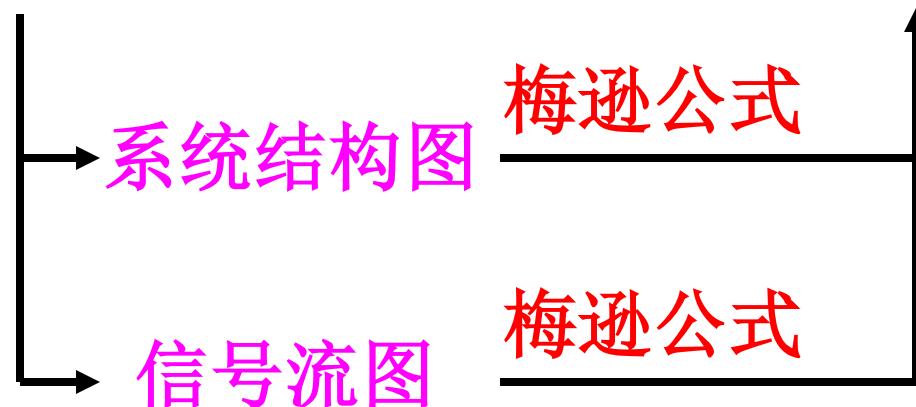
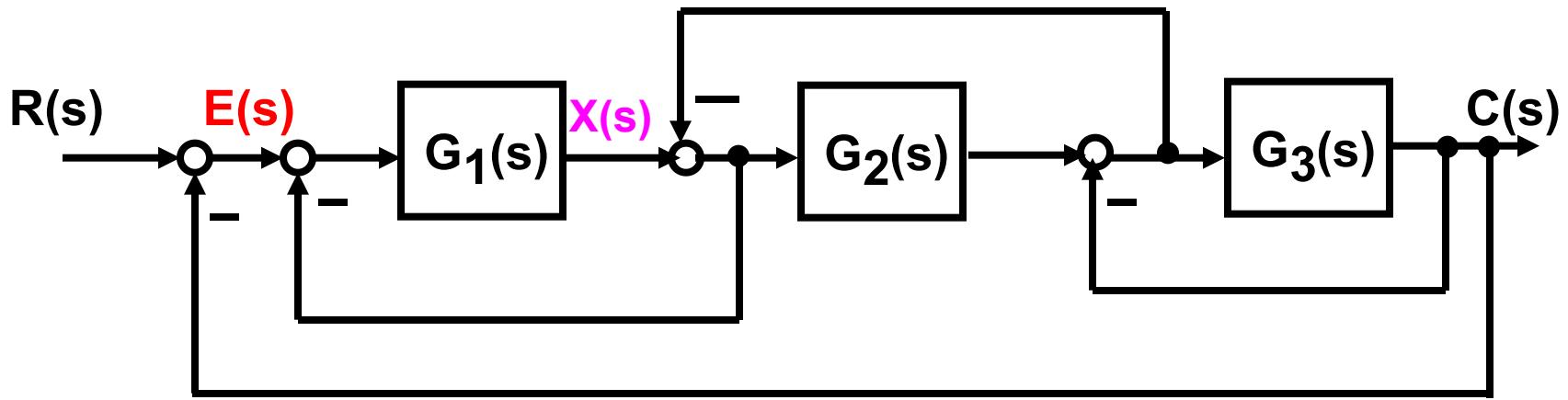


## 第二章 知识结构

系统原理图 → 微分方程组 → 微分方程 → 传递函数



[例] 系统的结构图如图所示，求 $E(s)$



$$L_1 = G_1 \quad L_2 = G_2 \quad L_3 = G_3 \quad L_4 = G_1 G_2 G_3$$

$$L_1 L_3 = G_1 G_3 \quad P_1 = 1 \quad \Delta_1 = 1 + G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_1 G_3$$

答案：

$$E(s) = \frac{1+G_1+G_2+G_3+G_1 G_3}{1+G_1+G_2+G_3+G_1 G_2 G_3+G_1 G_3} R(s)$$

## [例]

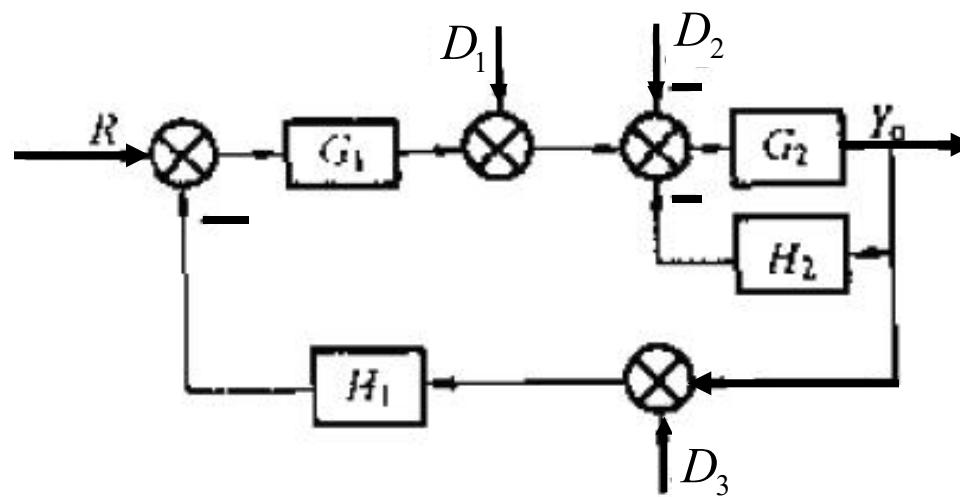
已知系统输出响应  $h(t) = 1 - e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$   
求系统的传递函数。

$$r(t) = 1(t) \quad R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1}$$

**答案:**  $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$

[例] 试求系统的输出  $Y_o(s)$



【解】由方框图,根据梅逊公式可得

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

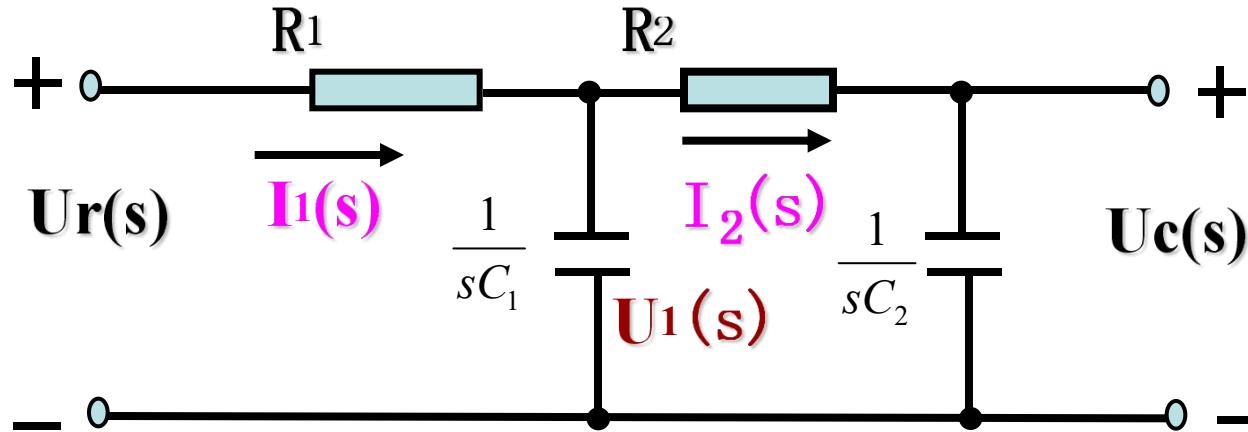
$$\frac{Y_o(s)}{D_2(s)} = \frac{-G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_2}$$

$$\frac{Y_o(s)}{D_1(s)} = \frac{G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_2}$$

$$\frac{Y_o(s)}{D_3(s)} = -\frac{H_1 G_1 G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_2}$$

$$Y_o(s) = \frac{G_1 G_2 R(s) + G_2 D_1(s) - G_2 D_2(s) - H_1 G_1 G_2 D_3(s)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_2}$$

[例] RC无源网络，建立其结构图，并求传递函数 $U_c(s)/U_r(s)$



$$I_1(s)R_1 = U_r(s) - U_1(s)$$

$$U_1(s) = [I_1(s) - I_2(s)] \cdot \frac{1}{sC_1}$$

$$I_2(s)R_2 = [U_1(s) - U_c(s)]$$

$$U_c(s) = I_2(s) \cdot \frac{1}{sC_2}$$

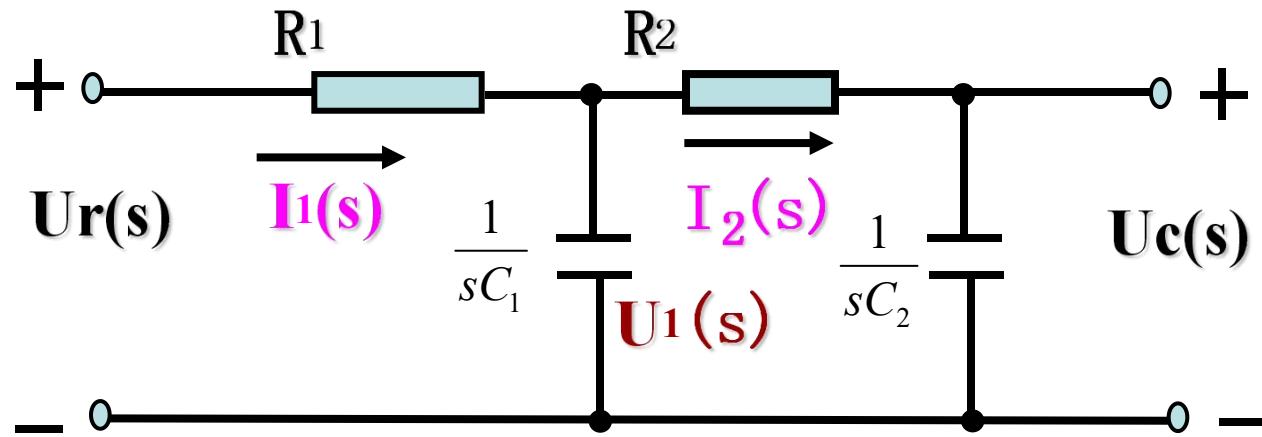


$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_r(s) - U_1(s)}{R_1}$$

$$U_1(s) = [I_1(s) - I_2(s)] \cdot \frac{1}{sC_1}$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{U_1(s) - U_c(s)}{R_2}$$

$$U_c(s) = I_2(s) \cdot \frac{1}{sC_2}$$

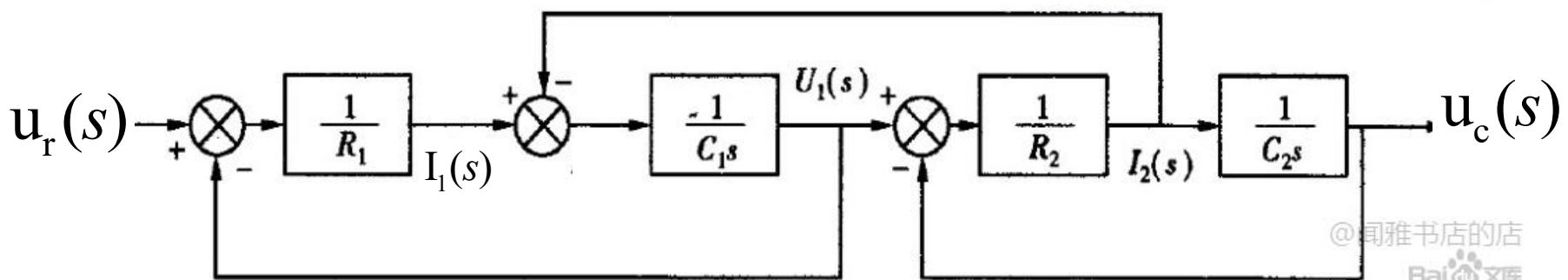


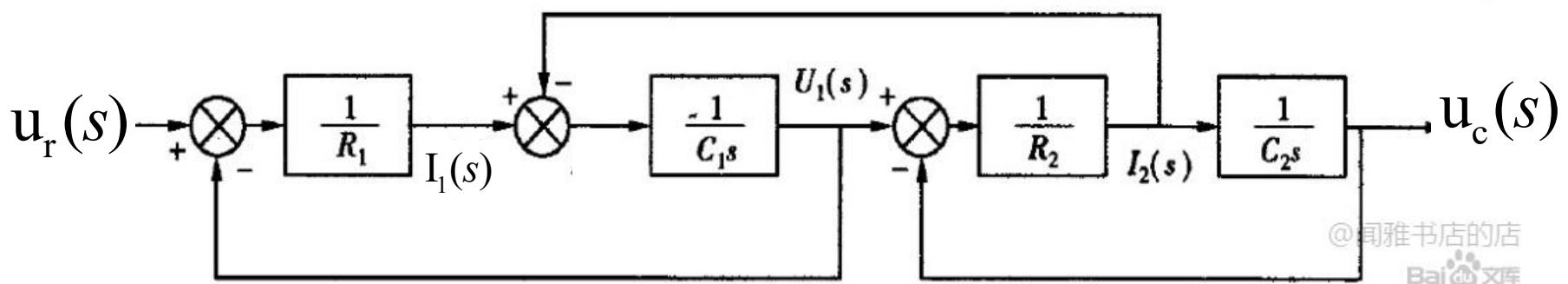
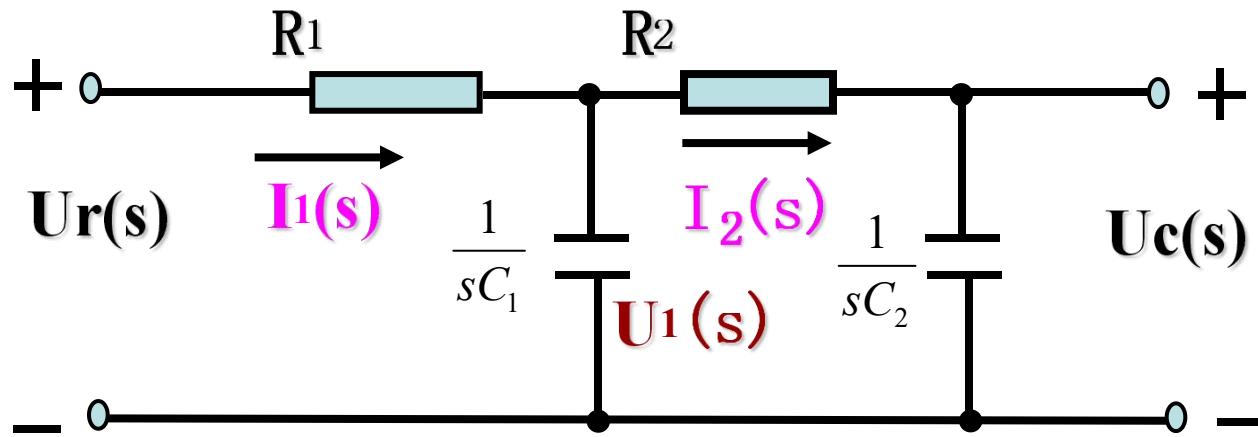
$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_r(s) - U_1(s)}{R_1}$$

$$U_1(s) = [I_1(s) - I_2(s)] \cdot \frac{1}{sC_1}$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{U_1(s) - U_c(s)}{R_2}$$

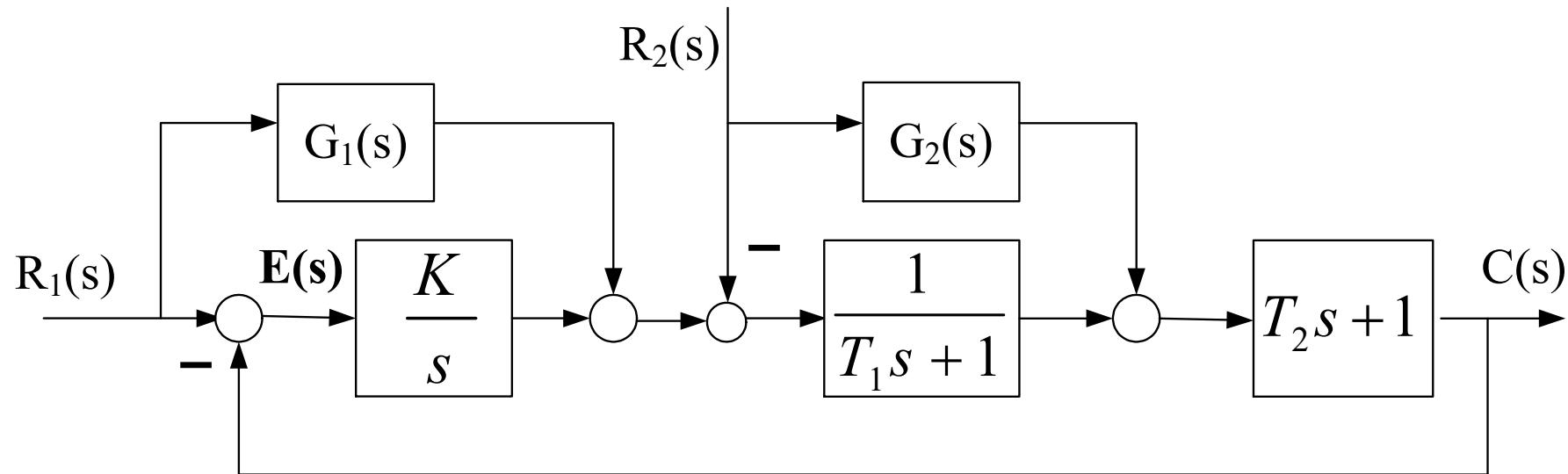
$$U_c(s) = I_2(s) \cdot \frac{1}{sC_2}$$





**答案:**  $\Phi(s) = \frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2)s + 1}$

[例] 欲使下图所示系统中  $E(s)=0$ , 求  $G_1(s)$  和  $G_2(s)$  的表达式。



$$l_1 = -\frac{k}{s} \frac{1}{T_1 s + 1} (T_2 s + 1)$$

R1输入下:

$$E_1(s) = \frac{1 - G_1 \frac{T_2 s + 1}{T_1 s + 1}}{1 - l_1} R_1(s)$$

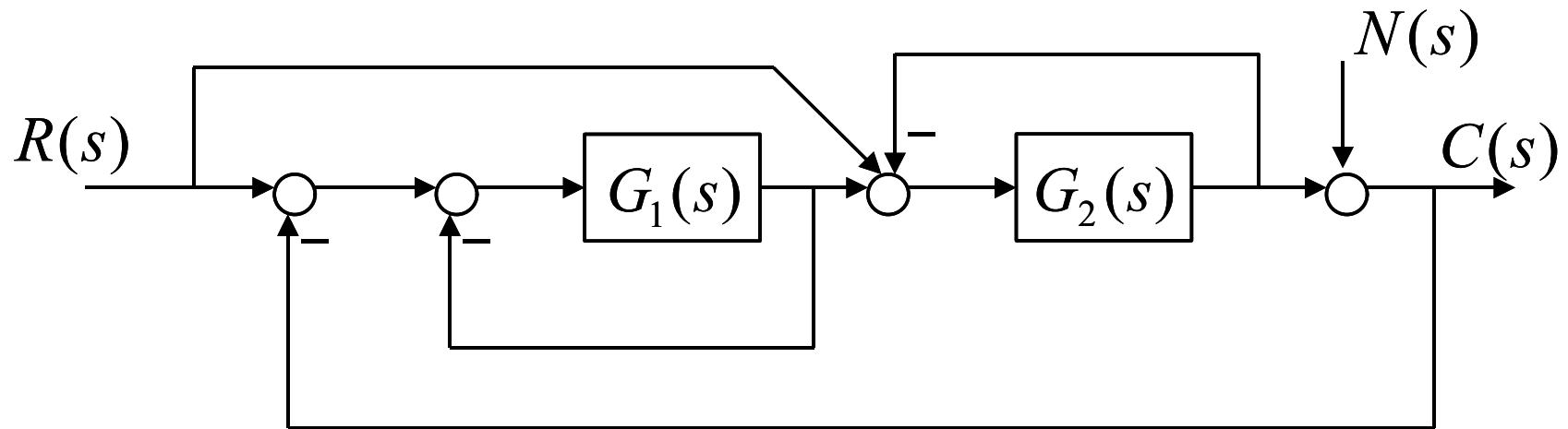
R2输入下:

若  $E(s)=0$ , 则  $E_1(s)=0, E_2(s)=0$ ;

$$G_1 = \frac{T_1 s + 1}{T_2 s + 1} \quad G_2 = \frac{1}{T_1 s + 1}$$

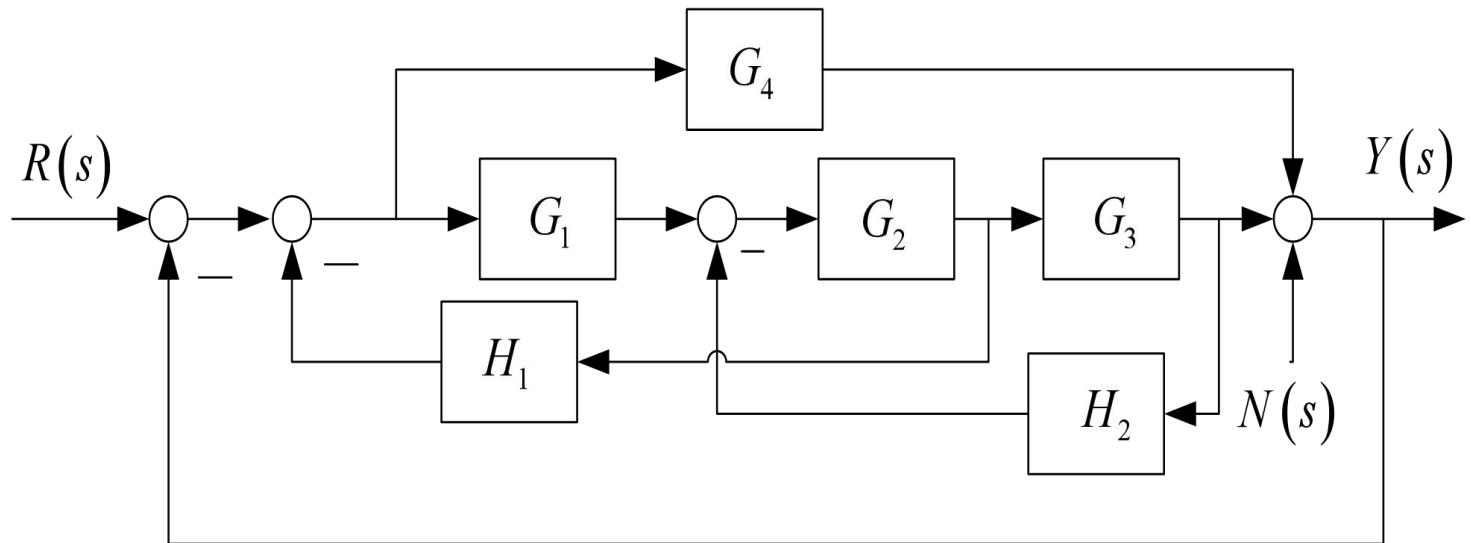
$$E_2(s) = \frac{\frac{T_2 s + 1}{T_1 s + 1} - G_2 (T_2 s + 1)}{1 - l_1} R_2(s)$$

[例]用梅逊公式求下图所示系统在 $R(s)$  和 $N(s)$ 同时作用下的输出 $C(s)$



$$C(s) = \frac{G_1 G_2 + G_2(1+G_1)}{1+G_1+G_2+2G_1G_2} R(s) + \frac{1+G_1+G_2+G_1G_2}{1+G_1+G_2+2G_1G_2} N(s)$$

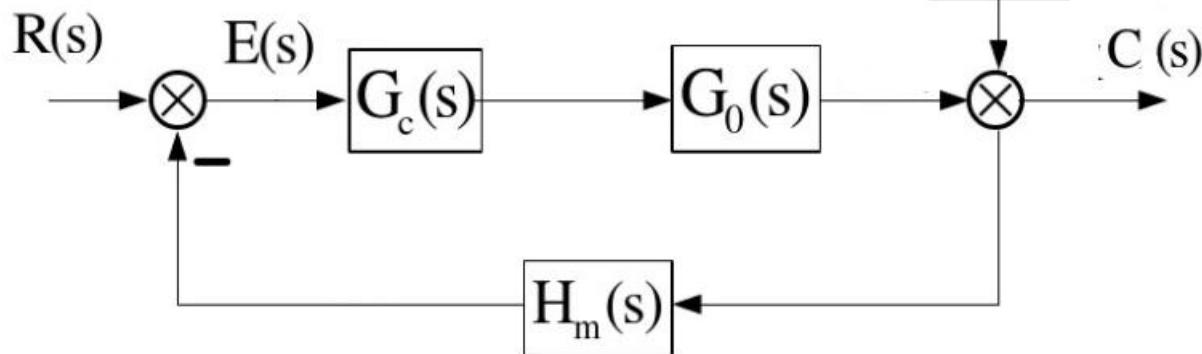
求  $Y(s)$  的表达式。



$$Y(s) = \frac{[G_1 G_2 G_3 + G_4(1 + G_2 G_3 H_2)] \cdot R(s) + [1 \cdot (1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2)] \cdot N(s)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2 + G_4 + G_1 G_2 G_3 + G_2 G_3 G_4 H_2}$$

## 控制系统的典型传递函数

求传递函数?



$$\Phi_{cr}(s) : \quad \Phi_{cd}(s)$$

$$\Phi_{er}(s) \quad \Phi_{ed}(s)$$

若系统输出量是  $C(s)$

$$1、 \Phi_{cr}(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{C_r(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_c(s)G_0(s)}{1+G_c(s)G_0(s)H_m(s)} [D(s)=0]$$

$$2、 \Phi_{cd}(s) = \frac{C(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{C_d(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{G_{od}(s)}{1+G_c(s)G_0(s)H_m(s)} [R(s)=0]$$

若系统输出量是  $E(s)$

$$3、 \Phi_{er}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{E_r(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1+G_c(s)G_0(s)H_m(s)} [D(s)=0]$$

$$4、 \Phi_{ed}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{E_d(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{-G_{od}(s)H_m(s)}{1+G_c(s)G_0(s)H_m(s)} [R(s)=0]$$

# 数学模型的MATLAB描述

## 传递函数（Transfer Function: TF）模型

$$G(s) = \frac{L[c(t)]}{L[r(t)]} = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1} s + b_m}{a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} s + a_n} = \frac{M(s)}{N(s)}$$

在MATLAB中，控制系统的分子多项式系数和分母多项式系数分别用向量num和den表示，即

$$\text{num} = [b_0 \ b_1 \ \dots \ b_{m-1} \ b_m]$$

$$\text{den} = [a_0 \ a_1 \ \dots \ a_{n-1} \ a_n]$$

`sys=tf (num , den)` 生成传递函数模型sys

**【例】** 已知控制系统的传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 7s + 3}$$

用**MATLAB**建立其数学模型

**【解】** (1)

(2) **sys=****tf** ([1 3 2] , [1 5 7 3])

**num=** [1 3 2] ;

**den=** [1 5 7 3] ;

**sys=****tf** (**num**, **den**)

运行结果为:

**Transfer function:**

$s^2+3s+2$

运行结果为:

**Transfer function:**

$s^2+3s+2$

-----

$s^3+5s^2+7s+3$

$s^3+5s^2+7s+3$

## 零极点增益模型

使用函数zpk（）建立或转换线性定常系统的零极点增益模型。

sys=zpk (z, p, k) % 建立连续系统的零极点增益模型

z, p, k分别对应系统的零点向量， 极点向量和增益

**【例】** 系统的零极点增益模型为

$$G(s) = \frac{(s + 0.1)(s + 0.2)}{(s + 0.3)^2}$$

用MATLAB建立其传递函数模型。

**【解】**

```
z=[-0.1 -0.2];
```

```
p=[-0.3 -0.3];
```

```
k=1;
```

```
sys=zpk(z, p, k), %建立系统的零极点增益模型
```

# 线性定常系统数学模型的生成及转换函数

函数名称	功    能
tf	生成(或转换)传递函数模型
ss	生成(或转换)状态空间模型
zpk	生成(或转换)零极点增益模型

函数名称	功    能
series	两个状态空间模型串联
parallel	两个状态空间模型并联
feedback	两个状态空间模型按照反馈方式连接
append	两个以上模型进行添加连接
connect, blkbuild	将结构图转换为状态空间模型

## 2.4 数学模型的连接

【例】求传递函数

G1=tf([1], [1 3])

Transfer function:

G2=tf([1], [1 5])

$$\frac{s + 5}{s^2 + 8s + 16}$$

G=feedback(G1,G2,-1)

% +1 为正反馈, -1为负反馈