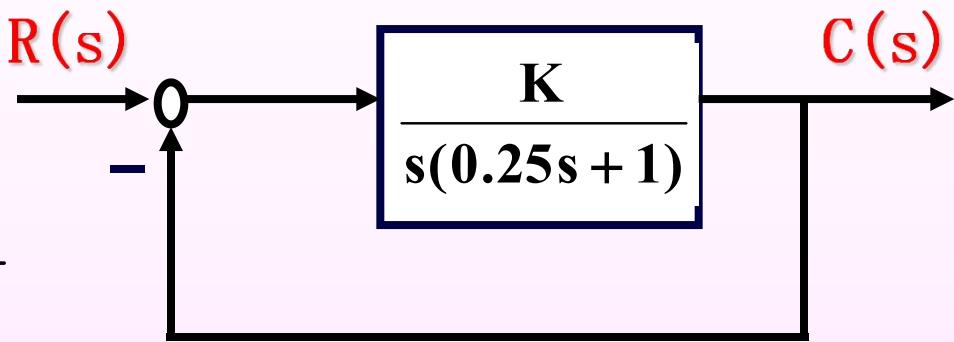


4-1 根轨迹的基本概念

一、根轨迹的概念

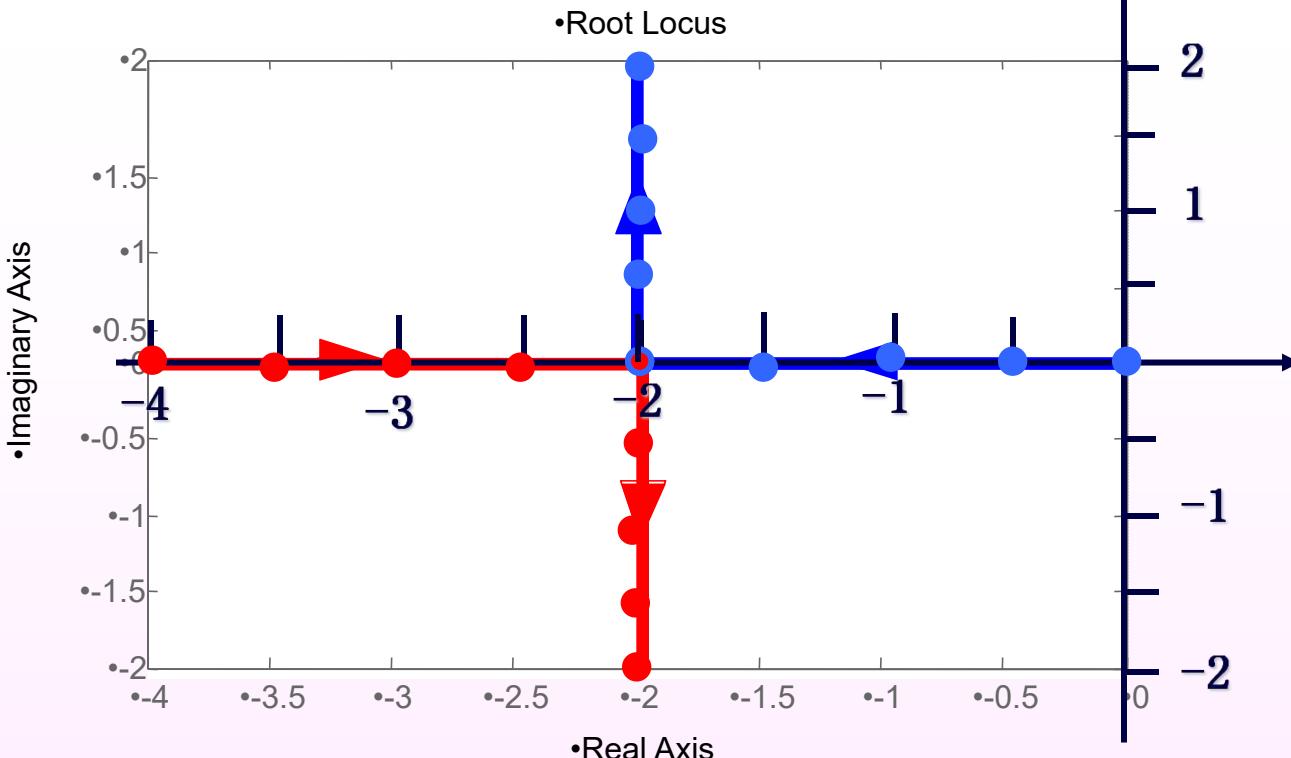
[例]当开环增益K从 $0 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时，求闭环极点，并在s平面作出轨迹。

$$\text{解: } \phi(s) = \frac{4k}{s^2 + 4s + 4k}$$



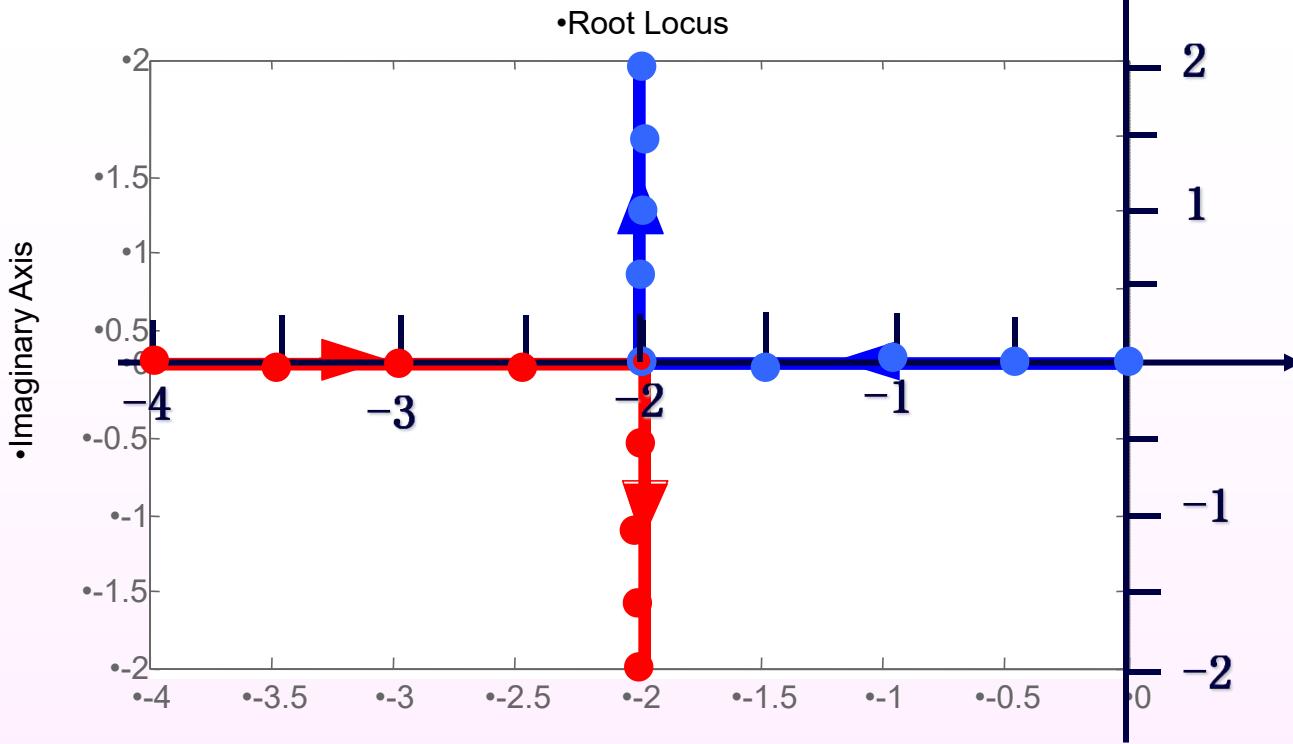
$$D(s) = s^2 + 4s + 4k = 0$$

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



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

k	s_1	s_2
0	0	-4
1	-2	-2
2	$-2+j2$	$-2-j2$
$+\infty$	$-2+j\infty$	$-2-j\infty$



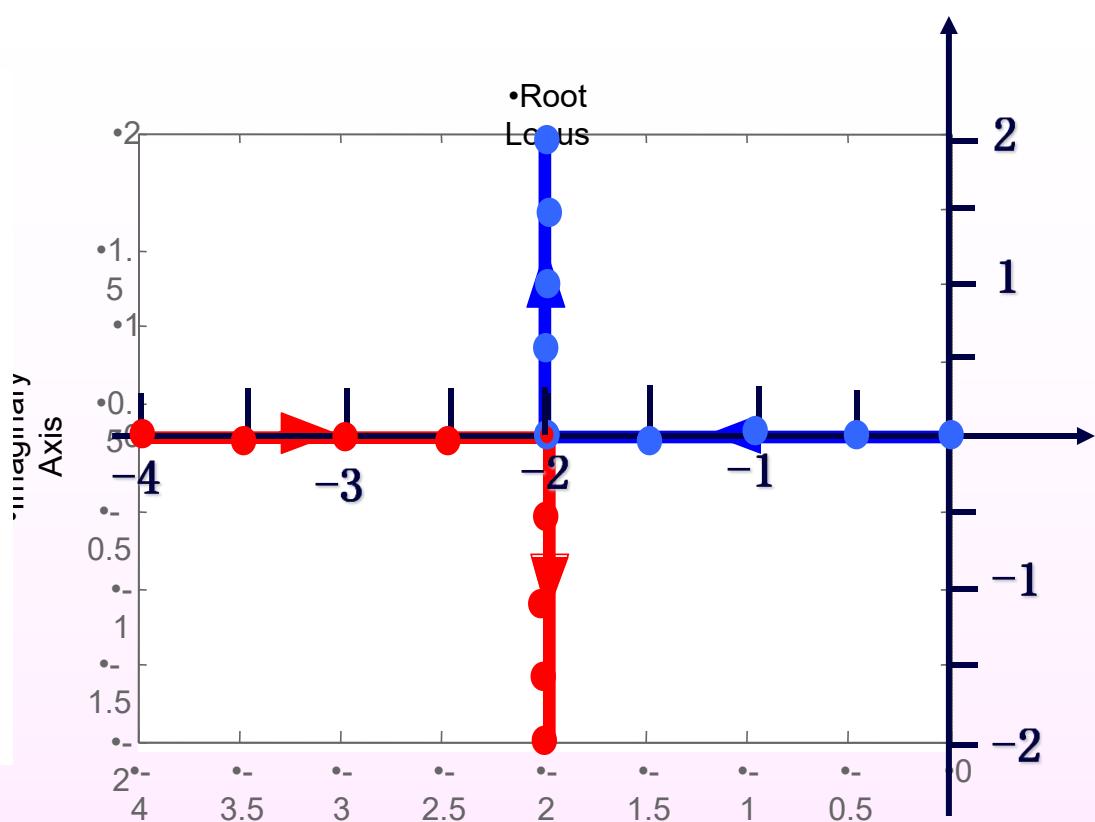
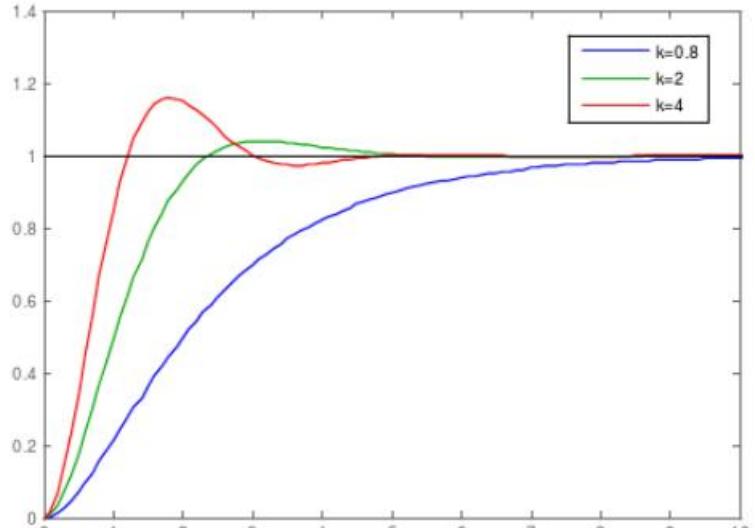
1、借助 Control System Toolbox 提供的 rltool 可视化分析界面进行分析：

```

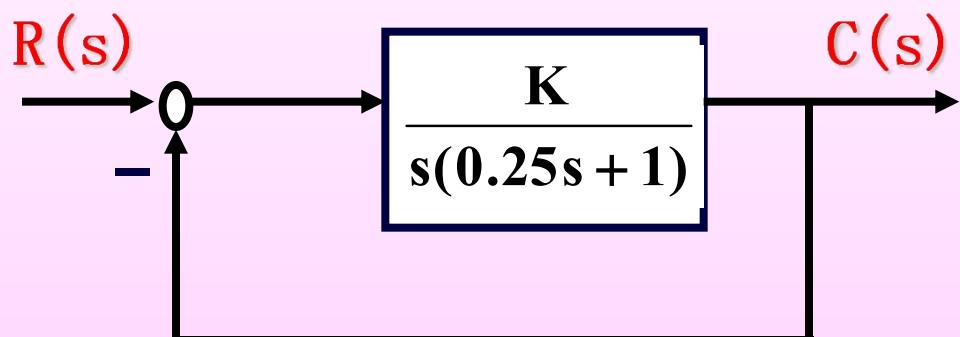
clc;
clear;
num=1;
den=[1 4 0];
gs=tf(num,den); % 开环传递函数
rltool(gs) %通过控制工具箱中的 rltool 可可视化分析界面可方便地进行系统
            %分析

```

根轨迹的作用



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



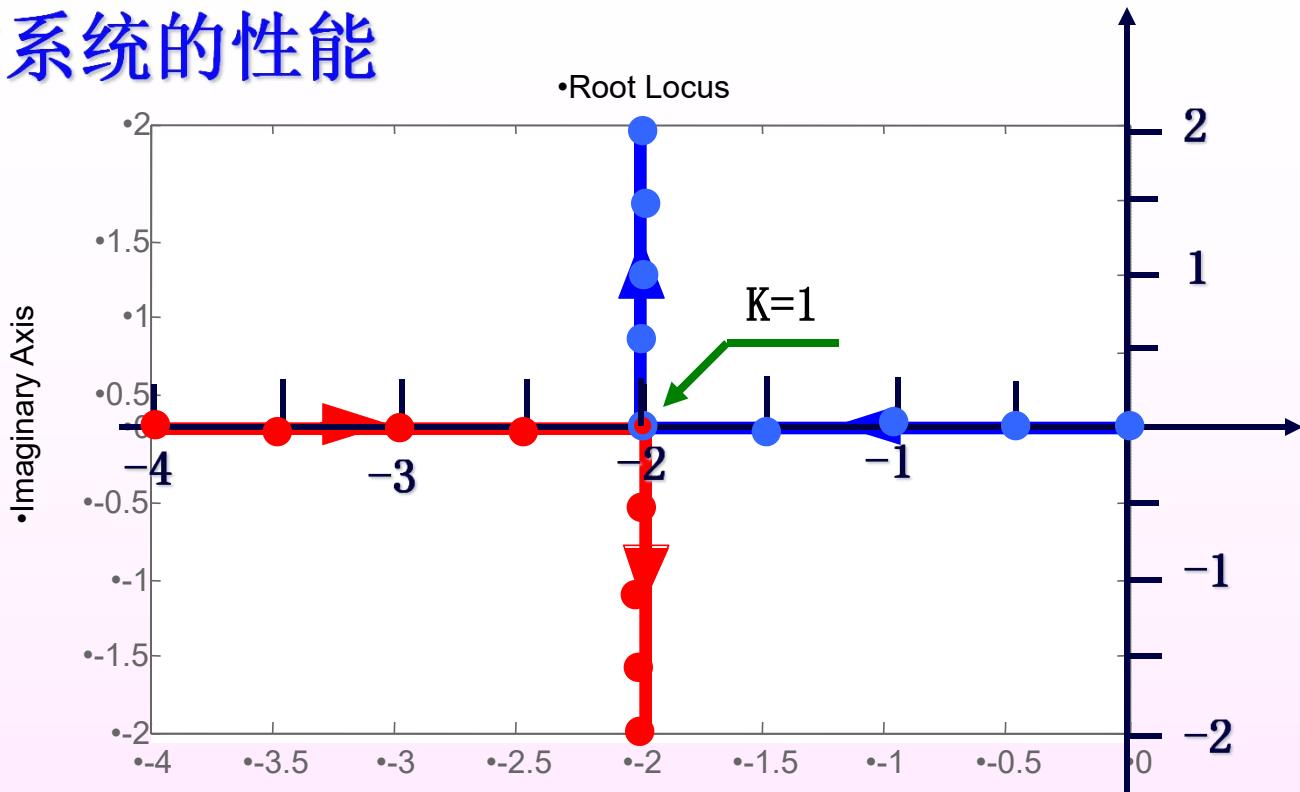
定义：开环系统某一参数从零变化到无穷大时，闭环系统特征方程式的根在s平面上变化的轨迹。

二、根轨迹与系统的性能

1 稳定性

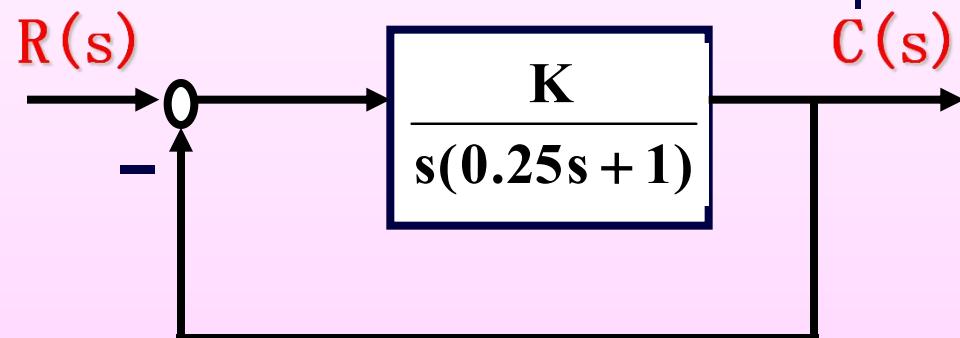
2 动态性能

3 稳态性能



$$\phi(s) = \frac{4k}{s^2 + 4s + 4k}$$

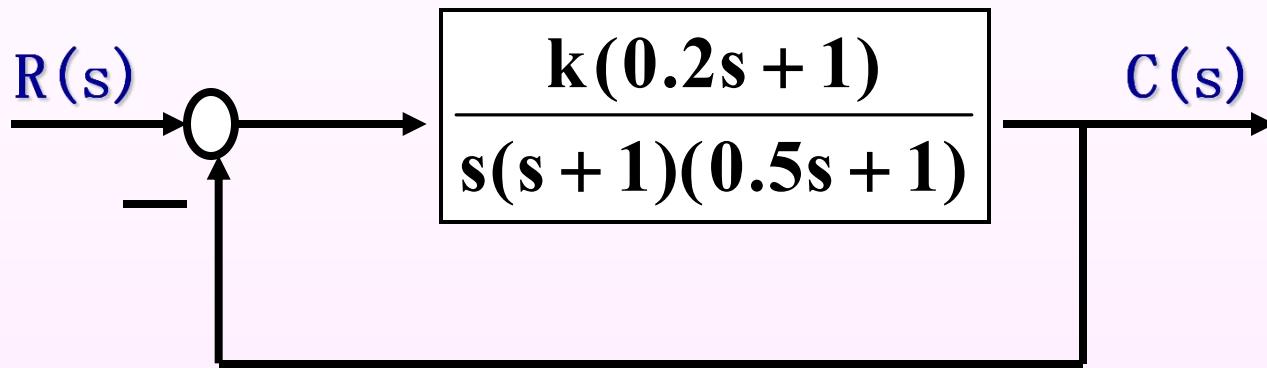
$$s_{1,2} = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{1-k}$$



结论：根轨迹与系统的性能密切相关。

三、闭环零、极点与开环零、极点的关系

1. 根轨迹增益



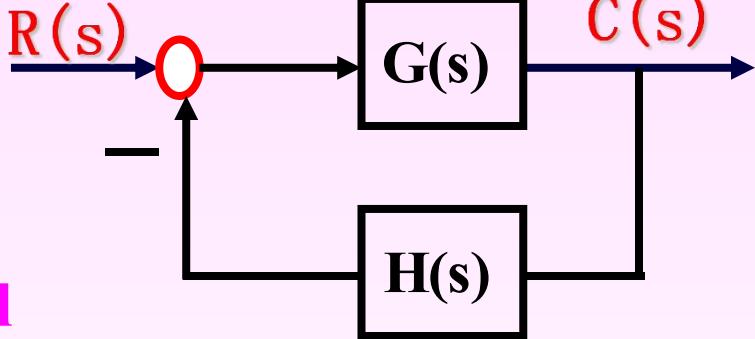
$$G(s) = \frac{k(0.2s + 1)}{s(s + 1)(0.5s + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{2k(s + 5)}{5s(s + 1)(s + 2)}$$

根轨迹增益

$$K^* = 10k$$

2. 闭环零、极点与开环零、极点的关系?



$$G(s) = K_G^* \frac{\prod_{i=1}^f (s - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^q (s - p_i)}$$

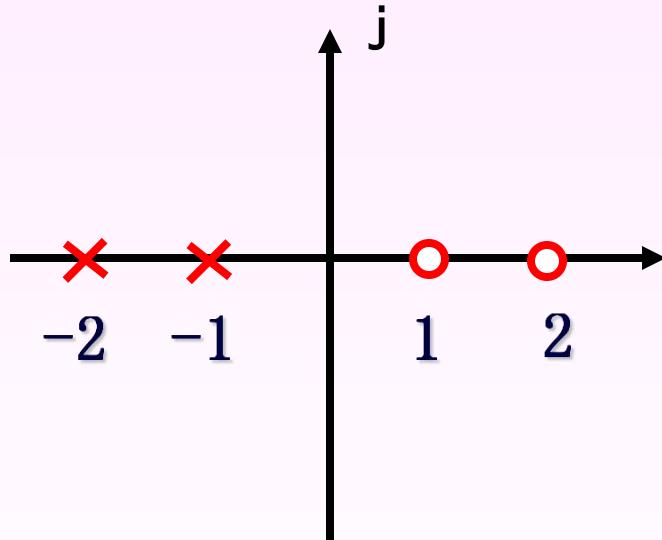
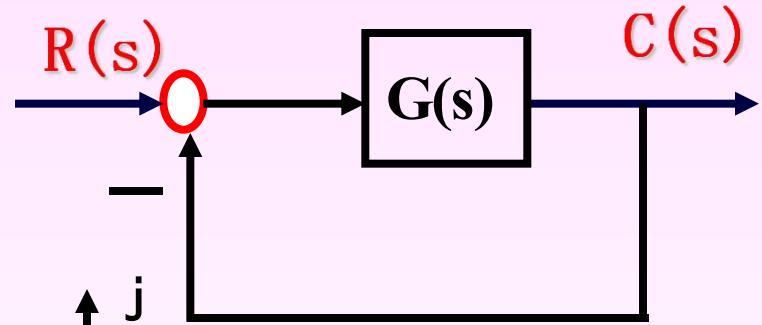
$$H(s) = K_H^* \frac{\prod_{j=1}^l (s - z_j)}{\prod_{j=1}^h (s - p_j)}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_G^* \prod_{i=1}^f (s - z_i) \prod_{j=1}^h (s - p_j)}{\underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^q (s - p_i) \prod_{j=1}^h (s - p_j)}_{\text{开环极点}} + \underbrace{k_G^* k_H^*}_{\text{根轨迹增益}} \underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^f (s - z_i) \prod_{j=1}^l (s - z_j)}_{\text{开环零点}}}$$

结论：1 闭环极点和 开环零点、开环极点、根轨迹增益有关

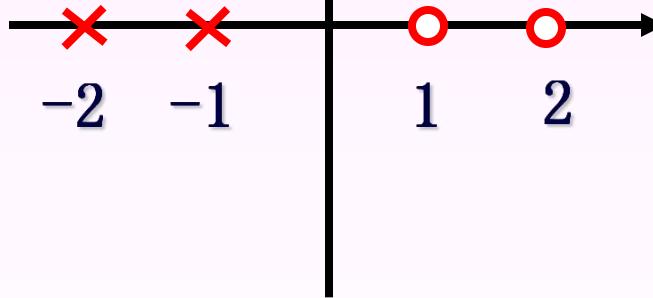
2 根轨迹的任务是如何由开环零点、开环极点、根轨迹增益找到闭环极点

[例]单位反馈系统，求闭环传递函数。



开环零、极点分布图

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

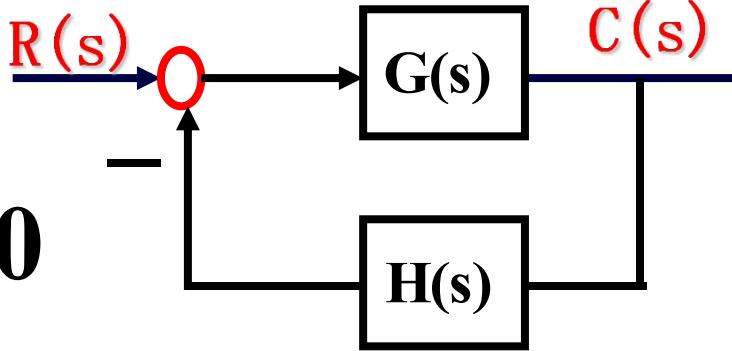


闭环零、极点分布图

$$\phi(s) = \frac{K^*(s-1)(s-2)}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

四、根轨迹方程

特征方程 $1+G(s)H(s)=0$



$$1 + K^* \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)} = 0$$

$$K^* \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)} = -1$$

根轨迹方程 K^*

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

$$-1 = 1e^{j(2k+1)\pi}$$

模值条件 K^*

$$\frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |s - z_j|}{\prod_{i=1}^n |s - p_i|} = 1$$

180°相角条件

相角条件

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \angle s - z_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \angle s - p_j = (2k + 1)\pi = 2k\pi + 180^\circ$$

$$(k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$$

模值条件

$$K^* \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |s - z_j|}{\prod_{i=1}^n |s - p_i|} = 1$$

相角条件

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \angle s - z_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \angle s - p_j = (2k + 1)\pi$$
$$(k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$$

结论：1 模值条件与 K^* 有关，相角条件与 K^* 无关

2 相角条件是根轨迹的充要条件

思考：1 s 的含义是什么？

2 正反馈系统的根轨迹方程满足什么条件？

正反馈系统

特征方程

$$1 - G(s)H(s) = 0$$

根轨迹方程

K^*

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

模值条件

K^*

$$\frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |s - z_j|}{\prod_{i=1}^n |s - p_i|} = 1$$

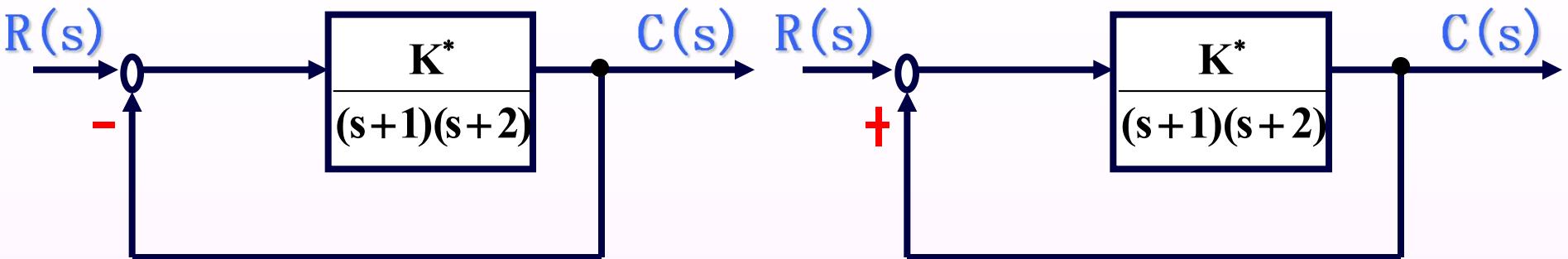
0°相角条件

相角条件

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \angle s - z_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \angle s - p_j = (2k + 0)\pi$$

($k=0, \pm 1, \dots$)

判断相角条件为 180^0 还是 0^0

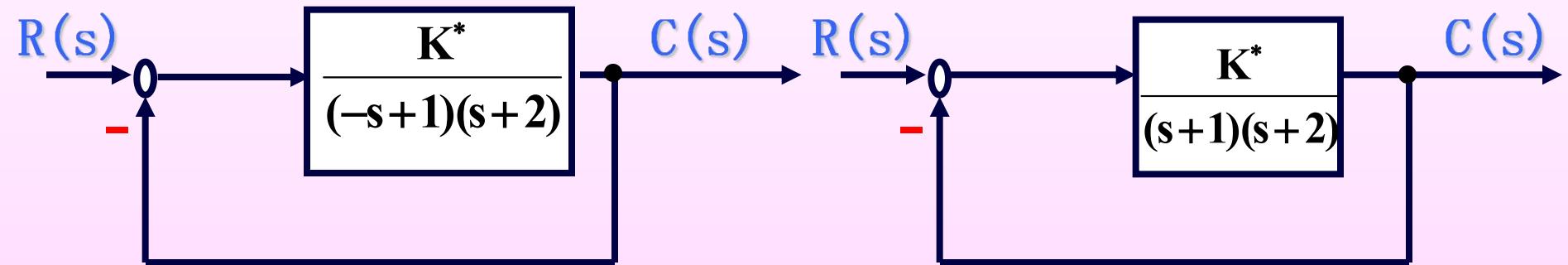


$$K^* : 0 \rightarrow +\infty$$

(a) 180^0

$$K^* : 0 \rightarrow +\infty$$

(b) 0^0



$$K^* : 0 \rightarrow +\infty$$

(c) 0^0

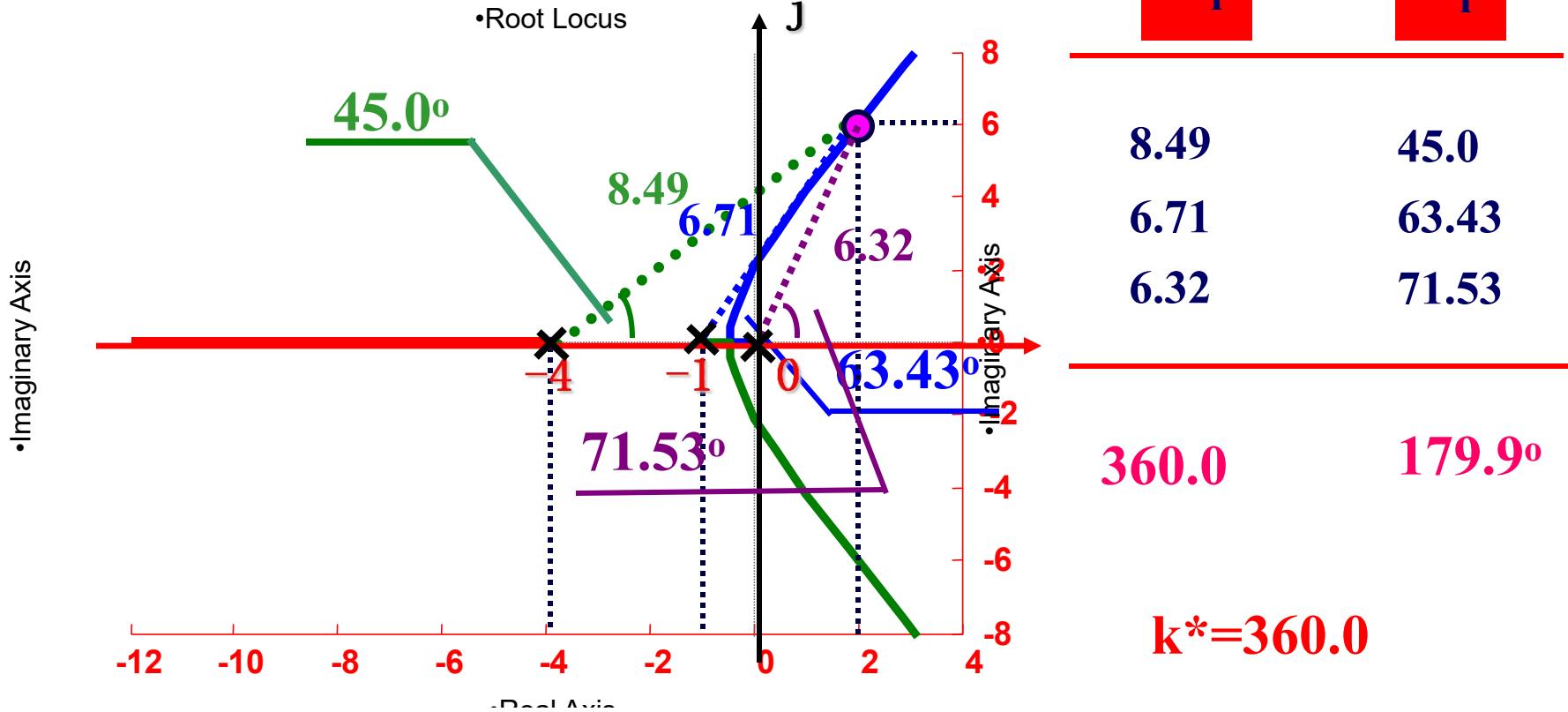
$$K^* : -\infty \rightarrow 0$$

(d) 0^0

[思考] 如何证明某点为根轨迹上的点？

$$G(S) = \frac{k^*}{S(S+1)(S+4)}$$

s=2+j6 在根轨迹上吗？



$$\sum_{i=1}^m \angle s - z_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \angle s - p_j = (2k+1)\pi \quad -(\angle s + \angle s+1 + \angle s+4) \Big|_{s=2+j6} = (2k+1)\pi ?$$