

5.16 设被控对象传递函数为 ($T = 1s$)

$$G(s) = \frac{100}{(40s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

(1) 试用“二阶工程最佳”设计法确定模拟控制器 $G_c(s)$ 。

(2) 将 $G_c(s)$ 用双线性变换法离散化为数字控制器 $D(z)$ ，并将其转换为差分方程。

(3) 画出实现 $D(z)$ 的程序框图。

$$(1) \quad G_c(s) = \frac{(T_1 s + 1)}{T_I s} \quad T_{s1} = 40, T_{s2} = 0.5, K = 100$$

$$T_i = 40 \quad T_z = 2K T_{s2} = 2 \times 100 \times 0.5 = 100$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{40s+1}{100s}$$

$$(2) \quad D(z) = \left(\frac{40s+1}{100s} \right)_{s=\frac{z-1}{z+1}} = \frac{81z-79}{200(z-1)} = \frac{0.405 - 0.395z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{U(z)}{\bar{E}(z)}$$

$$0.405 \bar{E}(z) - 0.395 z^{-1} \bar{E}(z) = U(z) - z^{-1} U(z)$$

$$0.405 e(k) - 0.395 e(k-1) = u(k) - u(k-1)$$

6.4 已知被控对象的传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.05s)}$$

设采用零阶保持器，采样周期为 $0.1s$ 。针对单位速度输入设计快速有纹波系统的数字控制器 $D(z)$ ，计算采样瞬间数字控制器和系统的输出响应，并绘制图形。

$$G(z) = Z \left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{1000}{s(s+10)(s+20)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.0816z^{-1}(1+1.899z^{-1})(1+0.126z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.368z^{-1})(1-0.135z^{-1})}$$

$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1}(1+1.899z^{-1})(0.916-0.571z^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(1) &= 1 \\ \dot{\Phi}(1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 0.916 \\ a_1 = -0.571 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1}(1+1.899z^{-1})(0.916-0.571z^{-1})$$

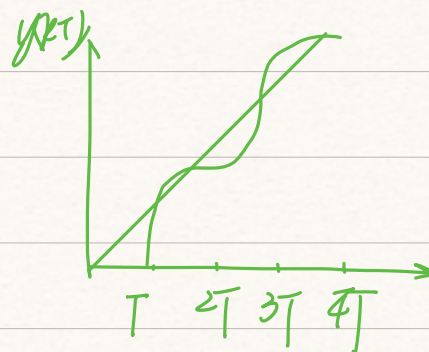
$$\Phi_d(z) = 1 - \Phi(z) = 1 - 0.916z^{-1} - 1.168z^{-2} + 1.084z^{-3}$$

$$D(z) = \frac{\Phi_d(z)}{\Phi(z)G(z)} = \frac{1.09(1-z^{-1})(1-0.368z^{-1})(1-0.135z^{-1})(1-0.623z^{-1})}{(1-0.916z^{-1}-1.168z^{-2}+1.084z^{-3})(1+0.126z^{-1})}$$

$$R(z) = \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{0.1z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$

$$U(z) = D(z) \cdot R(z) = \frac{1.09(1-0.368z^{-1})(1-0.135z^{-1})(1-0.623z^{-1})z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.916z^{-1}-1.168z^{-2}+1.084z^{-3})(1+0.126z^{-1})}$$

$$Y(z) = D(z) \cdot G(z) \cdot R(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(1+1.899z^{-1})(0.916-0.571z^{-1})}{(1-0.916z^{-1}-1.168z^{-2}+1.084z^{-3})} \cdot \frac{0.1z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$



6.5 对上题，针对单位速度输入设计快速无纹波系统的数字控制器 $D(z)$ ，计算采样瞬间数字控制器和系统输出响应并绘制图形。

$$0.0816z^{-1}(1+1.899z^{-1})(1+0.126z^{-1})$$

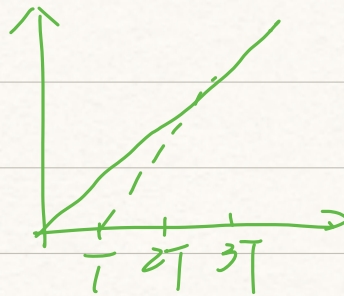
$$G(z) = \frac{0.0010(1+1.81z^{-1})(1+0.10z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.368z^{-1})(1-0.135z^{-1})}$$

$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1}(1+1.899z^{-1})(1+0.126z^{-1})(0.847-0.541z^{-1})$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(1) = 1 \\ \Phi'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 0.847 \\ a_1 = -0.541 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1}(1+1.899z^{-1})(1+0.126z^{-1})(0.847-0.541z^{-1})$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(z) = 1 - \Phi(z)$$



例题1:

在下图所示系统中，被控对象 $G_p(s) = \frac{K}{s(T_m s + 1)}$

已知 $K=10s^{-1}$, $T=T_m=0.025s$, 则按前面所述最少拍设计方法,

针对单位速度输入信号设计最少拍控制系统。

$$G_P = \frac{10}{s(0.025s+1)} = \frac{400}{s(s+40)}$$

$$G_B(z) = \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{400}{s(s+40)} \right]$$

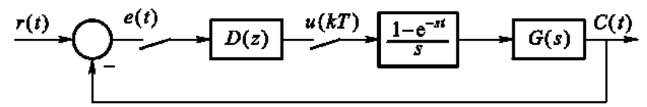
$$= (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{10}{s^2} - \frac{1}{4s} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{s+40} \right]$$

$$= (1-z^{-1}) \left[\frac{10Tz}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{z}{4(z-1)} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{z}{z-e^{-40T}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - 1 + \frac{z-1}{z-e^{-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-1}z + 1 - 2e^{-1}}{4(z-1)(z-e^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{0.092 z^{-1} (1+0.718z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.368z^{-1})}$$



$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1} (a_0 + a_1 z^{-1})$$

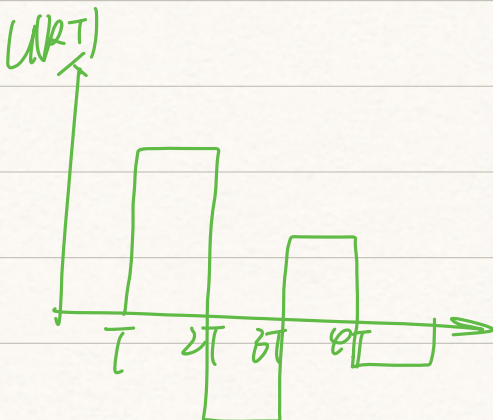
$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(1) &= 1 \\ \Phi(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 2 \\ a_1 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1} (2 - z^{-1})$$

$$\Phi_d(z) = 1 - \Phi(z) = (1 - z^{-1})^2$$

$$D(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{\Phi_d(z) G_B(z)} = \frac{z^{-1} (2 - z^{-1}) (1 - z^{-1}) (1 - 0.368z^{-1})}{(1 - z^{-1})^2 0.092 z^{-1} (1 + 0.718z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot (1 - 0.5z^{-1}) (1 - 0.368z^{-1})}{(1 + 0.718z^{-1}) (1 - z^{-1})}$$



例 2:

系统结构及被控对象与例 1 相同。被控对象 $G_p(s) = \frac{K}{s(Tms+1)}$ 已知 $K=10s^{-1}$, $T=T_m=0.025s$, 试针对等速输入函数设计快速无纹波系统。

$$G(z) = Z \left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{10}{s(0.025s+1)} \right] = (1-z^{-1}) Z \left[\frac{400}{s^2(s+40)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{z-1}{z} \left[\frac{10Tz}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{z}{z-e^{-40T}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{e^{-1}z + 1 - 2e^{-1}}{(z-1)(z-e^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{e^{-1}z^{-1}[1+(e-2)z^{-1}]}{(1-z^{-1})(1-e^{-1}z^{-1})} = \frac{0.092z^{-1}(1+0.718z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.368z^{-1})}$$

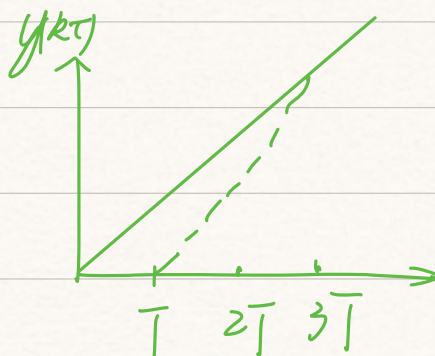
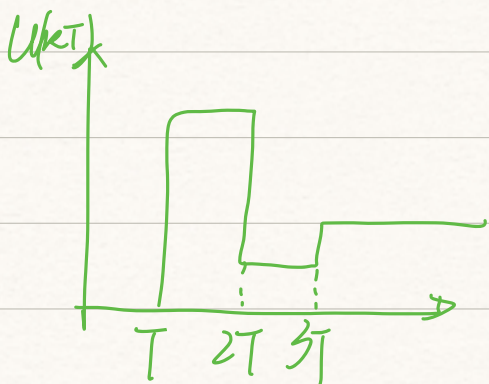
$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1}(1+0.718z^{-1})(a_0+a_1z^{-1})$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(1) = 1 \\ \dot{\Phi}(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 1.407 \\ a_1 = -0.825 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(z) = z^{-1}(1+0.718z^{-1})(1.407-0.825z^{-1})$$

$$\Phi_e(z) = 1 - \Phi(z) = 1 - 1.407z^{-1} - 0.185z^{-2} + 0.592z^{-3}$$

$$D(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{\Phi_e(z)G(z)} = \frac{15.293(1-0.368z^{-1})(1-0.586z^{-1})}{(1+0.592z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})}$$



6.13 已知控制系统的被控对象的传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{(2s+1)(s+1)}$ ，采样周期 $T=1s$ ，若选闭环系统的时间常数 $T_r=0.1s$ ，问是否会出现振铃现象？试用大林算法设计数字控制器 $D(z)$ 。

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{0.1s+1}$$

$$\Phi(z) = Z\left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{10e^{-s}}{s+10}\right] = \frac{1-e^{-10}}{z(z-e^{-10})}$$

$$G(z) = Z\left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{e^{-s}}{2(s+0.5)(s+1)}\right] = \frac{(e^{-1}-2e^{-0.5}+1)z + (e^{-1.5}+e^{-0.5}-2e^{-1})}{z(z-e^{-0.5})(z-e^{-1})}$$

$$D(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{[1-\Phi(z)]G(z)} = \frac{z(z-0.607)(z-0.368)}{(z^2-1)(0.155z+0.094)}$$

$$= \frac{6.45(1-0.607z^{-1})(1-0.368z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-2})(1+0.606z^{-1})}$$

-0.606 接近 -1 点，有振铃现象

7.10 给定被控对象

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.16 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

确定状态反馈增益矩阵 K ，使系统具有闭环极点： $z_1=0.6+j0.4, z_2=0.6-j0.4$ 。

$$M = (b, Ab) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ rank } M = 2 \text{ 可控}$$

$$K = (k_1, k_2)$$

$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda I - (A - bK)| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ k_1+0.16 & \lambda+k_2-1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + (k_2-1)\lambda + k_1+0.16$$

$$f^*(\lambda) = (\lambda - 0.6 + j0.4)(\lambda - 0.6 - j0.4) = \lambda^2 - 1.2\lambda + 0.52$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 0.16 = 0.52 \\ k_2 - 1 = -1.2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 0.36 \\ k_2 = -0.2 \end{cases} \quad k = (0.36, -0.2)$$

7.16 针对下述被控对象，设计一个特征值为零的全维状态观测器。

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [1 \ 0 \ 0] x(k)$$

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank } N = 3$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & 0 & 0 \\ g_2 & 0 & 0 \\ g_3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda I - (A - GC)| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + g_1 - 3 & -1 & 0 \\ g_2 + 2 & \lambda & -1 \\ g_3 - 1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda^3 + (g_1 - 3)\lambda^2 + (g_2 + 2)\lambda + (g_3 - 1)$$

$$f(\lambda)^* = \lambda^3$$

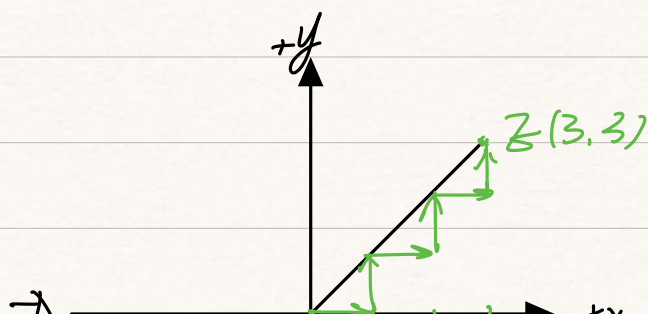
$$g_1 = 3 \quad g_2 = -2 \quad g_3 = 1$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

直线差补

$$F = y_M x_B - y_B x_M = 0$$

+x 轴



$$F_{i+1} = F_i - y_i = -3 < 0$$

+y 进

$$F_{i+1} = F_i + x_i = 0 \quad \text{非终点}$$

+x 进

$$F_{i+1} = F_i - y_i = -3 < 0 \quad \text{非终点}$$

+y 进

$$F_{i+1} = F_i + x_i = 0 \quad \text{非终点}$$

+x 进

$$F_{i+1} = F_i - y_i = -3 < 0 \quad \text{非终点}$$

+y 进

$$F_{i+1} = F_i + x_i = 0 \quad \text{终点}$$

y

