线性系统的频域分析法

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1 频率法介绍

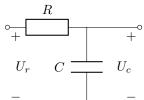
1.1 频率法基本概念

频域法特点:

- 1. 工程使用广泛, 有自己一套指标体系
- 2. 时域与频域指标可由经验公式相互转化

- 3. 根据 Nyquist 判据可由系统的开环频率特性判断闭环系统的稳定性, 频率 特性可由实验测定
- 4. 频率特性还可适用于典型非线性环节系统
- 5. 可以方便地设计出各种滤波器

频率特性基本概念



$$U_r = U_c + RC\dot{U}_c$$

$$U_r(s) = U_c(s) + RsU_c(s)$$

• 传递函数:

$$G(s) = \frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + RCs}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + Ts}$$

其中,
$$T = RC$$
,

频率特性基本概念 (续)

• 当 $U_r = A \sin \omega t$ 时,

$$U_c(s) = G(s)U_r(s)$$

$$U_c(t) = \frac{A\omega t}{1 + \omega^2 T^2} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} + \frac{A}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}} \sin(\omega t - \beta)$$

• 稳态分量为

$$\frac{A}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2T^2}}\sin(\omega t - \beta)$$

其中, $\tan \beta = \omega T$.

• 结论:

· 对线性系统而言, 输入为正弦信号, 输出也为相同频率的正弦信号, 但幅值与相位发生变化.

· 幅值变化: 输出是输入的 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2T^2}}$ 倍

· 相角变化: 输出比输入滞后 $\arctan \omega T$.

频率特性定义

• 幅频特性: 系统稳态正弦输出量与输入量的幅值比 $A(\omega)$

• 相频特性: 系统稳态正弦输出量与输入量的相角差 $\phi(\omega)$

$$A(j\omega) = |G(j\omega)|$$

$$\phi(j\omega) = \angle G(j\omega)$$

1.2 频率特性的图示表示法

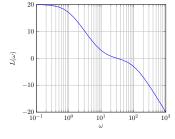
Bode 图

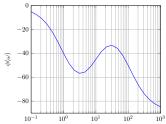
横坐标: log₁₀ ω

• 纵坐标: $L(\omega) = 20 \log_{10} A(\omega), \phi(\omega)$

• 例:

$$G(s) = \frac{10(0.1s+1)}{(s+1)(0.01s+1)}$$





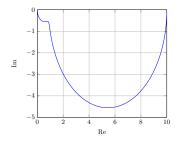
Nyquist 图

横坐标:ℜ[G(jω)]

纵坐标:ℑ[G(jω)]

• 例:

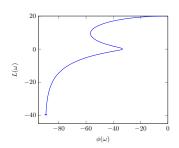
$$G(s) = \frac{10(0.1s+1)}{(s+1)(0.01s+1)}$$



Nichols 图

- 横坐标: $\phi(j\omega)$
- 纵坐标: $20\log_{10}A(\omega)$
- 例:

$$G(s) = \frac{10(0.1s+1)}{(s+1)(0.01s+1)}$$



2 典型环节频率特性

2.1 比例, 积分微分环节

比例环节

$$G(s) = K$$

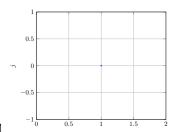
$$G(j\omega) = K$$

$$A(\omega) = K$$

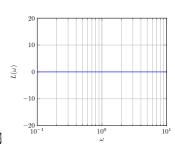
$$\phi(\omega) = 0$$

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg K$$

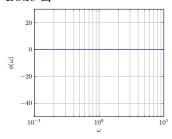
比例环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = K, K = 1$



• Nyquist 图



• Bode 图



积分环节

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

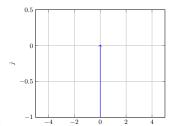
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

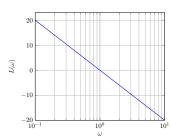
$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = -90^{\circ}$$

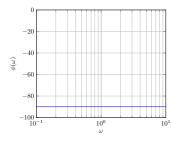
$$L(\omega) = -20 \lg \omega$$

积分环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$





• Bode 图



微分环节

$$G(s) = s$$

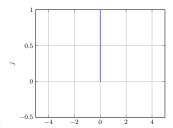
$$G(j\omega) = j\omega$$

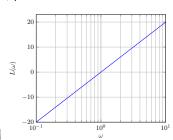
$$A(\omega) = \omega$$

$$\phi(\omega) = 90^{\circ}$$

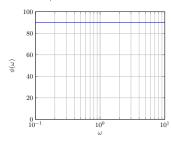
$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg \omega$$

微分环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = j\omega$





• Bode 图



2.2 惯性,一阶微分环节

惯性环节

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega T+1}$$

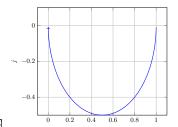
$$A(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\omega^2 T^2}}$$

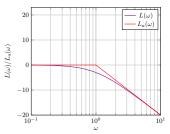
$$\phi(\omega) = -\arctan \omega T$$

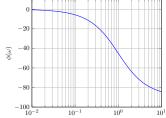
$$L(\omega) = -20 \lg \sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

$$L_a(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < \frac{1}{T} \\ -20 \lg \omega T & \omega > \frac{1}{T} \end{cases}$$

惯性环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega T + 1}, T = 1$







• Bode 图

一阶微分环节

$$G(s) = Ts + 1$$

$$G(j\omega) = j\omega T + 1$$

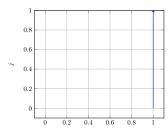
$$A(\omega) = \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \arctan \omega T$$

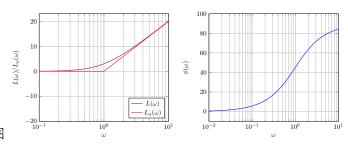
$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}$$

$$L_a(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < \frac{1}{2} \\ 20 \lg \omega T & \omega > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

一阶微分环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = j\omega T + 1, T = 1$



• Nyquist 图



• Bode 图

2.3 二阶环节

二阶振荡环节

$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega_n^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + s^2} = \frac{1}{(Ts)^2 + 2\xi Ts + 1}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + 2j\xi\omega T - \omega^2 T^2}$$

$$A(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(1 - \omega^2 T^2)^2 + (2\xi\omega T)^2}}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -\arctan\frac{2\xi\omega T}{1 - \omega^2 T^2} & \omega T < 1\\ -90^\circ & \omega T = 1\\ -180 - \arctan\frac{2\xi\omega T}{1 - \omega^2 T^2} & \omega T > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$L(\omega) = -20\lg\sqrt{(1 - \omega^2 T^2)^2 + (2\xi\omega T)^2}$$

$$L_a(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega T < 1\\ -40\lg\omega T & \omega T > 1 \end{cases}$$

二阶振荡环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+2j\xi\omega T - \omega^2 T^2}$

• Nyquist 曲线与虚轴交点:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \Re[G(j\omega)] & = & 0 \\ 1 - \omega^2 T^2 & = & 0 \\ \omega T & = & 1 \\ G(j\frac{1}{T}) & = & -\frac{1}{2\xi}j \end{array}$$

二阶振荡环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+2j\xi\omega T - \omega^2 T^2}$

• 谐振频率与谐振峰值

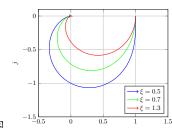
$$\begin{array}{lcl} A(\omega) & = & \sqrt{\frac{1}{(1-\omega^2T^2)^2 + (2\xi\omega T)^2}} \\ \frac{dA(\omega)}{d\omega} & = & -\frac{-2(1-\omega^2T^2)\omega T^2 + 4\xi^2\omega T^2}{\sqrt{(1-\omega^2T^2)^2 + (2\xi\omega T)^2}} \end{array}$$

· 令
$$\frac{dA(\omega)}{d\omega}=0$$
 , 得

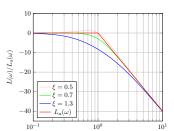
* 谐振频率:
$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1-2\xi^2}$$
,其中 $0 < \xi \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
* 谐振峰值: $M_r = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$

* 谐振峰值:
$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\epsilon\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}}$$

二阶振荡环节 (续): $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+2j\xi\omega T - \omega^2 T^2}, T = 1$



• Nyquist 图



(3) ⊕ −100

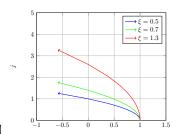
• Bode 图

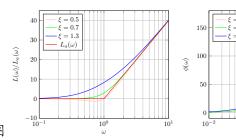
二阶微分环节

$$G(s) = (Ts)^2 + 2\xi Ts + 1$$

$$G(j\omega) = 1 + 2j\xi\omega T - \omega^2 T^2$$

二阶微分环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = 1 + 2j\xi\omega T - \omega^2 T^2, T = 1$





• Bode 图

2.4 非最小相位环节

延迟环节

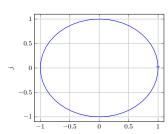
$$G(s) = e^{-\tau s}$$

$$G(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega\tau}$$

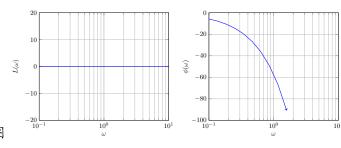
$$A(\omega) = 1$$

$$\phi(\omega) = -\omega \tau$$

延迟环节 (续) $G(j\omega)=e^{-j\omega\tau}, \tau=1$



• Nyquist 图



• Bode 图

非最小相位惯性环节 最小相位系统: 在右半平面无零极点

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{Ts - 1}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega T - 1}$$

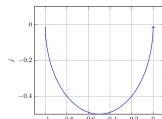
$$A(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 T^2}}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = -180^\circ + \arctan \omega T$$

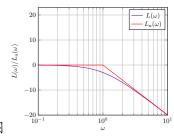
$$L(\omega) = -20 \lg \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}$$

$$L_a(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < \frac{1}{T} \\ -20 \lg \omega T & \omega > \frac{1}{T} \end{cases}$$

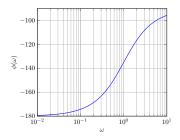
非最小相位惯性环节 (续) $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega T - 1}, T = 1$



• Nyquist 图



• Bode 图



3 系统开环频率特性

3.1 开环系统 Nyquist 图

开环系统 Nyquist 图 $G_o(s) = \frac{K\prod_{j=1}^m(\tau_j s+1)}{s^{\nu}\prod_{i=1}^{n-\nu}(T_i s+1)}$

• 当 $\nu = 0$ 时, 为零型系统:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} A(\omega)|_{\omega=0} & = & K \\ \phi(\omega)|_{\omega=0} & = & 0 \\ \lim_{\omega\to\infty} A(\omega) & = & 0 \\ \lim_{\omega\to\infty} \phi(\omega) & = & -(n-m)\times\frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图 (续) $G_o(s) = \frac{K\prod_{j=1}^m (\tau_j s+1)}{s^{\nu}\prod_{i=1}^{n-\nu} (T_i s+1)}$

当 ν = 1 时, 为 I 型系统:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to 0} A(\omega) & = & \infty \\[1mm] \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to 0} \phi(\omega) & = & -\frac{\pi}{2} \\[1mm] \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to \infty} A(\omega) & = & 0 \\[1mm] \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \phi(\omega) & = & -(n-m) \times \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图 (续) $G_o(s) = \frac{K \prod_{j=1}^m (\tau_j s+1)}{s^{\nu} \prod_{i=1}^{n-\nu} (T_i s+1)}$

• 当 $\nu = 2$ 时, 为 II 型系统:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to 0} A(\omega) & = & \infty \\ \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to 0} \phi(\omega) & = & -\pi \\ \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to \infty} A(\omega) & = & 0 \\ \displaystyle \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \phi(\omega) & = & -(n-m) \times \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图 (续) $G_o(s) = \frac{K\prod_{j=1}^m(\tau_j s+1)}{s^{\nu}\prod_{i=1}^{n-\nu}(T_i s+1)}$

• 当 $\nu = 3$ 时, 为 III 型系统:

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} A(\omega) \ = \ \infty$$

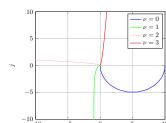
$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} \phi(\omega) = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} A(\omega) = 0$$

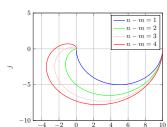
$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} A(\omega) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} \phi(\omega) = -(n-m) \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图, 例 1



• $G_o(s) = \frac{10}{s^{\nu}(0.1s+1)}$



• $G_o(s) = \frac{10}{(0.1s+1)^n}$

开环系统 Nyquist 图, 例 2: $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(2s+1)(4s+1)}$

- 绘制 Nyquist 图, 求出各特征点坐标:
- 由于 ν = 1

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} A(\omega) \ = \ \infty$$

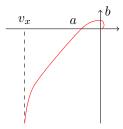
$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} \phi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} A(\omega) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} A(\omega) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} \phi(\omega) = -2\pi$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图, 例 2(续), $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(2s+1)(4s+1)}$ 概略 Nyquist 图:



开环系统 Nyquist 图, 例 2(续), $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(2s+1)(4s+1)}$

• 起始点实部 v_x :

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(2j\omega+1)(4j\omega+1)}$$

$$= \frac{10\omega(8\omega^2-7)+10(14\omega^2-1)j}{\omega(1+\omega^2)(1+4\omega^2)(1+16\omega^2)}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} \Re[G(j\omega)] = -70$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图, 例 2(续), $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(2s+1)(4s+1)}$

• 与实轴交点 a:

$$\Im[G(j\omega)] = 0$$

$$\frac{10(14\omega^2 - 1)}{(1 + \omega^2)(1 + 4\omega^2)(1 + 16\omega^2)} = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{14}}$$

$$G(j\sqrt{\frac{1}{14}}) \approx -21.78$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图, 例 2(续), $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(2s+1)(4s+1)}$

• 与虚轴交点 b:

$$\Re[G(j\omega)] = 0$$

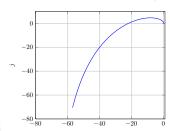
$$\frac{10\omega(8\omega^2 - 7)}{(1 + \omega^2)(1 + 4\omega^2)(1 + 16\omega^2)} = 0$$

$$8\omega^2 - 7 = 0$$

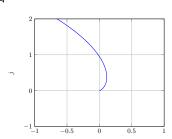
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{7}{8}}$$

$$G(j\sqrt{\frac{7}{8}}) \approx 0.95j$$

开环系统 Nyquist 图, 例 2(续), $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(2s+1)(4s+1)}$



• Nyquist 图



• 局部放大:

3.2 开环系统 Bode 图

开环系统 Bode 图

$$G_o(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)\cdots Gn(s)$$

$$A(\omega) = A_1(\omega)A_2(\omega)A_3(\omega)\cdots A_n(\omega)$$

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg A_1(\omega) + \cdots + 20 \lg A_n(\omega)$$

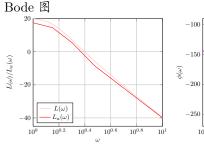
$$\phi(\omega) = \phi_1(\omega) + \cdots + \phi_n(\omega)$$

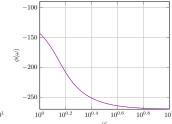
- 结论:
 - · 系统的低频段由系统的类型和开环增益 K 决定, 代表稳态性能. 由初始斜率可得系统类型.
 - · 系统的高频段反映系统的抗噪能力, 下降速度要快.

开环系统 Bode 图, 例 1: $G_o(s) = \frac{10(s+3)}{s(s+2)(s^2+s+2)}$ 绘制 Bode 图:

- 1. 改写为标准形式: $G_o(s) = \frac{7.5(\frac{s}{s}+1)}{s(0.5s+1)(0.5s^2+0.5s+1)}$
- 2. 写出转折频率: $ω = \sqrt{2}, 2, 3$
- 3. 找到点 $(1,20 \lg K)$, 其中 K=7.5
- 4. 过点 $(1,20 \lg K)$ 作斜率为 -20 dB/dec 的直线
- 5. 找转折点依次做直线即可

开环系统 Bode 图, 例 1(续): $G_o(s) = \frac{10(s+3)}{s(s+2)(s^2+s+2)}$





 $(1,20 \lg K)$ 在 $L(\omega)$ 上或在其延长线上

4 频域稳定性判据

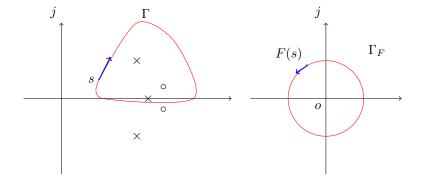
4.1 Nyquit 稳定性判据

辐角原理

- 设 s 为复变量, F(s) 为 s 的有理分式函数. 对于 s 平面上任意一点 s , 通过复变函数 F(s) 的映射关系, 可以确定 s 的象.
- 在 s 平面上任选一条闭合曲线 Γ , 且不通过 F(s) 任一零点和极点 , s 沿闭合曲线 Γ 运动一周 , 则相应地 F(s) 形成一条闭合曲线 Γ_F .

辐角原理 (续):

设 s 平面闭合曲线 Γ 包围 F(s) 的 Z 个零点和 P 个极点, 则 s 沿 Γ 顺时针运动一周时, 在 F(s) 平面上, F(s) 沿闭合曲线 Γ_F 逆时针包围原点的圈数为 R=P-Z .

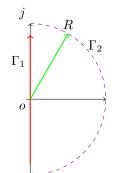


辐角原理的应用

$$\begin{split} \Phi(s) &=& \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} \\ &=& \frac{G(s)}{1 + G_o(s)} \\ &=& \frac{G(s)}{F(s)} \\ F(s) &=& 1 + G_o(s) \end{split}$$

- F(s) 的极点是系统开环极点,
- F(s) 的零点是系统的闭环极点.

辐角原理的应用 (续)

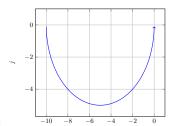


- 示意图
- 将 Г 分为两段:
 - $\cdot \Gamma_1 : s = j\omega, \omega \in [-\infty, \infty]$
 - · Γ_2 : $s=\lim_{R
 ightarrow \infty} Re^{j\theta}$, θ 从 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 到 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$
 - · 可得对应的 $G_o(s)$ 曲线.

- * s在 Γ_1 上时,与 Nyquist 图对应.($\omega \in [0,\infty])$
- * s 在 Γ_1 上时, $F(s) = 1 + G_o(s) = 1 + \lim_{R \to \infty} Re^{j\theta} G_o(s) = 1$
- · Nyquist 判据
 - * 对于开环稳定系统 (P=0), 若 Nyquist 曲线不包含 (-1,0) 点,则系统稳定.
 - * 对于开环稳定系统 (P>0), 若 Nyquist 曲线逆时针包围 (-1,0) 点的次数为 $\frac{P}{2}$, 则系统稳定.

Nyquist 判据, 例 1:

某负反馈开环传递函数为 $G_o(s) = \frac{10}{s-1}$, 用 Nyquist 判据判断系统稳定性.



- Nyquist 图
- 稳定性判断

$$P = 1$$

$$N = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P - Z = 2N$$

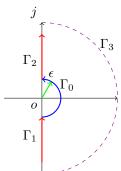
$$Z = P - 2N$$

$$= 0$$

系统稳定.

虚轴上有极点时

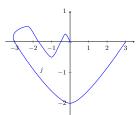
- 零型系统 F(s) 沿 Γ 解析且不为 0.
- I 型及以上系统 F(s) 在 s=0 处不解析, 不满足辐角原理条件.



示意图

- 将 Г 分为四段:
 - $\cdot \Gamma_1 : s = j\omega, \omega \in [-\infty, 0^-]$
 - $\Gamma_2: s = j\omega, \omega \in [0^+, \infty]$
 - $\cdot \Gamma_3 : s = \lim_{R \to \infty} Re^{j\theta}, \theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$
 - · Γ_0 : $s=\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \epsilon e^{j\theta}$, θ 从 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 到 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$
 - · 对增补后的 Nyquist 图可使用 Nyquist 判据.

穿越次数



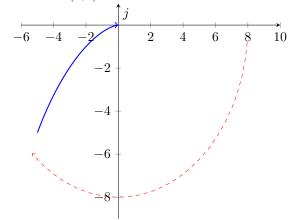
- Nyquist 图
- 穿越次数
 - · 根据增补后的 Nyquist 曲线穿越 (-1,0) 点左侧的次数可得 Γ_F 包围 原点的圈数

$$R = 2N$$
$$= 2(N_+ - N_-)$$

其中,

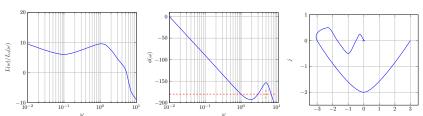
- * N+ 为正穿越 (自上向下) 次数
- * N_ 为负穿越 (自下向上) 次数

例: $G_o(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)}$



4.2 Bode 稳定性判据

Bode 稳定性判据



- Bode 图
- 稳定性判断
 - · 截止频率 ω_c : $A(\omega_c) = 0$
 - · 穿越频率 ω_x : $\phi(\omega_x) = (2k+1)\pi$
 - · Bode 判据:
 - * 最小相位系统, 若在 $\omega < \omega_c$ 前 $N_+ N_- = 0$, 则系统稳定
 - * 非最小相位系统, 若在 $\omega < \omega_c$ 前 $N_+ N_- = \frac{P}{2}$, 则系统稳定

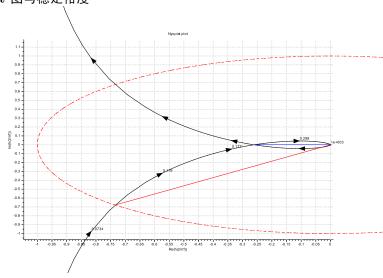
5 频率特性分析

5.1 频域性能分析

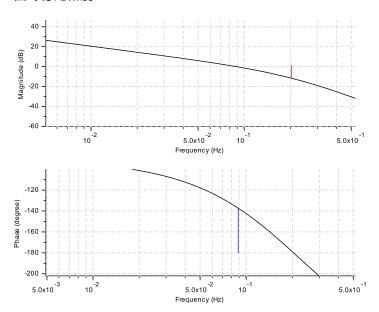
稳定裕度

- 相角裕度 γ : $\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \phi(\omega_c)$
- 幅值裕度 $h: h = -20 \lg A(\omega_x)$

Nyquist 图与稳定裕度



Bode 图与稳定裕度



 ω_c 近似计算

近似计算 例:
$$G_o(s) = \frac{100(s+4)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$
 近似计算求解 ω_c

•
$$\omega_c < 1$$
 时, $A(\omega) = \frac{200}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_c}$, $\omega_c = \frac{200}{3} > 2$ 矛盾.

•
$$1 < \omega_c < 2$$
 时, $A(\omega) = \frac{200}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_c \cdot \omega_c}$, $\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{200}{3}} > 2$ 矛盾.

•
$$2 < \omega_c < 3$$
 时, $A(\omega) = \frac{200}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_c \cdot \omega_c \cdots \frac{\omega_c}{2}}$, $\omega_c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{400}{3}} > 3$ 矛盾.

•
$$3 < \omega_c < 4$$
 时, $A(\omega) = \frac{200}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_c \cdot \omega_c \cdots \frac{\omega_c}{3}}$, $\omega_c = \sqrt[4]{400} > 4$ 矛盾.

•
$$4<\omega_c$$
 时, $A(\omega)=\frac{200}{3}\cdot \frac{\frac{\omega_c}{4}}{\frac{\omega_c\cdot\omega_c\cdots\frac{\omega_c}{3}}{2}}$, $\omega_c=\sqrt[3]{100}>4$ 成立.

$$\omega_x$$
 计算 例: $G_o(s) = \frac{100(s+4)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$ 求解 ω_x ,即求
$$G_o(s) = \frac{K(s+4)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$
 的根轨迹与虚轴交点。
$$D(s) = s^4 + 6s^3 + 11s^2 + (K+6)s + 4K$$

• Routh
$$\begin{tabular}{lll} s^4 & 1 & 11 & 4K \\ s^3 & 6 & K+6 \\ s^2 & $\frac{60-K}{6}$ & 4K \\ s^1 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{tabular}$$

• 根轨迹与虚轴交点

$$\frac{60 - K}{6}(K + 6) = 4K \times 6$$

$$\frac{K^2}{6} + 15K - 60 = 0$$

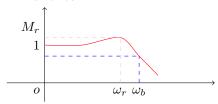
$$K = -45 \pm 3\sqrt{265}$$

$$\frac{60 - K}{6}s^2 = 4K$$

$$\omega_x \approx 1.28$$

频带宽度

• 设闭环系统频率特性为 $\Phi(j\omega)$, 若 $\omega > \omega_b$ 时, 有 $20 \lg |\Phi(j\omega)| < 20 \lg |\Phi(j0)| - 3$, 则称 ω_b 为带宽频率.



5.2 闭环频率特性的确定

等 α 曲线

$$G(j\omega) = Ae^{j\phi}$$

$$\Phi(j\omega) = Me^{j\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{Ae^{j\phi}}{1 + Ae^{j\phi}}$$

$$\frac{Ae^{j\phi}}{Me^{j\alpha}} = 1 + Ae^{j\phi}$$

$$\frac{A}{M} = e^{-j(\phi - \alpha)} + Ae^{j\alpha}$$

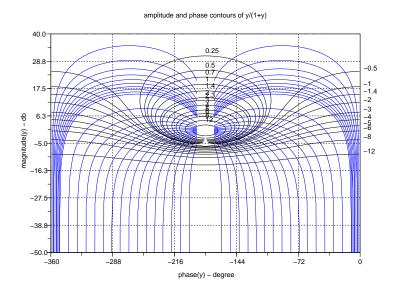
$$0 = \sin(\alpha - \phi) + A\sin\alpha$$

$$20 \lg A = 20 \lg \frac{\sin(\phi - \alpha)}{\sin\alpha}$$

等 M 曲线

$$\begin{split} \frac{Ae^{j\phi}}{Me^{j\alpha}} &= 1 + Ae^{j\phi} \\ \frac{A}{M} &= |1 + Ae^{j\phi}| \\ \frac{A^2}{M^2} &= (1 + A\cos\phi)^2 + A^2\sin^2\phi \\ 0 &= (1 - M^{-2})A^2 + 2\cos\phi A + 1 \\ A &= \frac{\cos\phi \pm \sqrt{\cos^2\phi + M^{-2} - 1}}{M^{-2} - 1} \\ 20\lg A &= 20\lg\frac{\cos\phi \pm \sqrt{\cos^2\phi + M^{-2} - 1}}{M^{-2} - 1} \end{split}$$

Nichols Chart



5.3 指标转换

系统闭环和开环和频域指标的关系

$$G(j\omega) = Ae^{-j(180^{\circ} - \gamma(\omega))}$$

$$= A(-\cos\gamma(\omega) - j\sin\gamma(\omega))$$

$$M = \left| \frac{G(j\omega)}{1 + G(j\omega)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{A}{\sqrt{1 + A^2 - 2A\cos\gamma(\omega)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{A} - \cos\gamma(\omega)\right]^2 + \sin^2\gamma(\omega)}}$$

$$M_r = \frac{1}{\sin\gamma(\omega_r)} \approx \frac{1}{\sin\gamma} \qquad (\omega_r \approx \omega_c)$$

2 阶系统频域指标

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{j\omega(j\omega + 2\xi\omega_n)}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega\sqrt{\omega^2 + 4\xi^2\omega_n^2}} \angle (-\arctan\frac{\omega}{2\xi\omega_n} - 90^\circ)$$

$$\omega_c = \omega_n(\sqrt{4\xi^4 + 1} - 2\xi^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_c)$$

$$= \arctan\frac{2\xi\omega_n}{\omega_c}$$

2 阶系统频域指标 (M_r, ω_r)

$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$
$$\omega_r = \omega_n\sqrt{1-2\xi^2}$$

• M_r 与 $\sigma\%$ 一一对应, 且成正比

高阶系统频域指标

• 经验公式

$$M_r = \frac{1}{\sin \gamma}$$

$$\sigma\% = 16\% + 0.4(M_r - 1), (1 \le M_r \le 1.8)$$

$$t_s = \frac{K\pi}{\omega_c}$$

$$K = 2 + 1.5(M_r - 1) + 2.5(M_r - 1)^2$$

$$\cdot \ \gamma \uparrow \rightarrow \sigma\% \downarrow \rightarrow \xi \uparrow$$

$$\cdot \omega_c \uparrow \to t_s \downarrow$$

• 频域要求:

· 低频段: 稳态性能

· 中频段: 瞬态性能

· 高频段: 抗干扰能力