

# 自控原理体会

## Outline

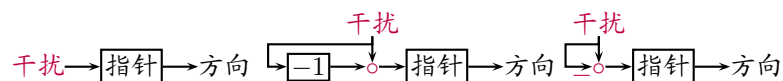
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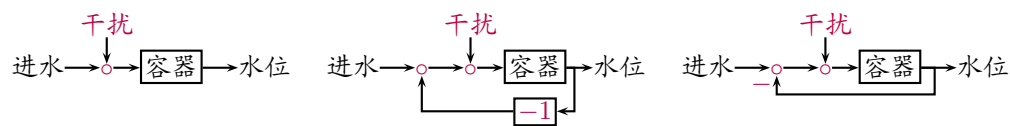
## 1 自动控制的一般概念

### 1.1 开环与闭环

指南车

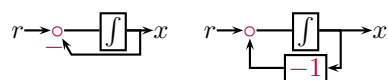


水位控制



## 1.2 正反馈与负反馈

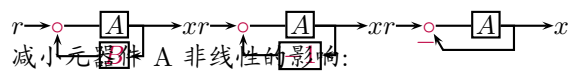
力 -速度模型



$$x = \int_0^t v dt$$

$$v = r - x$$

$$AB < 0$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= A(x + Bc) \\
 &= \frac{Ax}{1 - AB} \\
 &\approx \frac{x}{-B} \\
 \frac{dc}{dA} &= \frac{x(1 - AB) - Ax(-B)}{(1 - AB)^2} \\
 &= \frac{x}{(1 - AB)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2 二阶系统时域分析

### 2.1 利用单个复根分析二阶欠阻尼系统

典型二阶系统传递函数：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi(s) &= \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \\
 &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s^2 + 2as + a^2 + b^2} \\
 &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(s + a + bi)(s + a - bi)} \\
 \omega_n &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\
 \xi &= \cos \beta \\
 a &= \omega_n \cos \beta \\
 b &= \omega_n \sin \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

分解成两个复一阶系统并联

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(s) &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(s + a + bi)(-a - bi + a - bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(-a + bi + a + bi)(s + a - bi)} \\ &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{-2bi(s + a + bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2bi(s + a - bi)}\end{aligned}$$

输入为单位阶跃信号, 输出为:

$$\begin{aligned}C(s) &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(-2bi)(s + a + bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(2bi)(s + a - bi)} \\ &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(-2bi)(0 + a + bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(-a - bi)(-2bi)(s + a + bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(2bi)(0 + a - bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(-a + bi)(2bi)(s + a - bi)} \\ &= \frac{a - bi}{s(-2bi)} + \frac{a - bi}{(2bi)(s + a + bi)} + \frac{a + bi}{s(2bi)} + \frac{-a - bi}{(2bi)(s + a - bi)} \\ &= \frac{b + ai}{s(2b)} + \frac{-b - ai}{(2b)(s + a + bi)} + \frac{b - ai}{s(2b)} + \frac{-b + ai}{(2b)(s + a - bi)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-b - ai}{(2b)(s + a + bi)} + \frac{-b + ai}{(2b)(s + a - bi)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2b} e^{(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{s + a + bi} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2b} e^{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{(s + a - bi)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{s + a + bi} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{s + a - bi} \\ c(t) &= 1 + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} e^{(-a - bi)t} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} e^{(-a + bi)t} \\ &= 1 + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} e^{(-bt - \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} e^{(bt + \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} \\ &= 1 + \frac{\omega_n}{b} e^{-at} \cos(bt + \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta) \\ &= 1 - \frac{\omega_n}{b} e^{-at} \sin(bt + \beta)\end{aligned}$$

两个复一阶系统的输出分别为:

$$\begin{aligned}
C_1(s) &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(-2bi)(s + a + bi)} \\
&= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(-2bi)(0 + a + bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(-a - bi)(-2bi)(s + a + bi)} \\
&= \frac{a - bi}{s(-2bi)} + \frac{a - bi}{(2bi)(s + a + bi)} \\
&= \frac{b + ai}{2bs} + \frac{-b - ai}{2b(s + a + bi)} \\
&= \frac{b + ai}{2bs} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2b} e^{(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{s + a + bi} \\
&= \frac{b + ai}{2bs} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{s + a + bi} \\
c_1(t) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{ai}{2b} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} e^{(-a - bi)t} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{ai}{2b} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} e^{(-bt - \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)i} \\
\Re[c_1(t)] &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \cos(bt + \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \sin(bt + \beta) \\
&= \frac{c(t)}{2} \\
\Im[c_1(t)] &= \frac{ai}{2b} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \sin(-bt - \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta) \\
&= \frac{ai}{2b} - \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \cos(bt + \beta)
\end{aligned}$$

与

$$\begin{aligned}
C_2(s) &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(2bi)(s + a - bi)} \\
&= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{s(2bi)(0 + a - bi)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(-a + bi)(2bi)(s + a - bi)} \\
&= \frac{a + bi}{s(2bi)} + \frac{-a - bi}{(2bi)(s + a - bi)} \\
&= \frac{b - ai}{2bs} + \frac{-b + ai}{2b(s + a - bi)} \\
&= \frac{b - ai}{2bs} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2b} e^{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{(s + a - bi)} \\
&= \frac{b - ai}{2bs} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} \cdot \frac{1}{s + a - bi} \\
c_2(t) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-ai}{2b} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} e^{(-a + bi)t} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-ai}{2b} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} e^{(bt + \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta)i} \\
\Re[c_2(t)] &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \cos(bt + \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta) \\
&= 1 - \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \sin(bt + \beta) \\
&= \Re[c_1](t) \\
\Im[c_2(t)] &= \frac{-ai}{2b} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \sin(bt + \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta) \\
&= \frac{-ai}{2b} + \frac{\omega_n}{2b} e^{-at} \cos(bt + \beta) \\
&= -\Im[c_2(t)] \\
c_2(t) &= c_1^*(t)
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 在单位阶跃输入的情况下, 复一阶系统输出信号的实部与典型二阶系统的输出相等.

正如简谐振动是圆周运动的投影. 正弦函数也可以看作复数的投影. 欠阻尼二阶系统中的振荡特性, 可以看作是复平面曲线运动的投影.

#### 结果演示

```

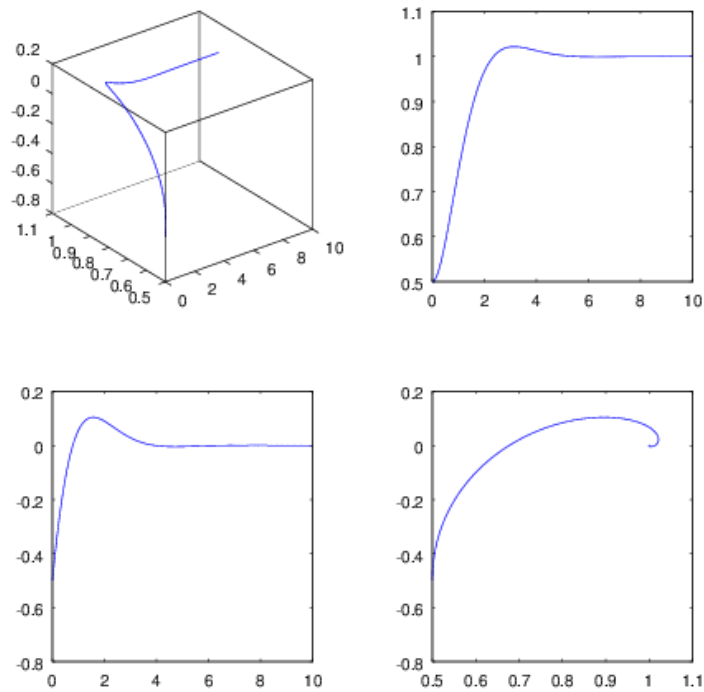
t=[0:0.01:10];
a=1;
b=1;
omega=sqrt(a^2+b^2);
be=asin(b/omega);
y1=omega/2/b*exp(-a*t).*exp((-b*t-be-pi/2)*i);
y2=omega/2/b*exp(-a*t).*exp((b*t+be+pi/2)*i);

```

```

figure( 1, "visible", "on" );
subplot(2,2,1);plot3(t,1+y1)
subplot(2,2,2);plot(t,real(1+y1));
subplot(2,2,3);plot(t,imag(1+y1));
subplot(2,2,4);plot(1+y1);
print -dpng chart.png -S500,500;
ans="chart.png";

```



### 3 传递函数模型

#### 3.1 能控能观性

单输入多状态

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_1(s) &= \frac{1}{s+1}U(s) + \frac{1}{s+1}x_1(0) \\
 X_2(s) &= \frac{2}{s+1}U(s) + \frac{1}{s+1}x_2(0)
 \end{aligned}$$

极点相同, 两个状态变量无法同时满足任意初始条件下达到给定值. 例如, 当初始值为 0 时, 始终有:  $x_2(t) = x_2(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1(s) &= \frac{1}{s+1}U(s) + \frac{1}{s+1}x_1(0) \\ X_2(s) &= \frac{1}{s+2}U(s) + \frac{1}{s+2}x_2(0) \end{aligned}$$

极点不同, 任意初始条件下, 两个状态变量可同时达到给定值. 如: 设  $u(t) = \begin{cases} a & 0 < t < 1 \\ b & 1 < t < 2 \end{cases}$ , 代入式中可求得 a,b.

多状态单输

$$Y(s) = \frac{2}{s+1}X_1(0) + \frac{1}{s+1}x_2(0)$$

极点相同, 根据输出, 无法计算出两个状态的各自值. 例如, 以最小二乘法进行计算, 无法得到两个状态的初始值.

$$Y(s) = \frac{2}{s+2}X_1(0) + \frac{1}{s+1}x_2(0)$$

极点不同, 根据输出, 可以计算两个状态变量各自值, 例如, 可以使用最小二乘法通过输出序列计算出两个状态的初始值.

零极点相消

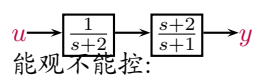
存在零极点相消时, 导致传递函数中对应的状态变量消失, 以致出现不能控或不能观的状态变量.

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

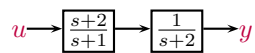
能控不能观:

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{1}{s+2} \cdot \frac{s+2}{s+1} \\ X_1(s) &= \frac{1}{s+2}U(s) \\ X_2(s) &= \frac{1}{s+1}X_1(s) \\ Y(s) &= X_1(s) + X_2(s) \\ &= \frac{1}{s+1}U(s) \end{aligned}$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 G(s) &= \frac{s+2}{s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} \\
 Y(s) &= X_2(s) \\
 X_2(s) &= \frac{1}{s+2}(X_1(s) + U(s)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s+1}U(s) \\
 X_1(s) &= \frac{1}{s+1}U(s)
 \end{aligned}$$



### 3.2 极点配置与状态观测器

利用状态反馈任意配置极点

$$\begin{aligned}
Y(s) &= \frac{M(s)}{N(s)}U(s) \\
&= M(s)X(s) \\
X(s) &= \frac{U(s)}{N(s)} \\
N(s) &= s^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i s^i \\
N(s)X(s) &= s^n X(s) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i s^i X(s) \\
&= U(s) \\
U(s) &= R(s) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} k_i s^i X(s) \\
N'(s)X(s) &= R(s) \\
N'(s) &= s^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i + k_i) s^i \\
Y(s) &= \frac{M(s)}{N'(s)}R(s)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $s^i X(s)$  为状态变量,  $k_i$  为状态反馈系数, 可任意配置传递函数极点

利用矩阵推导状态观测器

将状态变量初值看作扰动

$$\begin{aligned}
sX(s) &= AX(s) + BU(s) + F, F = X_0 \\
Y(s) &= CX(s) \\
s\hat{X}(s) &= A\hat{X}(s) + BU(s) + KC(X(s) - \hat{X}(s)) \\
\hat{Y}(s) &= C\hat{X}(s) \\
E(s) &= X(s) - \hat{X}(s) \\
sE(s) &= AE(s) + F - KCE(s) \\
sE(s) &= (A - KC)E(s) + F \\
E(s) &= (sI - A + KC)^{-1}F
\end{aligned}$$

对于不稳定的被控对象, 利用观测到的状态构建状态反馈即可实现稳定性.  
已知:

$$\begin{aligned}
(sI - A)X(s) &= BU(s) + F, F = X_0 \\
(sI - A + KC)E(s) &= F
\end{aligned}$$

引入观测状态作为反馈:

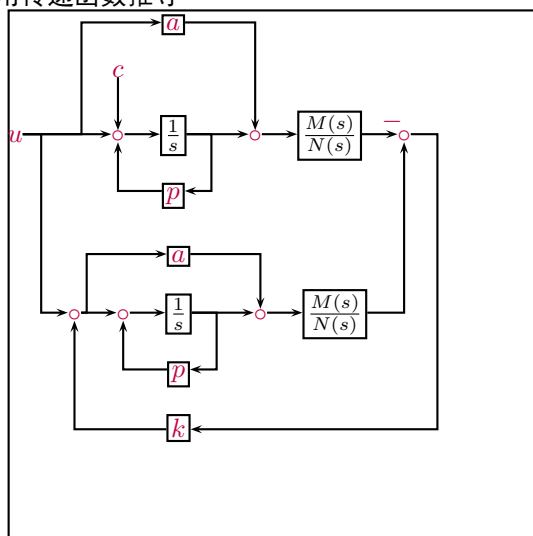
$$\begin{aligned}(sI - A)X(s) &= BK_f \hat{X}(s) + F \\(sI - A)X(s) &= BK_f(X(s) - E(s)) + F \\(sI - A - BK_f)X(s) &= BK_f E(s) + F\end{aligned}$$

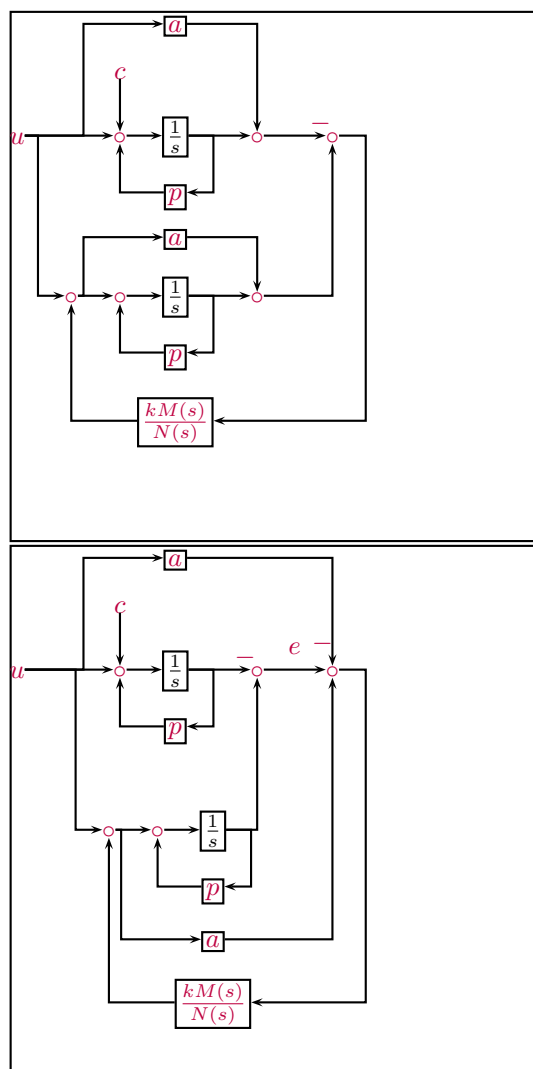
可得新的等效系统模型:

$$\begin{aligned}(sI - A - BK_f)X(s) &= BK_f E(s) + F \\(sI - A + KC)E(s) &= F\end{aligned}$$

合理选择  $K, K_f$  即可实现状态观测与状态反馈.

利用传递函数推导





$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{e}{u} &= 0 \\
 \frac{e}{c} &= \frac{1}{s+p} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s+p} \frac{KM}{N+KMa}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{s+p + \frac{KM}{N+KMa}} \\
 &= \frac{N+KMa}{(s+p)(N+KMa) + KM}
 \end{aligned}$$

只需合理选取  $k$ , 使系统稳定, 则可以准确获取状态.(系统极点与反馈  $K$  单独作用于被控对象时相同)

The diagram shows a control system with two parallel loops. The input  $u$  splits into two paths. The upper path has a summing junction where a feedforward signal  $c$  is added. This is followed by an integrator  $\frac{1}{s}$ , a block  $p$ , and a summing junction where a feedback signal is subtracted. The lower path has a summing junction where a feedforward signal  $a$  is added, followed by an integrator  $\frac{1}{s}$ , a block  $p$ , and a summing junction where a feedback signal is subtracted. The outputs of these two loops are summed at a junction. This junction also receives a feedback signal from a block  $k_f$ . The error signal  $e$  is the difference between the input  $u$  and the output of the  $k_f$  block. The error signal  $e$  is fed back through a block  $\frac{kM(s)}{N(s)}$  to the input summing junctions of both loops. The output of the system is the sum of the two parallel loops' outputs.

## 4 泰勒级数计算

### 4.1 有理分式展开为泰勒级数

有理分式  $G(s) = \frac{M(s)}{N(s)}$ , 其中  $M(s)$  与  $N(s)$  均为  $s$  的多项式, 当极点均不为零时, 可在  $s=0$  处展开为泰勒级数.

$$\frac{M(s)}{N(s)} = c_0 + c_1s + c_2s^2 + \cdots + c_ns^n + \cdots \quad (1)$$

(2)

利用部分分式表示形式, 可以得到各项系数  $c_n$ . 当  $N(s)$  无重根时:

$$\frac{M(s)}{N(s)} = \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{a_i}{s - p_i} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{a_i}{s - p_i} = \frac{a_i}{s - p_i} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{-a_i/p_i}{1 - s/p_i} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-a_i}{p_i} + \cdots + \frac{-a_i}{p_i} \left(\frac{s}{p_i}\right)^n + \cdots \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^I \frac{a_i}{s - p_i} = \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{-a_i}{p_i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{-a_i}{p_i} \left(\frac{s}{p_i}\right)^n + \cdots \quad (7)$$

当  $N(s)$  有重根时, 需要针对重根作进一步的推导, 设  $\lambda$  为  $J$  重根, 则:

$$\frac{M(s)}{N(s)} = \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{a_i}{s - p_i} + \sum_{j=1}^J \frac{b_j}{(s - \lambda)^j} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{b_j}{(s - \lambda)^j} = \frac{(-1)^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \cdot \frac{d^{j-1}}{ds^{j-1}} \left( \frac{b_j}{s - \lambda} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{b_j}{s - \lambda} = \frac{-b_j/\lambda}{1 - s/\lambda} \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{-b_j}{\lambda} + \cdots + \frac{-b_j}{\lambda} \left(\frac{s}{\lambda}\right)^n + \cdots \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{b_j}{(s - \lambda)^j} = \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \frac{-b_j}{\lambda^{n+1}} \frac{d^j s^n}{ds^j} + \cdots \quad (12)$$

$$(13)$$

## 4.2 利用留数计算

$$s = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{M(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{M(1/t)}{N(1/t)}$$

$$\frac{M(1/t)}{N(1/t)} = c_0 + c_1 t^{-1} + \cdots + c_n t^{-n} + \cdots$$

计算  $\frac{M(1/t)}{N(1/t)} t^{n-1}$  的留数可得  $c_n$

## 5 正弦输入时的稳态误差消除

### 5.1 使用前馈

$$\begin{aligned}R(s) &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \\G(s) &= \frac{1}{s + 1} \\G_r(s) &= \frac{2s}{s + 1} \\\Phi_e(s) &= \frac{1 - GG_r}{1 + G} \\&= \frac{s^2 + 1}{s + 2} \\\Phi_e(s)R(s) &= \frac{1}{s + 2} \\\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{ss}(t) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \Phi_e(s)R(s) \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

### 5.2 内模控制

$$\begin{aligned}R(s) &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \\G(s) &= \frac{1}{s + 1} \\G_c(s) &= \frac{1 + 2s}{s^2 + 1} \\\Phi_e(s) &= \frac{1}{1 + G_c G} \\&= \frac{(s^2 + 1)(s + 1)}{(1 + s)(s^2 + 1) + 2s + 1} \\\Phi_e(s)R(s) &= \frac{s + 1}{(1 + s)(s^2 + 1) + 2s + 1} \\\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{ss}(t) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \Phi_e(s)R(s) \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$