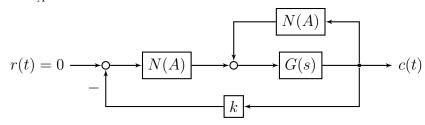
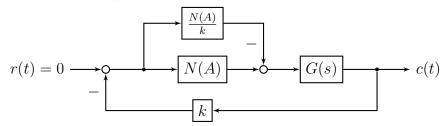
西北工业大学考试试题(卷)评分标准

2016 - 2017 学年第 1 学期

一、(20~分) 已知控制系统结构图如下所示,已知 $G(s)=\frac{s}{(s+3)^3}$,非线性环节描述函数 $N(A)=\frac{1}{A}, (A>1)$,求使系统稳定无自振的 k 取值范围。



答:原结构图等效为:



两个非线性环节并联,其等效描述函数为两个环节描述函数之和。

$$N'(A) = k(N(A) - \frac{N(A)}{k})$$

$$= \frac{k}{A} - \frac{1}{A}$$

$$-\frac{1}{N'(A)} = -\frac{A}{k-1}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = 90^{\circ} - 3\angle (s+3)$$

$$G(j\omega)|_{\omega=+\infty} = 0$$

$$G(j\omega)|_{\omega=\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{24}$$



当 $-\frac{1}{N'(A)} < 0$ 或 $-\frac{1}{N'(A)} > \frac{1}{24}$ 时,系统稳定无自振,得:

$$-\frac{A}{k-1} < 0$$
$$k > 1$$

或

$$-\frac{A}{k-1} > \frac{1}{24}$$

得:

$$-23 < k < 1$$

系统稳定无自振时

$$k > -23$$

二、(20分)单位负反馈控制系统开环传递函数:

$$G(s) = \frac{0.01s + 1}{(0.5s + 1)(s + 1)(10s + 1)}$$

串联校正网络:

$$G_c(s) = k_P + \frac{k_I}{s} + k_D s$$

若要求校正后系统开环传递函数满足:

$$G'(s) \approx \frac{2}{s(0.5s+1)}$$

求解参数 k_P, k_I, k_D 。 答:

$$G'(s) \approx G(s)G_c(s)$$

$$G_c(s) \approx \frac{G'(s)}{G(s)}$$

$$\approx \frac{2(10s+1)(s+1)}{s(0.01s+1)}$$

截止频率 $\omega_c \approx 2$,得

$$G_c(s) \approx \frac{2(10s+1)(s+1)}{s}$$
$$\approx 2 \cdot \frac{10s^2 + 11s + 1}{s}$$
$$\approx 22 + 20s + \frac{2}{s}$$

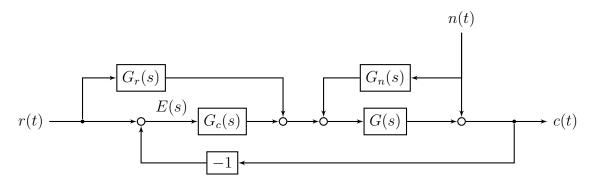
得:

$$k_P = 22$$

$$k_D = 20$$

$$k_I = 2$$

三、(20 分) 已知控制系统结构图如下所示,已知 $G(s) = \frac{1}{s-11}$, $G_c(s) = k$, $G_r(s) = \frac{as+b}{s+1}$ 。如何选取 k, $G_n(s)$ 能够完全消除扰动 n(t) 对系统的影响?当 r(t) = sin(t), n(t) = 0, (t > 0) 时,是否存在 k, a, b 使稳态误差为零?



答:

$$\frac{E(s)}{N(s)} = -\frac{1 + G_n(s)G(s)}{1 + G_c(s)G(s)}$$

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

 $rac{E(s)}{N(s)}=0$ 时,扰动对系统无影响,得: G(s)=1-s。 当 r(t)=sin(t), n(t)=0, (t>0) 时,

$$E(s) = \frac{1 - G_r(s)G(s)}{1 + G_c(s)G(s)} \cdot R(s)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{as+b}{s+1} \frac{k}{s-1}}{1 + \frac{k}{s-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{s - 1 - \frac{k(as+b)}{s+1}}{s - 1 + k} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

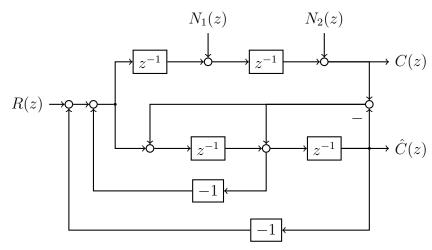
$$= \frac{s^2 - 1 - k(as+b)}{(s - 1 + k)(s + 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

选取 $k > 1, a = 0, b = \frac{-2}{k}$, 得:

$$E(s) = \frac{s^2 + 1}{(s - 1 + k)(s + 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{(s - 1 + k)(s + 1)}$$
$$\lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = 0$$

稳态误差为零。

四、(20 分)已知控制系统结构图如下所示,求 C(z), $\hat{C}(z)$



答: 设 $E(z) = C(z) - \hat{C}(z)$, 得:

$$\begin{split} z\hat{C}(z) &= \frac{R(z) - \hat{C}(z) - z\hat{C}(z) + E(z)}{z} + E(z) \\ z\hat{C}(z) + \hat{C}(z) + \frac{\hat{C}(z)}{z} &= \frac{R(s) + zE(z) + E(z)}{z} \\ (z^2 + z + 1)\hat{C}(z) &= R(z) + (z + 1)E(z) \\ \hat{C}(z) &= \frac{R(z) + (z + 1)E(z)}{z^2 + z + 1} \end{split}$$

及:

$$C(z) = \frac{R(z) - \hat{C}(z) - z\hat{C}(z)}{z^2} + \frac{N_1(z)}{z} + N_2(z)$$

$$z^2 C(z) = R(z) - (z+1)\hat{C}(z) + zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z)$$

$$z^2 C(z) = R(z) - (z+1)(C(z) - E(z)) + zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z)$$

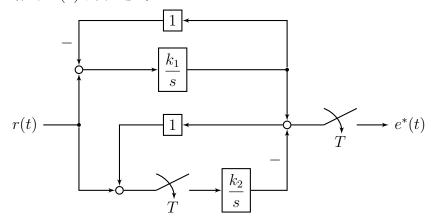
$$(z^2 + z + 1)C(z) = R(z) + (z+1)E(z) + zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z)$$

$$C(z) = \frac{R(z) + (z+1)E(z) + zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z)}{z^2 + z + 1}$$

得:

$$\begin{split} \hat{C}(z) &= \frac{R(z) + (z+1)E(z)}{z^2 + z + 1} \\ C(z) &= \frac{R(z) + (z+1)E(z) + zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z)}{z^2 + z + 1} \\ E(z) &= \frac{zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z)}{z^2 + z + 1} \\ \hat{C}(z) &= \frac{R(z)}{z^2 + z + 1} + \frac{(z+1)(zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z))}{(z^2 + z + 1)^2} \\ C(z) &= \frac{R(z) + zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z)}{z^2 + z + 1} + \frac{(z+1)(zN_1(z) + z^2N_2(z))}{(z^2 + z + 1)^2} \end{split}$$

五、(20 分) 已知控制系统结构图如下所示,分析使系统稳定的 k_1, k_2 取值范围; 当 $r(t) = \delta(t)$ 时,给出 E(z) 的表达式。



常见 Z 变换表:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} f(t) & F(s) & F(Z) \\ \delta(t) & 1 & 1 \\ 1(t) & \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \\ t & \frac{1}{s^2} & \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \\ e^{-at} & \frac{1}{s+a} & \frac{1}{1-e^{-aT}z^{-1}} \\ a^{t/T} & \frac{1}{s-(1/T)\ln a} & \frac{1}{1-as^{-1}} \end{array}$$

答:由结构图可知:

$$E^*(s) = \left[R(s) \frac{k_1}{s + k_1} - (R^*(s) + E^*(s)) \frac{k_2}{s} \right]^*$$
$$= \left[\frac{R(s)k_1}{s + k_1} \right]^* - R^*(s) \left[\frac{k_2}{s} \right]^* - E^*(s) \left[\frac{k_2}{s} \right]^*$$

$$E^*(s) = \left[\frac{k_1}{s+k_1}\right]^* - \left[\frac{k_2}{s}\right]^* - E^*(s) \left[\frac{k_2}{s}\right]^*$$

$$E(z) = \frac{k_1}{1 - e^{-k_1 T} z^{-1}} - \frac{k_2}{1 - z^{-1}} - E(z) \frac{k_2}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{k_1}{1 - e^{-k_1 T} z^{-1}} - \frac{k_2}{1 - z^{-1}}}{1 + \frac{k_2}{1 - z^{-1}}}$$

$$= \frac{k_1(1 - z^{-1}) - k_2(1 - e^{-k_1 T} z^{-1})}{(1 - z^{-1} + k_2)(1 - e^{-k_1 T} z^{-1})}$$

特征根:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{k_2 + 1}$$
$$\lambda_2 = e^{-k_1 T}$$

当 $k_1 \in (0, +\infty), k_2 \in (1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -2)$ 时系统稳定。