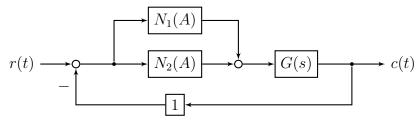
西北工业大学考试试题(卷)评分标准

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 $G(s)=\frac{1}{s(s+1)^2}$,非线性环节描述函数 $N_1(A)=\frac{k_1}{A},N_2(A)=\frac{k_2}{A}~(A>1)$,求使系统稳定无自振的 k_1,k_2 范围。



答:两个非线性环节并联,其描述函数为两个环节描述函数之和。

$$N(A) = N_1(A) + N_2(A)$$

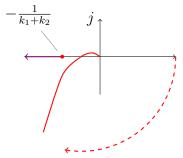
$$= \frac{k_1}{A} + \frac{k_2}{A}$$

$$-\frac{1}{N(A)} = -\frac{A}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -90^{\circ} - 2\angle (s+1)$$

$$\angle G(j\omega)|_{\omega=1} = -180^{\circ}$$

$$G(j\omega)|_{\omega=1} = -0.5$$



当 $-\frac{1}{N(A)} < -0.5$ 时,系统稳定无自振,得:

$$-\frac{A}{k_1 + k_2} < -0.5$$
$$0 < k_1 + k_2 < 2A$$
$$0 < k_1 + k_2 < 2$$

二、(20分)单位负反馈控制系统开环传递函数:

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

串联校正网络:

$$G_c(s) = k \cdot \frac{10s + 1}{as + 1}$$

求解参数 k,a 使校正后系统截止频率不变,相角裕度为 45° 。 答: 计算校正前截止频率:

$$|G(s)| = 1$$
$$\omega_c = 1$$

根据相角裕度要求,得:

$$\angle(aj+1) = 45^{\circ}$$

$$a = 1$$

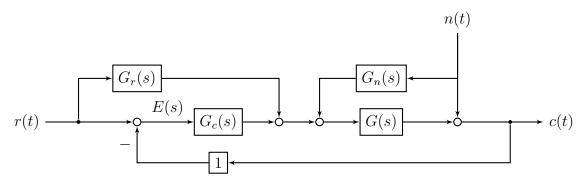
校正后前截止频率不变:

$$|G_c(\omega_c)G(\omega_c)| = 1$$
$$k \approx 0.1$$

三、(20分)已知控制系统结构图如下所示,已知

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s}, G_c(s) = 1, G_r(s) = \frac{k_1 s}{T_1 s + 1}, G_n(s) = \frac{k_2 s}{T_2 s + 1}, (T_1 \ge 0, T_2 \ge 0)$$

当 r(t)=t, n(t)=1, (t>0) 时,是否存在 k_1, k_2 使稳态误差为零? 当 r(t)=sin(t), n(t)=sin(2t), (t>0) 时,是否存在 $k_1\geq 0, k_2\geq 0, T_1\geq 0, T_2\geq 0$ 使系统稳态输出 c(t) 满足 |c(t)-sin(t)|<0.01 ?



答:

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

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{k_1s}{(T_1s+1)s}}{1 + \frac{1}{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1 + \frac{k_2s}{(T_2s+1)s}}{1 + \frac{1}{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{T_1s + 1 - k_1}{(T_1s + 1)(s + 1)s} - \frac{T_2s + 1 + k_2}{(T_2s + 1)(s + 1)}$$

当 $k_1 = 1$ 时,

$$sE(s) = \frac{T_1 s}{(T_1 s + 1)(s + 1)} - \frac{s(T_2 s + 1 + k_2)}{(T_2 s + 1)(s + 1)}$$
$$\lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = 0$$

系统稳态时,输出可由频域模型求解:

$$e(t) = c(t) - r(t)$$

$$= c(t) - \sin(t)$$

$$E(j\omega) = \frac{1 - \frac{k_1 j\omega}{(T_1 j\omega + 1) j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega}} R(j\omega) - \frac{1 + \frac{k_2 j\omega}{(T_2 j\omega + 1) j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega}} N(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{j\omega(T_1 j\omega + 1 - k_1)}{(T_1 j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 1)} R(j\omega) - \frac{j\omega(T_2 j\omega + 1 + k_2)}{(T_2 j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 1)} N(j\omega)$$

为满足 r(t) = sin(t), n(t) = sin(2t) 时,|c(t) - sin(t)| < 0.01 要求

$$\frac{E(j\omega)}{R(j\omega)}\Big|_{\omega=1} < 0.01, \frac{E(j\omega)}{R(j\omega)}\Big|_{\omega=2} < 0.01$$

但与 $k_1 \ge 0, k_2 \ge 0$ 矛盾,因此不存在满足要求的 k_1, k_2 。 若不限制 $k_2 \ge 0$,当 $k_1 = 1, k_2 = -1$ 时

$$E(j\omega) = \frac{-T_1\omega^2}{(T_1j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 1)}R(j\omega) + \frac{T_2\omega^2}{(T_2j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 1)}N(j\omega)$$

r(t) = sin(t), n(t) = sin(2t) 时,

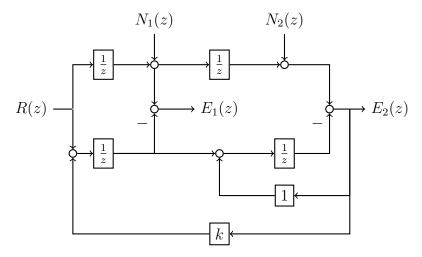
$$|c(t) - sin(t)| = |e(t)|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{-T_1 \omega^2}{(T_1 j \omega + 1)(j \omega + 1)} \right|_{\omega = 1} + \frac{T_2 \omega^2}{(T_2 j \omega + 1)(j \omega + 1)} \Big|_{\omega = 2}$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{-T_1}{(T_1 j + 1)(j + 1)} \right| + \left| \frac{4T_2}{(2T_2 j + 1)(2j + 1)} \right|$$

选取 $T_1 << 1, T_2 << 1$,得: $|c(t) - sin(t)| \approx 0$,满足 |c(t) - sin(t)| < 0.01

四、(20 分) 已知控制系统结构图如下所示,求 $E_1(z)$, $E_2(z)$; 为使系统稳定,应如何选取 k?



解:

根据结构图可得:

$$E_1(z) = R(z)z^{-1} + N_1(z) - R(z)z^{-1} - E_2(z)kz^{-1}$$

$$E_2(z) = R(z)z^{-2} + N_2(z) + N_1(z)z^{-1} - R(z)z^{-2} - E_2(z)kz^{-2} - E_2(z)z^{-1}$$

化简得:

$$E_{2}(z) = N_{2}(z) + N_{1}(z)z^{-1} - E_{2}(z)kz^{-2} - E_{2}(z)z^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{N_{2}(z) + N_{1}(z)z^{-1}}{1 + kz^{-2} + z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{z^{2}N_{2}(z) + zN_{1}(z)}{z^{2} + z + k}$$

$$E_{1}(z) = N_{1}(z) - E_{2}(z)kz^{-1}$$

$$= N_{1}(z) - \frac{kzN_{2}(z) + kN_{1}(z)}{z^{2} + z + k}$$

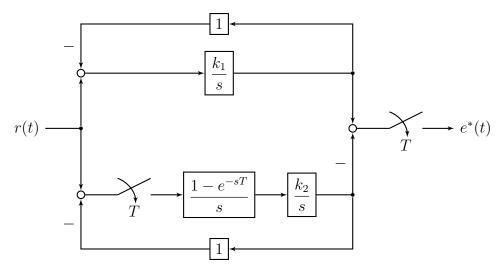
$$= \frac{(z^{2} + z)N_{1}(z) - kzN_{2}(z)}{z^{2} + z + k}$$

利用 w 变换分析稳定性:

$$\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 + \frac{w+1}{w-1} + k = 0$$
$$(w+1)^2 + (w+1)(w-1) + k(w-1)^2 = 0$$
$$(2+k)w^2 + (2-2k)w + k = 0$$

当0 < k < 1时系统稳定。

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; 若 $k_1 = 1$, 是否存在 k_2 使 e(nT) = 0?



常见 Z 变换表:

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

答: 由结构图可知:

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

$$E^*(s) = \left[\frac{\frac{k_1}{s}}{1 + \frac{k_1}{s}}R(s)\right]^* - \frac{\left[\frac{k_2}{s}\right]^*}{1 + \left[\frac{k_2}{s}\right]^*}R^*(s)$$

$$= \left[\frac{k_1}{s(s+k_1)}\right]^* - \frac{\left[\frac{(1-e^{-sT})k_2}{s^2}\right]^*}{1 + \left[\frac{(1-e^{-sT})k_2}{s^2}\right]^*}R^*(s)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+k_1}\right]^* - \frac{\left[\frac{(1-e^{-sT})k_2}{s^2}\right]^*}{1 + \left[\frac{(1-e^{-sT})k_2}{s^2}\right]^*}R^*(s)$$

$$E(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-k_1T}z^{-1}} - \frac{\frac{(1-z^{-1})k_2Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}}{1 + \frac{(1-z^{-1})k_2Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-k_1T}z^{-1}} - \frac{k_2Tz^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-k_1T}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-k_1T}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1-e^{-k_1T}z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + k_2Tz^{-1}$$

$$e(nT) = -e^{-nk_1T} + (1-k_2T)^n$$

由 e(nT) 表达式可知,当 $k_1 \in (0,\infty), k_2 \in (0,\frac{2}{T})$ 时系统稳定。当 $k_2 = \frac{1-e^{-k_1T}}{T}$ 时,e(nT) = 0