

例 2.6: 某单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts + 1)} \quad 22-PSP$$

若已知单位速度信号输入下系统的稳态误差 $e_{ss} = 1/9$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 60^\circ$, 试确定系统的超调 $\sigma\%$ 和调节时间 t_s 。

解: $e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{9}$, 故 $G(s) = \frac{9}{s(Ts + 1)}$ $G(j\omega) = \frac{9}{j\omega(j\omega T + 1)}$

$$\Rightarrow |G(j\omega)| = \frac{9}{\omega \sqrt{\omega^2 T^2 + 1}}, \quad \angle |G(j\omega)| = 1 \Rightarrow T^2 \omega_c^4 + \omega_c^2 - 81 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_c^2 = \frac{\sqrt{324T^2 + 1} - 1}{2T^2}, \quad \omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{324T^2 + 1} - 1}{2T^2}}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctan(T\omega)$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_c) = 90^\circ - \arctan(T\omega_c) = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{即 } \arctan(T\omega_c) = 30^\circ \Rightarrow T\omega_c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow T = 0.074 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}T} = 7.8 \text{ rad/s}$$

= 阶系统

$$M_r = \frac{1}{\sin r} = 1.155$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s} \Rightarrow \omega_n, \zeta$$

$$\sigma_p = 0.16 + 0.4(M_r - 1) = 0.222 = 22.2\%$$

$$\sigma_p = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$t_s = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} [2 + 1.5(M_r - 1) + 2.5(M_r - 1)^2] = 0.92s$$

$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\zeta\omega_n}$$

不要用经验公式

例 3.3: 设某控制系统不可变部分的开环传递函数为

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.001s+1)(0.1s+1)} \quad 22-PSP$$

要求该系统具有如下性能指标

- (1) 响应匀速信号 $r(t) = R_1 t$ 的稳态误差不大于 $0.001R_1$, 其中 R_1 为常量;
- (2) 剪切频率 $\omega_c > 165 \text{ rad/s}$;
- (3) 相角裕度 $\gamma > 45^\circ$;
- (4) 幅值裕度 $20 \lg K_g \geq 15 \text{ dB}$ 。

试应用频率响应法确定串联超前校正参数。

解:

$$G_0(s) = \frac{1000}{s(0.001s+1)(0.1s+1)}$$

转折频率 $10 \text{ rad/s}, 1000 \text{ rad/s}$

$$L(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20 \lg \frac{1000}{\omega} & 0 < \omega < 10 \\ 20 \lg \frac{1000}{\omega} - \lg 0.1\omega & 10 < \omega < 1000 \\ 20 \lg \frac{1000}{\omega} - \lg 0.1\omega - \lg 0.001\omega & 1000 < \omega \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{co} = 100 \text{ rad/s}, \angle G_0(j\omega) = -90^\circ - \alpha \tan(0.1\omega) - \alpha \tan(0.001\omega)$$

$$\gamma_0 = 180^\circ + \angle G_0(j\omega_{co}) = 0^\circ, \gamma_0(165 \text{ rad/s}) = -5.9^\circ$$

$$\text{一级超前}, G_c(s) = \frac{\alpha T s + 1}{T s + 1}, \alpha > 1, \text{设 } \varphi_m = 60^\circ$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 - \sin \varphi_m} = 13.93, 20 \lg |G_c(j\omega_c)| = -10 \lg \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{|G_0(j\omega_c)|^2} \Rightarrow |G_0(j\omega_c)| = \frac{1}{\alpha} = 0.2679$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_c = 193 \text{ rad/s} \text{ 满足要求}, T = \frac{1}{\omega_m \alpha} = \frac{1}{\omega_c \alpha} = 0.0014, \alpha T = 0.02$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{0.02s+1}{0.0014s+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{1000(0.02s+1)}{s(0.001s+1)(0.1s+1)(0.0014s+1)}$$

1000 10 714

$$\text{验证: } L(\omega) = 20 \lg \frac{1000}{\omega} + \lg 0.02\omega - \lg 0.1\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_c = 200 \text{ rad/s} \text{ 满足要求}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -90^\circ + \alpha \tan(0.02\omega) - \alpha \tan(0.001\omega) - \alpha \tan(0.1\omega) - \alpha \tan(0.0014\omega)$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_c) = 51.87^\circ > 45^\circ \text{ 满足要求}$$

$$\text{求 } \omega_g: \text{令 } -180^\circ = \angle G(j\omega_g) \text{ 有 } \omega_g = 803.6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$20 \lg K_g = -20 \lg |G(j\omega_g)| = 17.8 \text{ dB} \text{ 满足要求}$$

3. 设某单位负反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K_v}{s(0.1s+1)(0.2s+1)}$$

22-PSP

要求:

- (1) 系统开环增益 $K_v = 30s^{-1}$;
- (2) 系统相角裕度 $\gamma \geq 45^\circ$;
- (3) 系统截止频率 $\omega_c \geq 12 \text{ rad/s}$ 。

试确定串联迟后-超前校正环节的传递函数。

解. $G_0(s) = \frac{30}{s(0.2s+1)(0.1s+1)}$

$$L(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20(\lg \frac{30}{\omega}) & 0 < \omega < 5 \\ 20(\lg \frac{30}{\omega} - \lg 0.2\omega) & 5 < \omega < 10 \\ 20(\lg \frac{30}{\omega} - \lg 0.2\omega - \lg 0.1\omega) & 10 < \omega \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_c = 11.45 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\angle G_0(j\omega) = -90^\circ - \alpha \tan(0.2\omega) - \alpha \tan(0.1\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_0(\omega_c) = 180^\circ + \angle G_0(j\omega_c) = -25.28^\circ$$

$$\gamma_0(\omega_{cl}) = 180^\circ + \angle G_0(j12 \text{ rad/s}) = -27.57^\circ$$

法三: $\gamma_m = \gamma - \gamma_0(\omega_{cl}) + \Delta_1 = 45^\circ - (-27.57^\circ) + 6^\circ = 78.57^\circ$

先来两级超前, 选 $\gamma_{m1} = \gamma_{m2} = 45^\circ$, $\omega_c = 12 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \gamma_m}{1 - \sin \gamma_m} = 5.828, \quad T = \frac{1}{\omega_m T_\alpha} = \frac{1}{\omega_c T_\alpha} = 0.035, \quad T_\alpha = 0.2$$

$$G_{c1}(s) = G_{c2}(s) = \frac{0.2s+1}{0.035s+1}$$

$$G_1(s) = G_0(s)G_{c1}(s)G_{c2}(s) = \frac{30}{s(0.2s+1)(0.1s+1)} \frac{(0.2s+1)^2}{(0.035s+1)^2} = \frac{30(0.2s+1)}{s(0.1s+1)(0.035s+1)^2}$$

迟后. $G_{c3}(s) = \frac{\tau s+1}{\beta \tau s+1}, \beta > 1, \beta = |G_1(j\omega_c)| = \frac{30 \cdot 0.2\omega_c}{\omega_c \cdot 0.1\omega_c} = 5$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{10} \omega_c \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{10}{\omega_c} = 0.83, \quad \beta \tau = 4.167 \Rightarrow G_{c3}(s) = \frac{0.83s+1}{4.167s+1}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{30(0.2s+1)(0.83s+1)}{s(0.1s+1)(0.035s+1)^2(4.167s+1)}$$

$$L(\omega) = 20(\lg \frac{30}{\omega} + \lg 0.2\omega + \lg 0.83\omega - \lg 0.1\omega - \lg 4.167\omega) \quad 10 < \omega < 28$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_c = 12.0 \text{ rad/s}, \text{ 满足要求}$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_c) = 90^\circ + \alpha \tan(0.2\omega_c) + \alpha \tan(0.83\omega_c) - \alpha \tan(0.1\omega_c) - 2\alpha \tan(0.035\omega_c) - \alpha \tan(4.167\omega_c)$$

$$= 57^\circ; \text{ 满足要求}$$

例4.1 某典型二阶系统的开环传递函数为

$$G_0(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$$

要求性能指标： $\sigma\% \leq 20\%$ $t_s \leq 2s$

试用根轨迹法确定串联超前校正装置

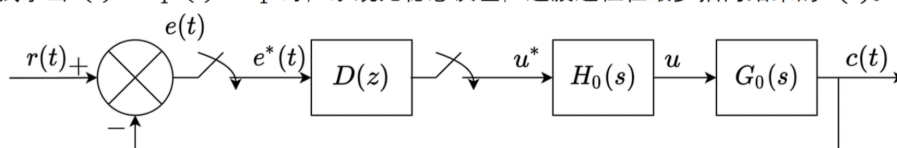
例 6.6: 给定连续控制器 $D(s) = \frac{20(s+4)}{s+10}$ ，在采样周期为 $T = 0.015\text{sec}$ 时用根匹配法设计离散控制器及控制差分方程。

2. 设离散系统如下图所示，其中 $H_0(s)$ 为零阶保持器，采样周期为 $T = 1\text{s}$ ，

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s}$$

22-PSP

试求当 $r(t) = R_1 1(t) + R_1 t$ 时，系统无稳态误差，过渡过程在最少拍内结束的 $D(z)$ 。



解：输入 $r(t) = R_1[1+t]$, $R(z) = R_1 \left[\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \right] = \frac{R_1}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$ 阶数 $r=2$

$H_0(s) = \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s}$ ，下求广义脉冲传递：

$$G(z) = Z[H_0(s)G_0(s)] = (1-z^{-1})Z\left[\frac{k}{s^2}\right] = \frac{kTz^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{kz^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}, \text{ 有1个纯延迟环节}$$

$\Phi_e(z) = (1-z^{-1})^2$, $\Phi(z) = 1 - \Phi_e(z) = z^{-1}(2-z^{-1})$ 有1个纯延迟环节，满足

$$\Rightarrow D(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{\Phi_e(z)G(z)} = \frac{z^{-1}(2-z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})^2(kz^{-1})} = \frac{2-z^{-1}}{k(1-z^{-1})}$$

例：控制对象方程为 $\frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+5)}$ 试用临界增益法确定PID控制器参数 K_p, T_i, T_d 使得超调量不超过25%。如超调量过大则微调。

例 8.17: 试将例 8.16 中的状态空间表达式变换为能观标准型。 22-PSP

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \end{cases}$$

定理 8.17: 第一能观规范型

给定单输入单输出能观性系统 (8.6.1), 其系统的特征多项式如式 (8.6.3) 所示, 其能观性矩阵 Q_o 如式 (8.6.16) 所示。则在状态变换 $x = Q_o^{-1} \bar{x}$ 下, 系统 (8.6.1) 可转换为如下第一能观规范型

前提: 原系统能观

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -\alpha_0 & -\alpha_1 & \cdots & -\alpha_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \bar{x} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \bar{x} \end{cases}$$

其中常数 $\beta_i, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ 由下式给出

$$\beta_i = c A^i b \quad b_0 = Q_o b$$

解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \quad (A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 15 & -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix})$

$Q_o = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 15 & -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 称为, 原系统能观

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda I - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & \lambda+1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + (\lambda+2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -3 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = -2\lambda + (\lambda+2)(\lambda^2-7) \\ &= \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - 9\lambda - 14, \quad \alpha_2 = 2, \alpha_1 = -9, \alpha_0 = -14 \end{aligned}$$

$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 14 & 9 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B_0 = Q_o B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 15 & -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$

$C_0 = (1 \ 0 \ 0)$

法: 实在记不住, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 B = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 8 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$

$C_1 = C Q_o = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 12 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \ 2 \ 12)$ 然后转置

例 8.23: 给出下列传递函数的 Jordan 型实现

$$G(s) = \frac{4s^2 + 17s + 16}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 16s + 12}$$

解: 分母为 $(s+2)^2(s+3)$, 极点 $-2, -2, -3$ $G(s) = \frac{4s^2 + 17s + 16}{(s+2)^2(s+3)} = \frac{-2}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{3}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3}$ 注意验算

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B = (c_1 \ c_2 \ c_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} & \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{s+2} & \frac{1}{s+3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$C = (c_1 \ c_2 \ c_3)$$

$$= \left(\frac{c_1}{s+2} \quad \frac{c_1}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{c_2}{s+2} \quad \frac{c_3}{s+3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow c_1 b_2 = -2, \quad b_1 c_1 + b_2 c_2 = 3, \quad b_3 c_3 = 1,$
取 $b_1 = 0, \quad b_2 = 1, \quad b_3 = 1, \quad c_1 = -2, \quad c_2 = 3, \quad c_3 = 1$

$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = (-2 \ 3 \ 1)$

例：设系统的状态空间表达式为：

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$
$$y = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]x$$

- 1) 该系统能通过状态反馈 $u = kx$ 任意配置闭环系统的极点吗？若能，设计状态反馈矩阵 K ，使得闭环系统的极点为 $-1 \pm j, -1$ 。
- 2) 设计一个基于三维观测器的状态反馈控制律，使得闭环系统的极点为 $-1 \pm j, -1, -10, -10, -20$ ，并画出闭环系统的结构图。

例 10.4: 设包含死区继电器特性的非线性系统如图10.28所示。其中，饱和特性输出 $b = 3$ ，死区 $a = 1$ 。

(1) 分析系统稳定性；

(2) 继电器参数 a 、 b 应怎样调整使得系统不产生自激振荡？

