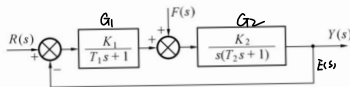


3.39 某控制系统方框图如题 3.39 图所示。已知  $r(t) = t$ ,  $f(t) = -1(t)$ , 试计算该系统的稳态误差。



对  $r(t)$ , 开环传递  $G_1(s)G_{11}(s) = \frac{K_1 K_v}{s(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}$  为 II 型系统

特征方程  $D(s) = T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s + K_1 K_v = 0$

Routh 表如下:

$$s^3 \quad T_1 T_2$$

$$s^2 \quad T_1 + T_2$$

$$s^1 \quad \frac{T_1 + T_2 + K_1 K_v}{T_1 T_2}$$

$$s^0 \quad K_1 K_v$$

系统稳定条件:  $T_1 > 0 \quad T_2 > 0 \quad K_1 K_v > 0 \quad T_1 + T_2 - T_1 T_2 K_1 K_v > 0$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G_1(s) G_{11}(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K_1 K_v}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)} = K_1 K_v$$

$$e_{ssr} = \frac{A}{K_v} = \frac{1}{K_v}$$

对  $f(t)$  由  $E(s) = -Y(s) = -G_{11}(s)[F(s) + G_1(s)Z(s)]$  得  $\frac{E(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{-G_{11}(s)}{1 + G_{11}(s)G_{11}(s)} = \frac{-K_v(T_1 s + 1)}{T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s + K_1 K_v}$

Routh 表如下:

$$s^3 \quad T_1 T_2$$

$$s^2 \quad T_1 + T_2$$

$$s^1 \quad \frac{T_1 + T_2 - T_1 T_2 K_v}{T_1 T_2}$$

$$s^0 \quad K_1 K_v$$

Routh 表如下: 系统稳定条件

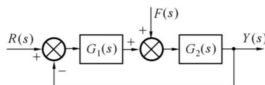
$$e_{ssf} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{11}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{-K_v}{F(s)} = -\frac{1}{K_v}$$

因此, 由叠加原理得  $e_{ss} = e_{ssr} + e_{ssf} = \frac{1}{K_v} + \frac{1}{K_v}$

3.40 某控制系统的方框图如题 3.40 图所示。当扰动信号分别为  $f(t) = 1(t)$ ,  $f(t) = t$  时, 试计算下列两种情况下系统响应扰动信号  $f(t)$  的稳态误差:

$$(1) G_1(s) = K_1 \quad G_2(s) = \frac{K_2}{s(T_2 s + 1)}$$

$$(2) G_1(s) = \frac{K_1(T_1 s + 1)}{s} \quad G_2(s) = \frac{K_2}{s(T_2 s + 1)} \quad (T_1 > T_2)$$



$$\text{开环传递 } G(s) = G_1(s)G_{11}(s) \quad \Phi_{11}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{-G_{11}(s)}{1 + G_{11}(s)G_{11}(s)}$$

$$(1) G(s) = \frac{K_1 K_v}{s(T_1 s + 1)} \quad \Phi_{11}(s) = \frac{-K_v}{T_1 s^2 + s + K_1 K_v} \quad \text{系统稳定条件 } T_1 > 0 \text{ 且 } K_1 K_v > 0$$

$$f(t) = 1(t) \text{ 时 } e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{11}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{-K_v}{T_1 s^2 + s + K_1 K_v} = -\frac{1}{K_1}$$

$$f(t) = t \text{ 时 } e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{11}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{-K_v s}{T_1 s^3 + s^2 + K_1 K_v s} = -\infty$$

$$(2) G(s) = \frac{K_1 K_v (1 + s)}{s(T_1 s + 1)} \quad \Phi_{11}(s) = \frac{-K_v s}{T_1 s^3 + s^2 + K_1 K_v (1 + s)} \quad \text{系统稳定条件 } T_1 > 0 \text{ 且 } K_1 K_v > 0$$

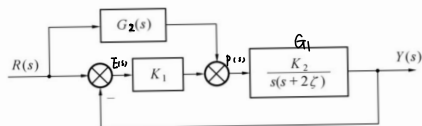
$$f(t) = 1(t) \text{ 时 } e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{11}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{-K_v s}{T_1 s^3 + s^2 + K_1 K_v (1 + s)} = 0$$

$$f(t) = t \text{ 时 } e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{11}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{-K_v s^2}{T_1 s^4 + s^3 + K_1 K_v (1 + s)} = -\frac{1}{K_1}$$

3.41 设有控制系统,其方框图如题 3.41 图所示。为提高系统跟踪控制信号的准确度,要求系统由原来的 I 型提高到 III 型,为此在系统中增置了顺馈通道,设其传递函数为

$$G_2(s) = \frac{\lambda_2 s^2 + \lambda_1 s}{T_s + 1}$$

若已知系统参数为  $K_1 = 2, K_2 = 50, \zeta = 0.5, T = 0.2$ , 试确定顺馈参数  $\lambda_1$  及  $\lambda_2$ 。



由  $E(s) = R(s) - Y(s) = R(s) - G_1(s) [K_1 E(s) + G_2(s) R(s)]$  得  $E(s) = \frac{1 - G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + K_1 G_1(s)} R(s)$

闭环传递  $\Phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K_1 G_1(s)}{1 + K_1 G_1(s)} = \frac{K_2 s^2 + (K_2 \lambda_1 + K_2 T) s + K_1 K_2}{T s^3 + (1 + 2T\zeta) s^2 + (2\zeta + K_1 T) s + K_1 K_2}$

$D(s) = T s^3 + (1 + 2T\zeta) s^2 + (2\zeta + K_1 T) s + K_1 K_2 = 0.2 s^3 + 1.2 s^2 + 21 s + 100 = 0$

特征根  $p_1 = -5, p_2 = -2.5 \pm j9.99$  无实部, 系统稳定。

由于是单位负反馈,  $\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$  得  $G(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{1 - \Phi(s)} = \frac{K_2 s^2 + (K_2 \lambda_1 + K_2 T) s + K_1 K_2}{T s^3 + (1 + 2T\zeta - K_2 \lambda_2) s^2 + (2\zeta - K_2 \lambda_1) s}$

要使系统为 III 型系统, 则  $\begin{cases} 1 + 2T\zeta - K_2 \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2\zeta - K_2 \lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0.02 \\ \lambda_2 = 0.025 \end{cases}$

7. 已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{10(2s+1)}{s^2(s^2+6s+100)}$$

试求输入分别为  $r(t) = 2t$  和  $r(t) = 2 + 2t + t^2$  时, 系统的稳态误差。

由于是单位反馈系统, 闭环传递  $\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{10(2s+1)}{s^4 + 6s^3 + 100s^2 + 20s + 10}$

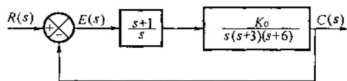
特征根  $p_{1,2} = -0.098 \pm j0.303, p_{3,4} = -2.902 \pm j9.905$  无实部, 系统稳定。

系统的 II 型系统  $k_0 = k_1 = 10, k_2 = k_3 = 0.1$

$r(t) = 2t$  时,  $e_{ss} = \frac{2}{k_1} = 0.2$

$r(t) = 2 + 2t + t^2$  时, 由叠加原理得  $e_{ss} = e_{ss1} + e_{ss2} + e_{ss3} = \frac{2}{1+k_0} + \frac{2}{k_1} + \frac{2}{k_2} = 20$

9. 已知系统结构图如题 9 图所示, 要求系统在  $r(t) = t^2$  作用时, 稳态误差  $e_{ss} < 0.5$ , 试确定满足要求的开环增益  $K$  的范围。



开环传递  $G(s) = \frac{K_0(s+1)}{s^2(s+3)(s+6)}$  系统为 II 型系统  $k_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) = \frac{K_0}{18}$ , 开环增益  $K = \frac{K_0}{18}$

闭环传递  $\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{K_0(s+1)}{s^4 + 9s^3 + 18s^2 + K_0 s + K_0}$

列表如下

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} s^4 & 1 & 18 \\ s^3 & 9 & K_0 \\ s^2 & 18 - \frac{K_0}{9} & K_0 \end{array}$$

$$s^1 \quad \frac{9(18-K_0)}{162-K_0}$$

$$s^0 \quad K_0$$

由 Routh 判据  $\begin{cases} 18 - \frac{K_0}{9} > 0 \\ \frac{9(18-K_0)}{162-K_0} > 0 \\ K_0 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < K_0 < 81$

稳态误差:  $r(t) = 2t^2$  时,  $e_{ss} = \frac{2}{K_0} = \frac{2}{18K} < 0.5$ , 得  $K_0 > 72$

综上,  $72 < K_0 < 81$  则  $4 < K < 4.5$