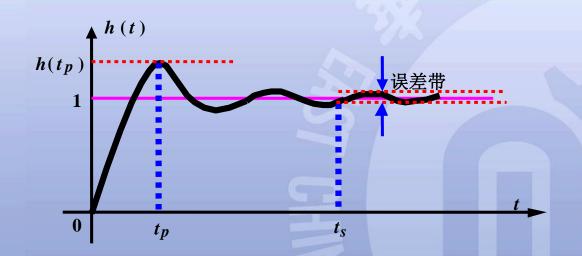


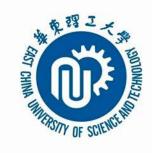
# 第3章 线性系统的时域分析

#### 3.1 引言

时域响应: 系统受外加作用所引起的随时间变化的输出信号。



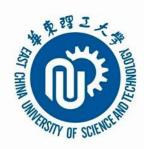
时域响应 = 瞬态响应(动态响应) +稳态响应



#### 时域分析方法特点

#### 时域法、复域法、频域法

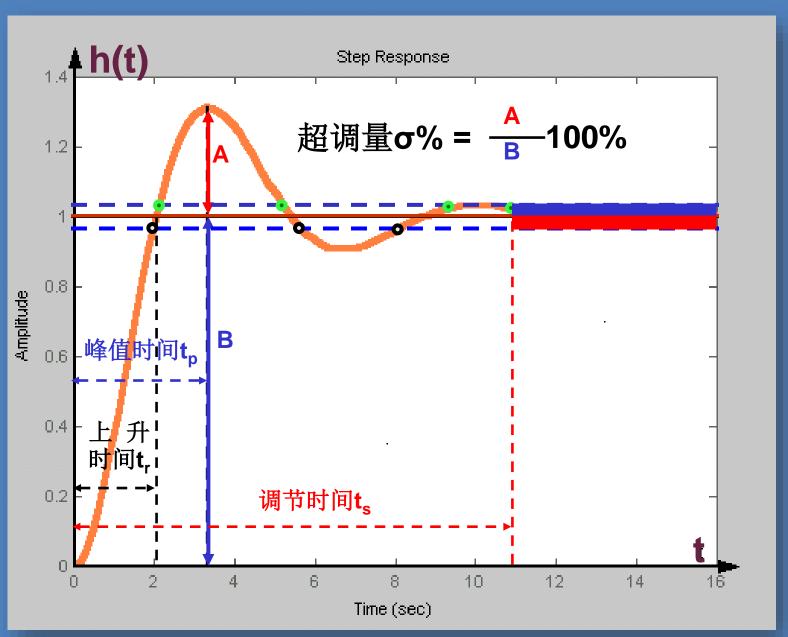
- (1) 直接在时间域中对系统进行分析校正,直观,准确;
- (2) 可以提供系统时间响应的全部信息;
- (3) 基于求解系统输出的解析解,比较烦琐。

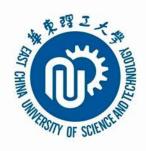


### 典型测试信号

函数图象	像原函数	时域 关系	像函数	复域 关系	例
δ (t)	单位脉冲 f(t)= δ (t)	1	1	<b>†</b>	撞击 后坐力 电脉冲
1 (t) 0 t	单位阶跃 $f(t)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} 1 & t \geqslant 0 \ 0 & t < 0 \end{array} ight.$	<u>d f</u>	<u>1</u>	Va	开关量
	单位斜坡 $f(t)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} t & t\geqslant 0 \ 0 & t< 0 \end{array} ight.$	dt	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	×s	等速跟踪
t <sup>2</sup> /2	单位加速度 $f(t)= \begin{cases} t^2/2 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$		$\frac{1}{s^3}$		

# 控制系统性能指标定义





### 3.2 控制系统时域响应的性能指标

稳: (基本要求)系统受脉冲扰动后能回到原来的平衡位置

准: (稳态要求)稳态输出与理想输出间的误差(稳态误差)要小

快: (动态要求)过渡过程要平稳,迅速

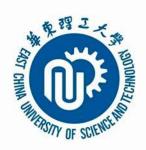
延迟时间  $t_d$  — 阶跃响应第一次达到终值的50%所需的时间

上升时间 t<sub>r</sub> — 阶跃响应从终值的10%上升到终值的90%所需的时间有振荡时,可定义为从0到第一次达到终值所需的时间

峰值时间 t<sub>p</sub> — 阶跃响应越过终值达到第一个峰值所需的时间

调节时间 t。 — 阶跃响应到达并保持在终值 5%误差带内所需的最短时间

超调量  $\delta\%$  — 峰值超出终值的百分比  $\delta\% = \frac{h(t_p) - h(\infty)}{h(\infty)} \times 100\%$ 



# 3.3 一阶系统暂态响应

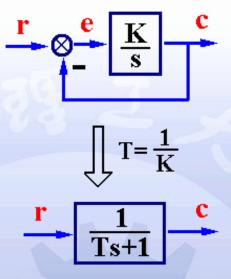
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s}$$

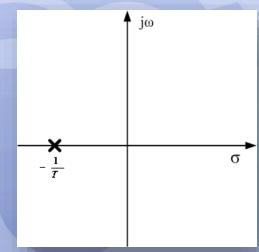
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{s}}{1 + \frac{K}{s}} = \frac{K}{s + K} = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{Ts + 1}$$

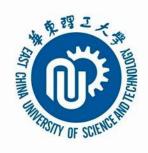
$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{T}$$

$$C(s) = \Phi(s) \cdot R(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1/T}$$

$$h(t) = L^{-1}[C(s)] = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$







#### 一阶系统动态性能指标计算

$$h(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$$

$$h'(t) = \frac{1}{T}e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$$

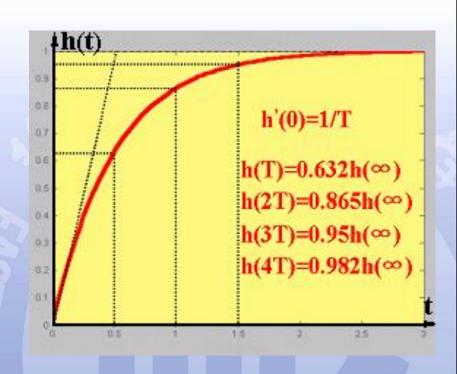
$$h(\infty) = 1$$

$$h'(0) = 1$$

$$h'(0) = 1/T$$

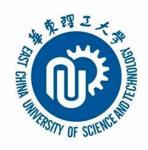
$$h(t_s) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t_s}{T}} = 0.95$$

$$e^{-\frac{t_s}{T}} = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05$$



$$t_s = -T \ln 0.05 = 3T$$

允许误差为5%的调节时间



#### 例:一阶系统动态性能考察

系统如图所示,现采用负反馈方式,欲将系统调节时间减小到原来的0.1倍,且保证原放大倍数不变,试确定参数 K<sub>o</sub>和 K<sub>H</sub>的取值。解,依题意,

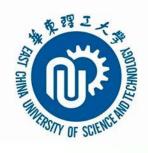
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{0.2s+1}$$
  $\begin{cases} T=0.2 \\ K=10 \end{cases}$ 

闭环系统应满足 { T\*=0.1T=0.02 K\*=K=10

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_o G(S)}{1 + K_H G(s)} = \frac{\frac{10K_o}{0.2s + 1}}{1 + \frac{10K_H}{0.2s + 1}} = \frac{10K_o}{0.2s + 1 + 10K_H} = \frac{\frac{10K_o}{1 + 10K_H}}{\frac{0.2}{1 + 10K_H}} = \frac{\frac{10K_o}{1 + 10K_H}}{\frac{10K_o}{1 + 10K_H}} = \frac{\frac{10$$

# 一阶系统的典型响应

r(t)	R(s)	$C(s) = \Phi(s) R(s)$	c(t)	一阶系统典型响应
δ(t)	1	$\frac{1}{Ts+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{T}}{s+\frac{1}{T}}$	$\mathbf{k(t)} = \frac{1}{T} \mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{t}/T}$	$k(0) = \frac{1}{T}$ $K'(0) = -\frac{1}{T^2}$ $k(T) = 0.368/T$
1(t)	<u>1</u>	$\frac{1}{Ts+1} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{T}}$	h(t)=1- e <sup>-t/T</sup>	h(t)  h'(0)=1/T  h(T)=0.632h( $\infty$ )  h(2T)=0.865h( $\infty$ )  h(3T)=0.95h( $\infty$ )  h(4T)=0.982h( $\infty$ )
t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\frac{1}{Ts+1} \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2} - T \left[ \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{T}} \right]$	c(t)=t-T(1-e <sup>-t/T</sup> )	(t)



#### 例:一阶系统的时间响应及动态性能

#### 已知单位反馈系统的单位阶跃响应

试求  $\Phi(s)$ , k(s), G(s)。

$$h(t) = 1 - e^{-at}$$

解.

$$k(t) = h'(t) = [1 - e^{-at}]' = ae^{-at}$$
  
 $\Phi(s) = L[k(t)] = \frac{a}{s+a}$ 

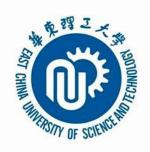
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$

$$\Phi(s)[1+G(s)]=G(s)$$

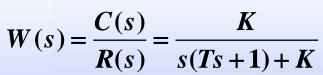
$$G(s) - \Phi(s)G(s) = \Phi(s)$$

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

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



# 3.4 典型二阶系统瞬态性能分析



$$\frac{(s)}{(s)} = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)+K}$$

R(s)

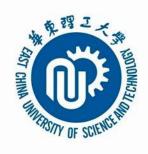
$$=\frac{K}{Ts^2+s+K}$$

$$K$$

$$=\frac{\frac{K}{T}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{T}s + \frac{K}{T}}$$

C(s)

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



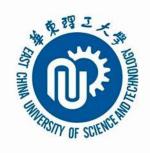
# 二阶系统的运动方程

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

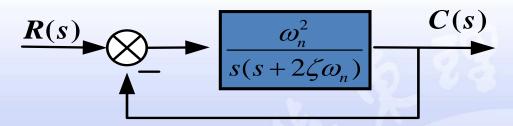
$$\frac{d^2c(t)}{dt^2} + 2\zeta\omega_n \frac{dc(t)}{dt} + \omega_n^2 c(t) = \omega_n^2 r(t) \qquad (\omega_n > 0)$$

5 : 系统阻尼比

 $\omega_n$ : 无阻尼振荡频率或自然频率



### 典型二阶系统结构图

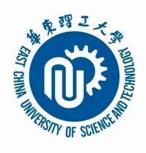


#### 开环传递函数:

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

#### 闭环传递函数:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

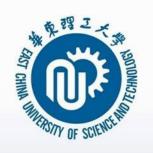


### 典型二阶系统特征方程

$$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

$$S_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

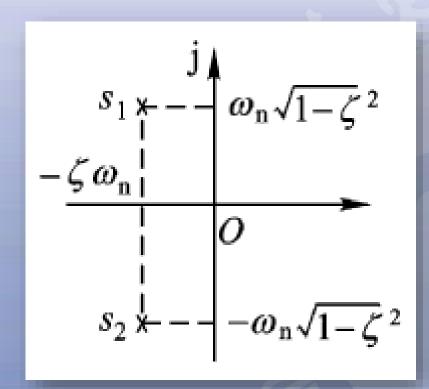
# $s_1, s_2$ 完全取决于 $\zeta$ , $\omega_n$ 两个参数。

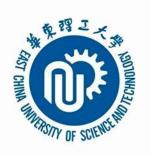


# (1)特征根分析 -欠阻尼(0<ζ<1)

$$S_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

$$S_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

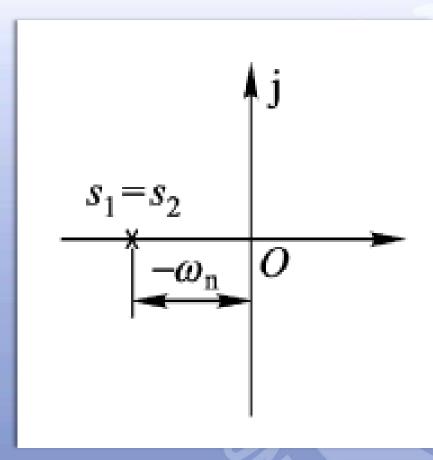


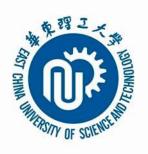


# (2)特征根分析-临界阻尼(ζ=1)

$$S_{1,2} = -\omega_n$$

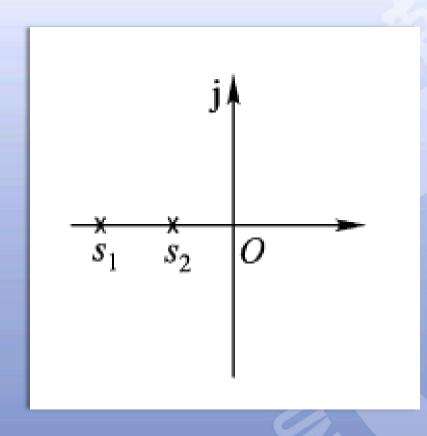
$$S_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

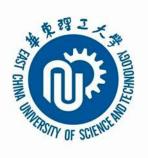




# (3)特征根分析-过阻尼(ζ>1)

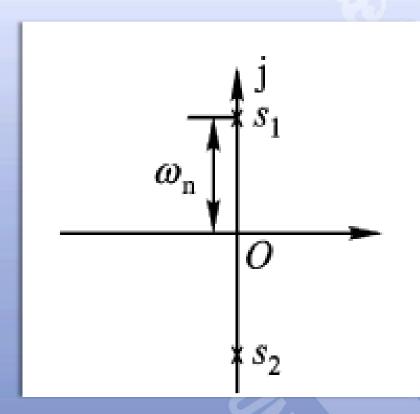
$$S_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

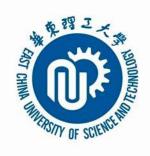




# (4)特征根分析-零阻尼(ζ=0)

$$S_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} = \pm j\omega_n$$





# 典型二阶系统的单位阶跃响应

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega^2}$$

#### 系统在单位阶跃输入信号作用下:

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$c(t) = L^{-1} \big[ C(s) \big]$$

#### (1) 欠阻尼(0<ζ<1)

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + \zeta\omega_n + j\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})(s + \zeta\omega_n - j\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + \zeta\omega_n + j\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})(s + \zeta\omega_n - j\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + \zeta\omega_n + j\omega_d)(s + \zeta\omega_n - j\omega_d)}$$

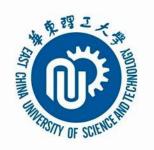
$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + 2\zeta\omega_n}{(s + \zeta\omega_n + j\omega_d)(s + \zeta\omega_n - j\omega_d)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + \zeta\omega_n}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2} - \frac{\zeta\omega_n}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + \zeta\omega_n}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2} - \frac{\zeta\omega_n}{\omega_d} \frac{\omega_d}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2}$$

$$\left|L^{-1}\left[\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}\right] = e^{-at}\cos\omega t$$

$$\left|L^{-1}\left[\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}\right] = e^{-at}\cos\omega t \qquad \left|L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}\right] = \frac{1}{\omega}e^{-at}\sin\omega t$$



$$S_1$$
 $\phi$ 
 $\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ 
 $-\zeta\omega_n$ 
 $\phi$ 
 $S_2$ 

$$C(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \cos \omega_d t - \frac{\zeta \omega_n}{\omega_d} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin \omega_d t$$

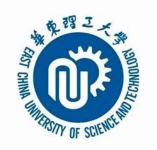
$$= 1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} (\cos \omega_d t + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t)$$

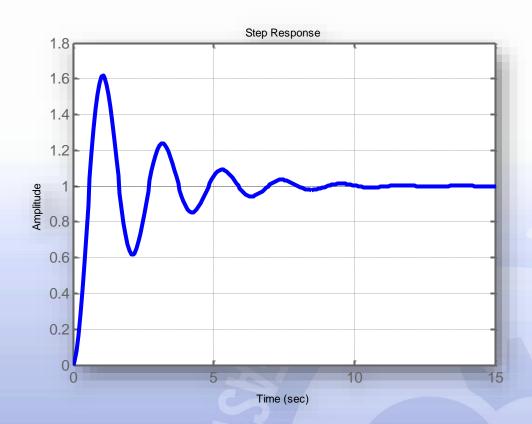
$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} (\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \cos \omega_d t + \zeta \sin \omega_d t)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} (\sin \phi \cos \omega_d t + \cos \phi \sin \omega_d t)$$

其中: 
$$tg\phi = \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}$$

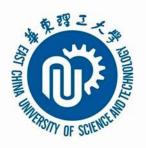
$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi)$$





#### 衰减振荡曲线,衰减振荡周期为:

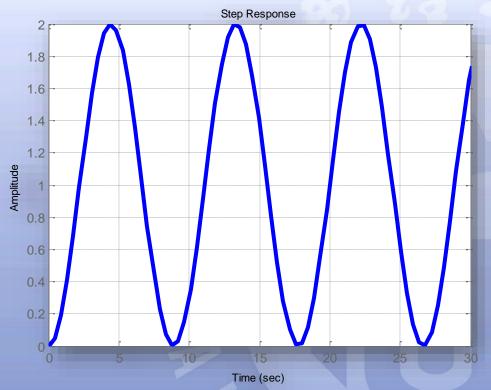
$$T_d = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$



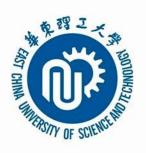
# (2) 无阻尼(ζ=0)

$$c(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} (\cos \omega_d t + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t)$$

$$c(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t$$



等幅振荡曲线,振荡频率为ω<sub>n</sub>

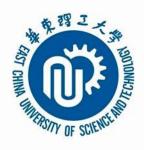


### (3) 临界阻尼(ζ=1)

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + \omega_n)^2} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{\omega_n}{(s + \omega_n)^2} - \frac{1}{s + \omega_n}$$

$$c(t) = 1 - (\omega_n t + 1)e^{-\omega_n t}$$

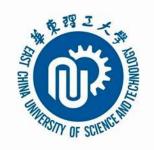




# (4) 过阻尼(ζ>1)

$$\begin{split} s_1 &= -(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n \\ s_2 &= -(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n \\ C(s) &= \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s - s_1)(s - s_2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})} \cdot \frac{1}{s + \zeta\omega_n + \omega_n\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \\ &- \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})} \cdot \frac{1}{s + \zeta\omega_n - \omega_n\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \end{split}$$

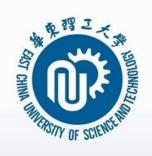
$$c(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})}e^{-(\zeta_n + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n t} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})}e^{-(\zeta_n - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n t}$$



$$c(t) = 1 + \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left( \frac{e^{s_1 t}}{-s_1} - \frac{e^{s_2 t}}{-s_2} \right) \qquad t \ge 0$$

当 $\zeta$ >>1时,闭环极点 $s_1$ 将比 $s_2$ 到虚轴的距离远的多,包含 $s_1$ 项要比包含 $s_2$ 的项衰减快得多,所以 $s_1$ 对系统过渡过程的影响要比 $s_2$ 的影响小的多,因此可以忽略 $s_1$ 对系统的影响,将二阶系统近似作为一阶系统处理:

$$c(t) \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})} e^{-(\zeta_n - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n t} \quad t \ge 0$$

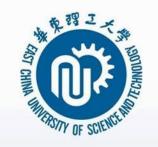


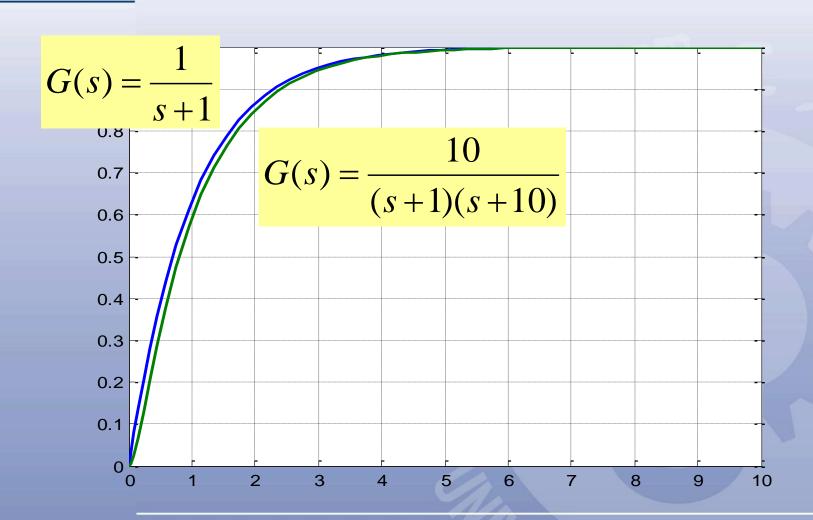
# 实验: 二阶对象的近似及其特性考察

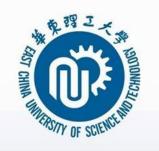
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{(s+1)(s+10)} \times \frac{j\omega}{-10}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{10(0.98s+1)}{(s+1)(s+10)}$$

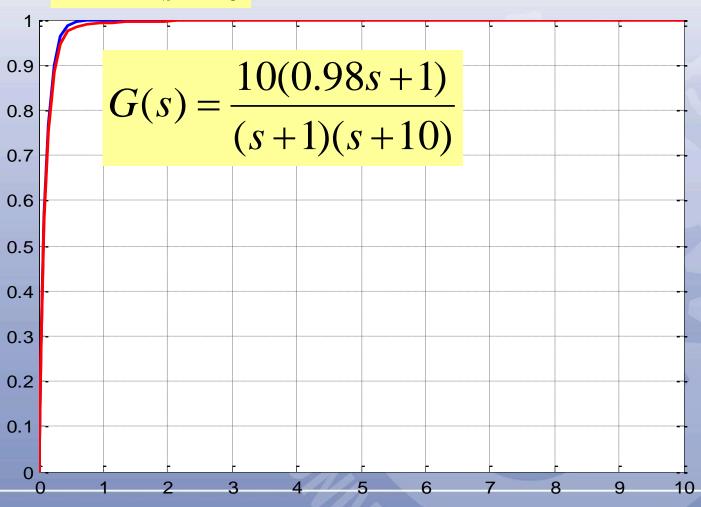


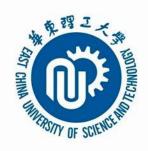




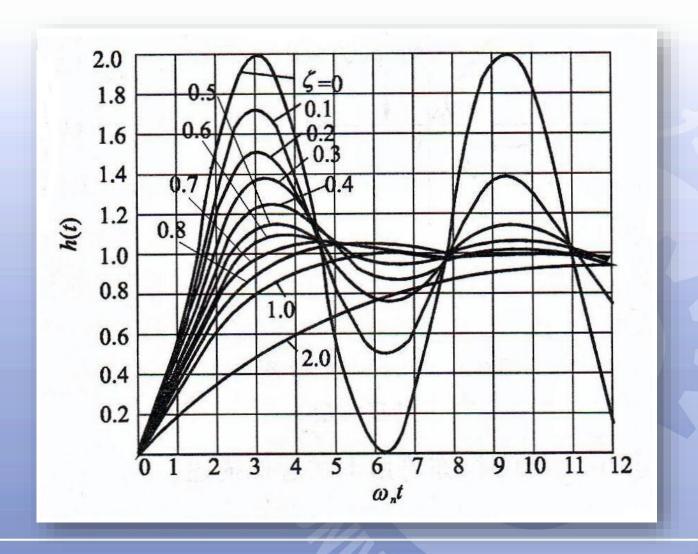


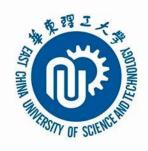
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s+10}$$





# 二阶系统单位阶跃响应





# 典型二阶系统瞬态性能指标

#### (1) 衰减振荡(欠阻尼过程0<ζ<1)的瞬态性能指标

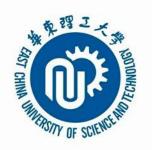
(A) 上升时间 $t_r$ 

$$c(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} (\cos \omega_d t + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t)$$

$$1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_r} (\cos \omega_d t_r + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t_r) = 1$$

$$e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_r} (\cos \omega_d t_r + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t_r) = 0$$

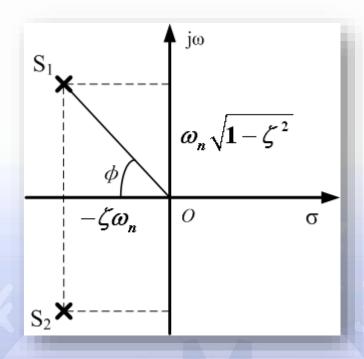
$$e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_r} \neq 0 \qquad \cos \omega_d t_r + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t_r = 0$$



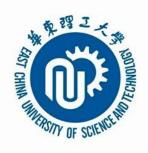
$$\tan \omega_d t_r = \frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{-\zeta \omega_n}$$

$$\tan \omega_d t_r = \tan(\pi - \phi)$$

$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \phi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = \frac{\pi - \phi}{\omega_d}$$



当阻尼比 $\zeta$ 不变时, $\phi$ 角就不变。如果增大自然频率 $\omega_n$ ,即增大闭环极点到虚轴的距离,导致上升时间缩短,从而加快系统的响应速度;而当阻尼振荡频率 $\omega_d$ 不变时,阻尼比越小,上升时间越短



# (B) 峰值时间tp

$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi)$$

$$\left. \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=t_p} = 0$$

$$\frac{\zeta \omega_n e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_p}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t_p + \phi) - \frac{\omega_d e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_p}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \cos(\omega_d t_p + \phi) = 0$$

$$\sin(\omega_d t_p + \phi) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta} \cos(\omega_d t_p + \phi)$$

$$\tan(\omega_d t_p + \phi) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta}$$

$$\tan(\omega_d t_p + \phi) = \tan\phi$$

$$\omega_d t_p = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \cdots$$

$$\omega_d t_p = \pi$$

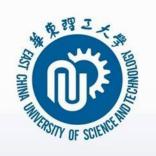
$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = \frac{1}{2} T_d$$

当阻尼比ζ一定时,闭环极点到实轴的距离越远,系统的峰值时间越短。

#### (C) 最大超调量

$$\delta\% = [c(t_p) - 1] \times 100\%$$

$$= -e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_p} (\cos\omega_d t_p + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin\omega_d t_p) \times 100\%$$

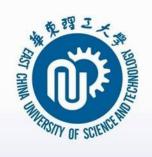


$$\delta\% = -e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_p} (\cos\omega_d t_p + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin\omega_d t_p) \times 100\%$$

$$= -e^{-\zeta\omega_n \left(\frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right)} (\cos\omega_d \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin\omega_d \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}) \times 100\%$$

$$=e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}\times 100\%$$

最大超调量完全由阻尼比ζ决定,与自然频率@n的大小无关,ζ越小,超调量越大。闭环极点越接近虚轴,系统的超调量越大。

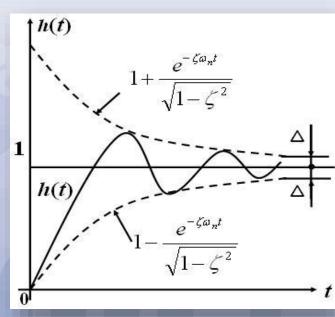


#### (D) 调节时间ts

$$|c(t)-c(\infty)| \le c(\infty) \times \Delta\%$$
  $\Delta = 2.5$ 

$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi)$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin\left(\omega_d t + \arctan\frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta}\right) \right| \le \Delta\%$$



包络线:

$$1\pm\frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}=0$$

$$\frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_s'}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \Delta\% \qquad t_s \approx t_s' = -\frac{1}{\zeta\omega_n} \ln(0.02\sqrt{1-\zeta^2})$$
$$t_s \approx t_s' = -\frac{1}{\zeta\omega_n} \ln(0.05\sqrt{1-\zeta^2})$$

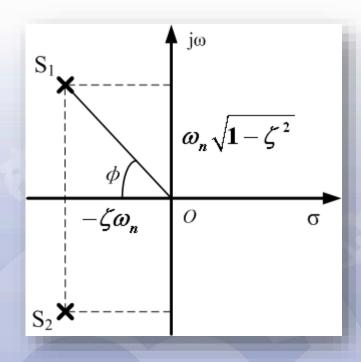
$$t_s \approx t_s' = -\frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \ln(0.02\sqrt{1-\zeta^2})$$

$$t_s \approx t_s' = -\frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \ln(0.05\sqrt{1-\zeta^2})$$

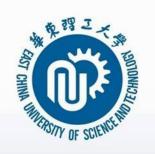
ζ较小时, 
$$\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \approx 1$$

$$t_s \approx \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n}$$

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\zeta \omega_n}$$



调节时间与闭环极点的实部数值成反比,极点与虚轴之间的距离越远,系统的调节时间就越短



#### (D) 振荡次数N

$$N = \frac{t_s}{T_d}$$

$$N=\frac{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta}, \qquad \Delta=2$$

$$N = \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta}, \quad \Delta = 5$$

$$N = \frac{-2}{\ln \delta\%}, \qquad \Delta = 2$$

$$N = \frac{-1.5}{\ln \delta \%}, \qquad \Delta = 5$$

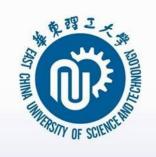
$$T_d = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$t_s \approx \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n}, \qquad \Delta = 2$$

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\zeta \omega_n}, \qquad \Delta = 5$$

$$\delta^{\circ}/_{0} = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}}}$$

$$\ln(\delta\%) = -\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$



## 小 结

① 阻尼比 ζ 是二阶系统的重要参数,由ζ 值的大小,可以间接判断一个二阶系统的暂态品质。在过阻尼(ζ >1)情况下,暂态特性为单调变化曲线,没有超调和振荡,但调节时间较长,系统反应迟缓。当 ζ≤0,输出量作等幅振荡或发散振荡,系统不能稳定工作。

② 一般情况下,系统在欠阻尼(0<ζ<1)情况下工作。但是ζ过小,则超调量大,振荡次数多,调节时间长,暂态特性品质差。应注意到,最大超调量只与阻尼比这一特征参数有关。因此,通常可以根据允许的超调量来选择阻尼比。



# 小 结(2)

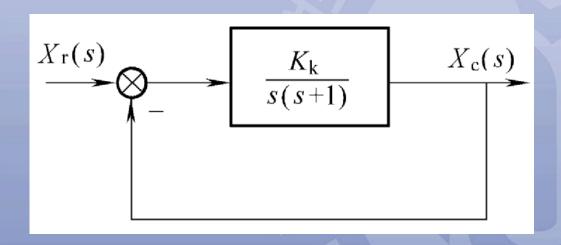
③ 调节时间与系统阻尼比和自然振荡角频率这两个特征参数的乘积成反比。在阻尼比ζ一定时,可以通过改变自然振荡角频率ω<sub>n</sub>来改变暂态响应的持续时间。ω<sub>n</sub>越大,系统的调节时间越短。

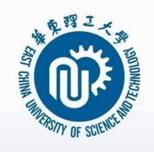
③ 为了限制超调量,并使调节时间较短,阻尼比一般应在0.4~0.8之间,这时阶跃响应的超调量将在1.5%~25%之间。



## 二阶系统瞬态性能分析举例

有一位置随动系统,其结构图如下图所示,其中 $K_k = 4$ 。求该系统的: (a)自然振荡角频率; (b)系统的阻尼比; (c)超调量和调节时间; (d)如果要求  $\zeta$ =0.707,应怎样改变系统参数  $K_k$  值。





## 解:

### 系统的闭环传递函数为

$$W_B(s) = \frac{K_K}{s^2 + s + K_K}, \qquad K_K = 4$$

### 写成标准形式

$$W_B(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

### 由此得

## (a) 自然振荡角频率

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{K_K} = 2$$

(b) 阻尼比 
$$\xi = \frac{1}{2\omega_n} = 0.25$$

(c) 超调量 
$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 47\%$$

调节时间 
$$t_s(5\%) \approx \frac{3}{\xi \omega_n} = 6 \text{ s}$$

(d) 当要求 
$$\xi = 0.707$$
 时,

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$K_K = \omega_n^2 = 0.5$$



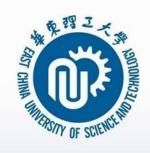
# 非振荡二阶对象的瞬态过程

临界阻尼和过阻尼系统单调上升到稳态值,只需要考虑 上升时间、调节时间。

临界阻尼系统:  $c(t) = 1 - (\omega_n t + 1)e^{-\omega_n t}$ 

过阻尼系统:  $c(t) = 1 + \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left( \frac{e^{s_1 t}}{-s_1} - \frac{e^{s_2 t}}{-s_2} \right) \quad t \ge 0$ 

系统阶跃响应为超越方程,无法根据动态性能指标的定义求出精确的计算公式。 数值解法(曲线图) 曲线拟合近似计算公式

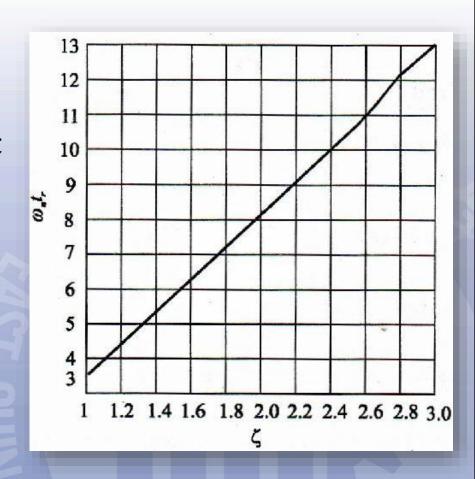


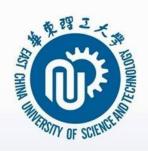
## (1) 上升时间

上升时间 $\omega_n t_r$ 与阻尼比 $\zeta$ 的关系曲线如图。

图中曲线可近似描述为:

$$t_r = \frac{1 + 1.5\zeta + \zeta^2}{\omega_n}$$





### (2) 调节时间

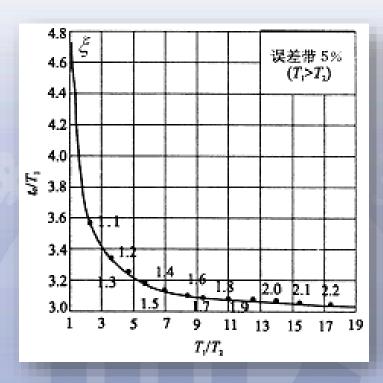
$$T_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi - \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}}$$

$$T_1 > T_2$$

$$s_1 = -(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n = -\frac{1}{T_2}$$

$$s_2 = -(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n = -\frac{1}{T_1}$$



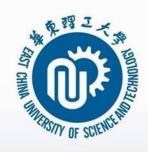
# 韦达定理

$$2\zeta\omega_{n} = \frac{1}{T_{2}} + \frac{1}{T_{1}}$$

$$\omega_{n}^{2} = \frac{1}{T_{1}} \cdot \frac{1}{T_{2}}$$

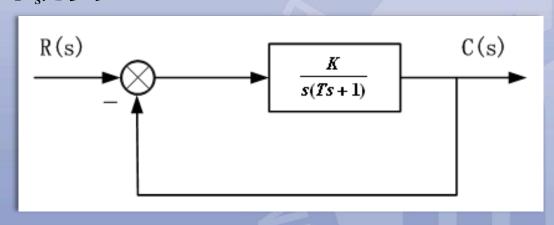
$$\zeta = \frac{1 + (T_{1}/T_{2})}{2\sqrt{T_{1}/T_{2}}}$$

$$\zeta = 1 \implies t_s = 4.75T_1$$

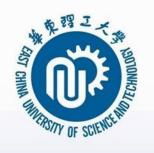


# 二阶系统瞬态性能计算与改进举例

例: 考虑如图所示的随动系统,设K=16, T=0.25s。(a) 计算瞬态性能指标  $\delta\%$ 和调节时间 $t_s$ ; (b)若要求 $\delta\%=16\%$ ,当T不变时K应取何值? (c)若要 求系统的单位阶跃响应无超调,且调节时间 $t_s \le 3s$ ,开环增益K应取多大? 此时 $t_s$ 为多少?



$$W_B(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



## $\mathbf{m}$ : (a)计算瞬态性能指标δ%和调节时间 $\mathbf{t}_s$

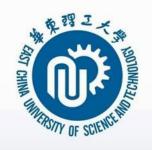
$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{16 \times 0.25}} = 0.25$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{0.25}} = 8(rad / s)$$

$$\delta\%_0 = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\%_0 = e^{-\frac{3.14\times0.25}{\sqrt{1-0.25^2}}} \times 100\%_0 = 44.43\%_0$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{4}{0.25 \times 8} = 2s, \qquad \Delta = 2$$

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{3}{0.25 \times 8} = 1.5s, \quad \Delta = 5$$



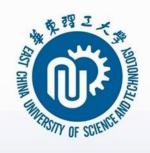
### (b)若要求 $\delta$ %=16%,当T不变时求K值

$$\delta^{\circ}/_{0} = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}}} \times 100\%$$

$$-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \ln\delta$$
$$-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \ln 0.16$$

$$(\pi^2 + 3.3584)\zeta^2 = 3.3584$$
  $\zeta = 0.5$ 

$$K = \frac{1}{4T\zeta^2} = \frac{1}{4 \times 0.25 \times (0.5)^2} = 4$$



### (c)若要求系统无超调,且t<sub>s</sub>≤3s,确定K值及相应t<sub>s</sub>

$$\zeta = 1$$

系统闭环特征方程为:

$$s^2 + \frac{1}{T}s + \frac{K}{T} = 0$$

典型系统闭环特征方程为:

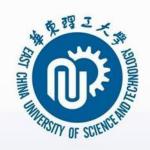
$$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n = \frac{1}{2T} \\ \omega_n^2 = \frac{K}{T} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_n = 2 \\ K = 1 \end{cases}$$

系统闭环特征方程为:

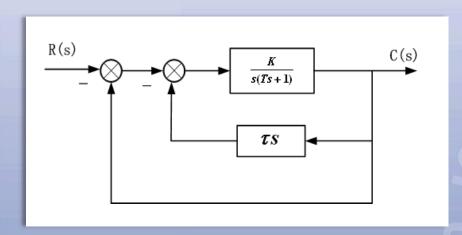
$$s^2 + 4s + 4 = 0 s_1 = s_2 = -2$$

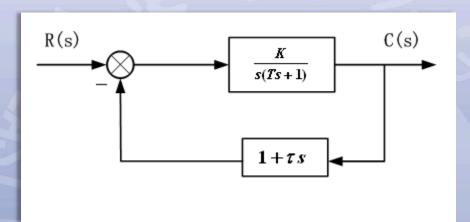
$$t_s = \frac{4.75}{-s_2} = \frac{4.75}{2} = 2.375(s)$$



# 利用附加速度反馈环节改善系统的性能

在不改变K值的情况下,采用附加速度反馈(微分反馈)提高系统阻尼系数



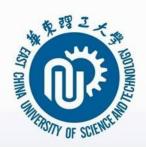


$$W(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}}{1 + \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)} \cdot (1+\tau s)} = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1) + K(\tau s+1)} = \frac{\frac{K}{T}}{s^2 + \frac{1+K\tau}{T}s + \frac{K}{T}}$$

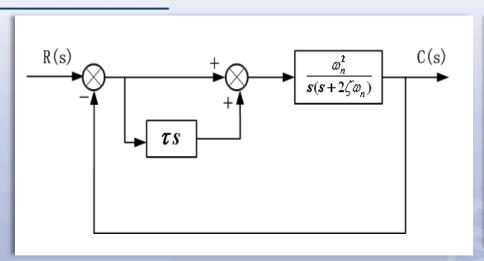
考虑: 
$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_{n1}^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta_1\omega_{n1}s + \omega_{n1}^2}$$

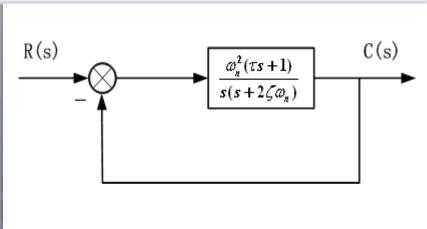
$$\omega_{n1} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} \qquad \zeta_1 = \frac{1 + K\tau}{2\sqrt{KT}}$$

加入速度反馈后,没有改变 $\omega_n$ 值,但系统的阻尼系数增大,从而可以减小超调量。



# 比例-微分控制对二阶系统系统的改善

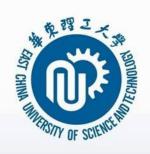




$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n + \omega_n^2\tau)s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_{nd}^{2}(\tau s + 1)}{s^{2} + 2\zeta_{d}\omega_{nd}s + \omega_{nd}^{2}}$$

$$\diamondsuit: \begin{cases} \omega_{nd} = \omega_n \\ \zeta_d = \zeta + \frac{\tau \omega_n}{2} \end{cases}$$



#### 比例-微分控制不改变系统的自然频率,但可以增大系统阻尼比。

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_{nd}^2 (\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_{nd} s + \omega_{nd}^2}$$

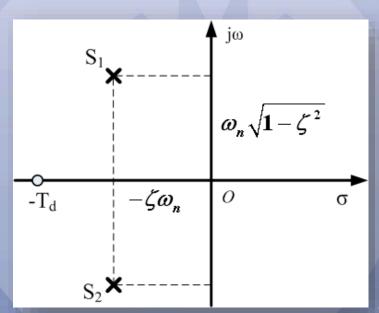
$$W(s) = K_g \frac{(s + T_d)}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)}$$

$$K_g = \frac{\omega_{nd}^2}{T_d} = \frac{p_1 p_2}{T_d} \qquad T_d = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$0 < \zeta_d < 1, -p_1, -p_2$$
 为一对共轭复根。

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2 (\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2)s} + \frac{\omega_n^2 \tau}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



$$C_1(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2)s}$$

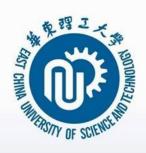
$$C_2(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2 \tau}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

#### 系统输出的阶跃响应为:

$$c(t) = c_1(t) + c_2(t)$$

$$=1-\frac{e^{-\zeta_d\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}}\sin\left(\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}\omega_n t + \arctan\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}}{\zeta_d}\right)$$

$$+\frac{\tau\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}}e^{-\zeta_d\omega_n t}\sin\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}\omega_n t, \qquad t\geq 0$$



# 再解带比例-微分控制的二阶系统输出响应

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n + \omega_n^2\tau)s + \omega_n^2} \qquad T_d = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(s + T_d)}{T_d(s^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n + \omega_n^2\tau)s + \omega_n^2)}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(s + T_d)}{T_d(s^2 + 2\zeta_d\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \qquad \zeta_d = \zeta + \frac{\tau\omega_n}{2}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s + \zeta_d\omega_n + j\omega_n\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} + \frac{A_3}{s + \zeta_d\omega_n - j\omega_n\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}}$$



#### 确定待定系数 参见留数公式

$$A_{1} = 1$$

$$A_{2} = \frac{\frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{T_{d}}(T_{d} - \zeta_{d}\omega_{n} - j\omega_{n}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}})}{(-\zeta_{d}\omega_{n} - j\omega_{n}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}})(-2j\omega_{n}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}})} = \frac{\sqrt{T_{d}^{2} - 2\zeta_{d}\omega_{n}T_{d} + \omega_{n}^{2}}}{2jT_{d}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}}}e^{-j(\varphi + \theta)}$$

其中: 
$$\phi = \arctan \frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}}{T_d - \zeta_d \omega_n}$$
,  $\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}}{\zeta_d}$ 

$$A_{3} = \frac{\frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{T_{d}}(T_{d} - \zeta_{d}\omega_{n} + j\omega_{n}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}})}{(-\zeta_{d}\omega_{n} + j\omega_{n}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}})(2j\omega_{n}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}})} = -\frac{\sqrt{T_{d}^{2} - 2\zeta_{d}\omega_{n}T_{d} + \omega_{n}^{2}}}{2jT_{d}\sqrt{1 - {\zeta_{d}}^{2}}}e^{j(\varphi + \theta)}$$

$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s + \zeta_d \omega_n + j \omega_n \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} \right] = e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t - j \omega_n t \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}}$$

$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s + \zeta_d \omega_n - j\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2}} \right] = e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t + j\omega_n t \sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2}}$$

$$c(t) = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{T_d^2 - 2\zeta_d \omega_n T_d + \omega_n^2}}{2jT_d \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} e^{-j(\varphi + \theta)} e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t - j\omega_n t \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} \\ - \frac{\sqrt{T_d^2 - 2\zeta_d \omega_n T_d + \omega_n^2}}{2jT_d \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} e^{j(\varphi + \theta)} e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t + j\omega_n t \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} \\ = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{T_d^2 - 2\zeta_d \omega_n T_d + \omega_n^2}}{T_d \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t} \left[ \frac{e^{j(\varphi + \theta + \omega_n t \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2})} - e^{-j(\varphi + \theta + \omega_n t \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2})}}{2j} \right]$$

$$=1-\frac{\sqrt{T_{d}^{2}-2\zeta\omega_{n}T_{d}+\omega_{n}^{2}}}{T_{d}\sqrt{1-\zeta_{d}^{2}}}e^{-\zeta_{d}\omega_{n}t}\sin(\omega_{n}t\sqrt{1-\zeta_{d}^{2}}+\varphi+\theta)$$

$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{T_d^2 - 2\zeta_d \omega_n T_d + \omega_n^2}}{T_d \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t} \sin(\omega_n t \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2} + \varphi + \theta)$$

#### 计算调节时间:

$$\frac{\sqrt{T_d^2 - 2\zeta_d \omega_n T_d + \omega_n^2}}{T_d \sqrt{1 - {\zeta_d}^2}} e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t} = \Delta\%$$

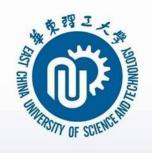
其中: 
$$l = \sqrt{(T_d - \zeta_d \omega_n)^2 + (\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2})^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{T_d^2 - 2\zeta_d \omega_n T_d + \omega_n^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{I_d^2 - 2\zeta_d \omega_n T_d} + \omega_n^2$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2} \approx 1$$

$$\frac{l}{T_d} e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t} = \Delta \% \qquad t_s = -\left[\ln(\Delta \%) + \ln\frac{T_d}{l}\right] \frac{1}{\zeta_d \omega_n}$$

$$S_1$$
 $\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ 
 $-\zeta\omega_n$ 
 $S_2$ 
 $-\zeta\omega_n$ 

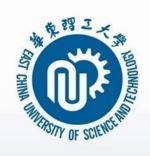


$$\Delta = 0.02$$

$$t_s = \left[4 + \ln \frac{l}{T_d}\right] \frac{1}{\zeta_d \omega_n}$$

$$\Delta = 0.05$$

$$t_s = \left[3 + \ln \frac{l}{T_d}\right] \frac{1}{\zeta_d \omega_n}$$



# 比例-微分控制的输出响应分析

$$C_1(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2)s}$$

$$C_2(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2 \tau}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$C_2(s) = C_1(s) \cdot \tau s$$

$$c_2(t) = \tau \frac{dc_1(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{T_d} \frac{dc_1(t)}{dt}$$

单位脉冲响应

$$c(t) = c_1(t) + c_2(t) = c_1(t) + \frac{1}{T_d} \frac{dc_1(t)}{dt}$$

 $C_2(t)$ 的影响是使C(t)比 $C_1(t)$ 响应迅速且具有较大的超调量。

# 3.5 高阶系统瞬态性能分析

#### 用系统特征参数确定高阶系统的瞬态性能指标通常面临很困难的情况。

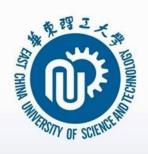
#### 高阶系统的传递函数:

$$W(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0} \qquad n \ge m$$

#### 其零、极点形式表示:

$$W(s) = \frac{K_g \prod_{i=1}^{m} (s + z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n_1} (s + p_j) \prod_{l=1}^{n_2} (s^2 + 2\zeta_l \omega_l s + \omega_l^2)}$$

$$n = n_1 + 2n_2$$



#### 系统在单位阶跃输入作用下,输出响应的拉氏变换为:

$$C(s) = W(s) \cdot R(s)$$

$$= \frac{K_g \prod_{i=1}^{m} (s + z_i)}{s \prod_{j=1}^{n_1} (s + p_j) \prod_{l=1}^{n_2} (s^2 + 2\zeta_l \omega_l s + \omega_l^2)}$$

#### 输出响应的拉氏变换以部分分式形式展开:

$$C(s) = \frac{\alpha_0}{s} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \frac{\alpha_j}{s+p_j} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_2} \frac{\beta_l(s+\zeta_l\omega_l) + \gamma_l\omega_l\sqrt{1-\zeta_l^2}}{s^2 + 2\zeta_l\omega_ls + \omega_l^2}$$
**待定系数**

$$\alpha_0 = \lim_{s \to 0} sC(s) = \frac{b_0}{a_0}$$

$$\alpha_j = \lim_{s \to -p_j} (s+p_j)C(s) \quad j = 1, 2 \cdots n_1$$

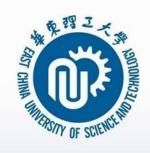
 $eta_l, \gamma_l$  为在共轭复数极点处留数的实部和虚部

$$c(t) = \alpha_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \alpha_j e^{-p_j t} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_2} \beta_l e^{-\zeta_l \omega_l t} \cos(\omega_l \sqrt{1 - \zeta_l^2} t)$$

$$+\sum_{l=1}^{n_2}\gamma_l e^{-\zeta_l\omega_l t}\sin\left(\omega_l\sqrt{1-\zeta_l^2}t\right)$$

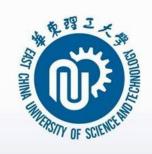
高阶系统的单位阶跃响应是由常数项、一阶(惯性环节)系统、二级(振荡环节)系统的单位阶跃响应组成的。

对于闭环极点全部在左半s平面的高阶系统,极点为负实数或共轭复数的负实部决定响应分量衰减快慢(各响应分量的衰减快慢取决于极点和虚轴之间的距离)。离虚轴越远的极点所对应的响应分量衰减速度越快,反之,衰减缓慢。



# 零极点作用(一般性规律)

- (a) 若某极点远离原点,则其对应函数项的系数很小。
- (b) 若某极点接近于一个零点,而又远离其它极点和原点,则其对应函数项的系数也很小。
- (c) 若某极点远离零点而又接近原点或其他极点,则其对应函数项的系数就比较大。

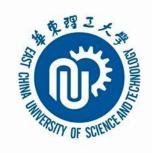


## 闭环主导极点

在所有闭环极点中,距虚轴最近的极点周围没有闭环零点,而其它闭环极点又远离虚轴,那么距虚轴最近的闭环极点所对应的响应分量衰减缓慢,无论从指数还是从系数来看,其在系统的时间响应过程中起主导作用,这样的闭环极点被称为闭环主导极点

$$-p_{1,2} = -\zeta_1 \omega_1 \pm j\omega_1 \sqrt{1 - \zeta_1^2} = -\sigma \pm j\omega_d$$

$$c(t) = \alpha_0 + e^{-\sigma t} (\beta_1 \cos \omega_d t + \gamma_1 \sin \omega_d t)$$



## 3.6 控制系统的稳定性分析

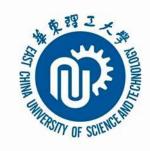
稳定是控制系统正常工作的首要条件。分析、判定系统的稳定性,并提出确保系统稳定的条件是自动控制理论的基本任务之一。

### 稳定性的概念和定义



#### 稳定性概念

如果在扰动作用下系统偏离原来平衡状态,当扰动消失后,系统能够以足够准确度恢复到原来平衡状态,则系统是稳定的;否则,系统不稳定。



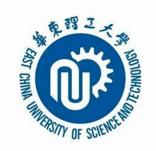
### 李雅普诺夫(Lyapunov)稳定性定义

### (1) 平衡状态

如果对于所有t,满足  $\dot{x}_e = f(x_e, t) = 0$  的状态  $\dot{x}_e$  称为平衡状态 (平衡点)。

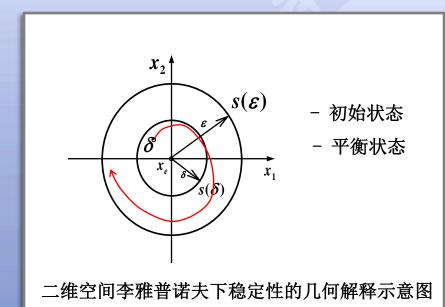
## (2) 李雅普诺夫稳定性定义

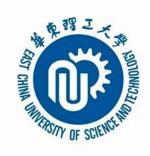
如果对于任意小的 $\varepsilon>0$ ,均存在一个  $\delta(\varepsilon,t_0)>0$  ,当初始状态满足  $\|x_0-x_e\|\leq\delta$  时,系统运动轨迹满足  $\lim_{t\to\infty}\|x(t;x_0,t_0)-x_e\|\leq\varepsilon$  则称该平衡状态 $x_e$  是李雅普诺夫意义下稳定的,简称是稳定的。



 $\|x_0 - x_e\|$  表示状态空间中 $x_0$ 点至 $x_e$ 点之间的距离。

$$\|x_0 - x_e\| = \sqrt{(x_{10} - x_{1e})^2 + \dots + (x_{n0} - x_{ne})^2}$$



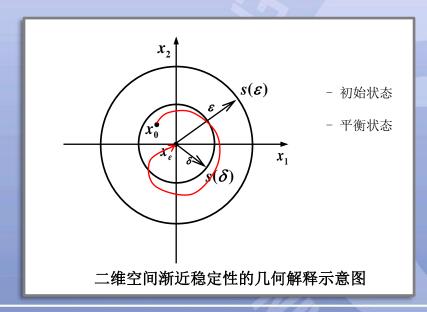


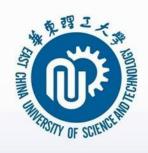
### (3) 渐近稳定性

定义: 若平衡状态  $x_e$  是李氏意义下稳定, 且当  $t \to +\infty$  时,

$$x(t) \rightarrow x_e$$
 即  $\lim_{t \to \infty} ||x(t; x_0, t_0) - x_e|| = 0$  则称

平衡状态  $x_e$  是渐近稳定的。

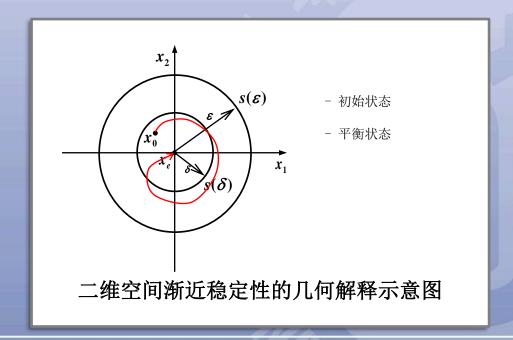




## (4) 大范围 (全局) 渐近稳定性

定义: 若平衡状态  $x_e$  为渐近稳定,且初始条件扩大至整个状态空间

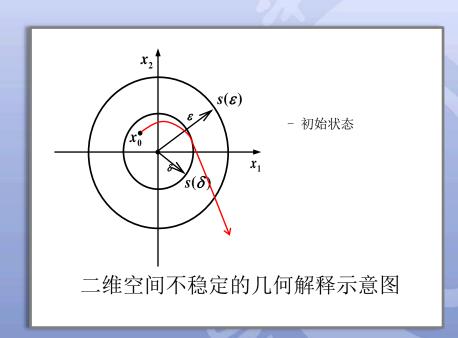
则平衡状态  $x_e$  叫大范围渐近稳定。

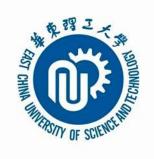


# (5)不稳定

定义:  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ ,不论  $\delta$  多小,尽管  $\| \boldsymbol{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{x}_e \| \leq \delta$ ,总有

$$t > t_0, \|x(t;x_{0,t_0}) - x_e\| > \varepsilon$$





## 线性定常系统输入-输出稳定的充分必要条件

基于系统输入-输出模型来考察系统稳定性: 如果系统输出值

在外部作用下偏离平衡工作点,在输入量消失后输出量收敛于原平衡工作点(有限值),则系统是稳定,否则系统不稳定。

根据系统稳定的定义,若脉冲响应  $\lim_{t\to\infty} C(t) = 0$ ,则系统是稳定的。

必要性: M(s), D(s)均为实系数多项式的情况下,  $z_i$ 和 $s_i$ 只可能是实数或共轭复数。

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{M(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^{m} (s - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - s_i)}$$

$$C(s) = \sum_{j=1}^{q} \frac{A_j}{s - s_j} + \sum_{k=1}^{r} \frac{B_k s + C_k}{(s^2 + 2\zeta_k \omega_k s + \omega_k^2)} \qquad q + 2r = n$$

$$c(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{q} A_i e^{s_i t} + \sum_{k=1}^{r} B_k e^{-\zeta_k \omega_k t} \cos(\omega_k \sqrt{1 - \zeta_k^2}) t$$

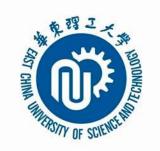
$$+\sum_{k=1}^{r}\frac{C_{k}-B_{k}\zeta_{k}\omega_{k}}{\omega_{k}\sqrt{1-\zeta_{k}^{2}}}e^{-\zeta_{k}\omega_{k}t}\sin(\omega_{k}\sqrt{1-\zeta_{k}^{2}})t$$

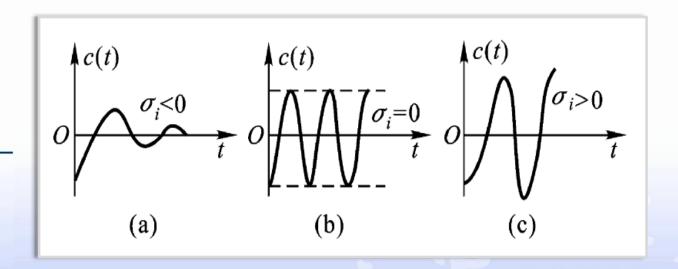
$$\lim_{t \to \infty} c(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} e^{s_{i}t} + \sum_{k=1}^{r} B_{k} e^{-\zeta_{k}\omega_{k}t} \cos(\omega_{k} \sqrt{1 - \zeta_{k}^{2}}) t \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{r} \frac{C_{k} - B_{k} \zeta_{k} \omega_{k}}{\omega_{k} \sqrt{1 - \zeta_{k}^{2}}} e^{-\zeta_{k}\omega_{k}t} \sin(\omega_{k} \sqrt{1 - \zeta_{k}^{2}}) t \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s_i < 0 \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, q$$

$$\sigma_k = -\zeta_k \omega_k < 0 \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots, r$$





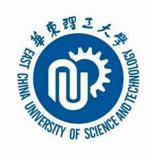
充分性: 
$$s_i < 0$$
  $i = 1, 2, \dots, q$ 

$$\sigma_k = -\zeta_k \omega_k < 0 \quad \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \dots, \mathbf{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n A_i e^{\lambda_i t} + \sum_{k=1}^r B_k e^{-\zeta_k \omega_k t} \cos(\omega_k \sqrt{1 - \zeta_k^2}) t\right)$$

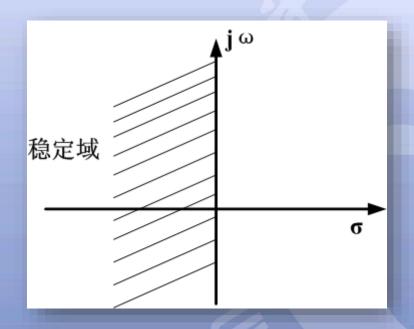
$$+ \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{C_k - B_k \zeta_k \omega_k}{\omega_k \sqrt{1 - \zeta_k^2}} e^{-\zeta_k \omega_k t} \sin(\omega_k \sqrt{1 - \zeta_k^2}) t\right) \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} 0$$

系统稳定的充要条件:<u>系统所有闭环特征根均具有负的实部,</u> 或所有闭环特征根均位于左半S平面。



# 关于系统稳定性的结论

系统稳定的充分必要条件是: 系统的特征方程的所有 根都具有负实部, 或者说都位于S平面的虚轴之左。





# 关于系统稳定性的结论

- 连续时间线性定常系统输入-输出稳定的充分必要条件是其微分方程 的特征方程的根(传递函数的极点)全都具有负的实部(即都在复平面的 左半部内);
- 特征方程在复平面的右半部内没有根,但在虚轴上有根,则称系统是输入-输出<mark>临界稳定的</mark>;

# 3.7 系统稳定性的代数判据

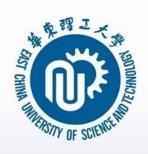
# (1) 劳斯(Routh)判据

若系统的特征方程为:

$$a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n = 0$$

线性系统渐近稳定的充要条件是,由特征方程系数组成的劳斯表的 第一列的全部为正数。

若系统不是渐近稳定的,则系统特征方程在复平面右半部内根的个数等于劳斯表第一列元素符号改变的次数。



# 劳思表构成如下图:

- 0 右移一位降两阶
- 次对角线减主对角线
- 2 分母总是上一行第一个元素
- 3 一行可同乘以或同除以某正数

$$S^{n} \qquad a_{0} \qquad a_{2}$$

$$S^{n-1} \qquad a_{1} \qquad a_{3}$$

$$S^{n-2} \qquad c_{13} = \frac{a_{1}a_{2} - a_{0}a_{3}}{a_{1}} \qquad c_{23} = \frac{a_{1}a_{4} - a_{0}a_{5}}{a_{1}}$$

$$S^{n-3} \qquad c_{14} = \frac{c_{13}a_{3} - a_{1}c_{23}}{c_{13}} \qquad c_{24} = \frac{c_{13}a_{5} - c_{33}a_{5}}{c_{13}}$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$S^{2} \qquad c_{1,n-1} \qquad c_{2,n-1}$$

$$S \qquad c_{1,n}$$

$$S^{0} \qquad c_{1,n+1} = a_{n}$$

$$a_{2}$$

$$a_{3}$$

$$c_{23} = \frac{a_{1}a_{4} - a_{0}a_{5}}{a_{1}}$$

$$c_{24} = \frac{c_{13}a_{5} - c_{33}a_{1}}{c_{13}}$$

$$\vdots$$

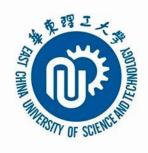
$$c_{2,n-1}$$

 $c_{33} = \frac{a_1 a_6 - a_0 a_7}{a_1}$ 

# **例3.7.1** D(s)=s<sup>4</sup>+5s<sup>3</sup>+7s<sup>2</sup>+2s+10=0

### 解. 列劳斯表

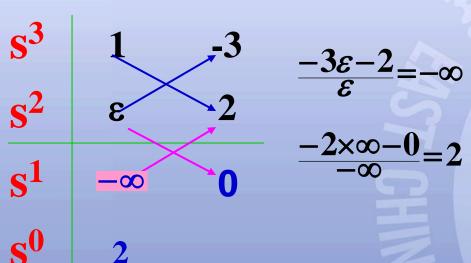
劳斯表第一列元素变号 2次,有2个正根,系统不稳定。



#### 例3.7.2 劳斯判据特殊情况处理

# $D(s)=s^3-3s+2=0$ 判定在右半平面的极点数。

# 解. 列劳斯表

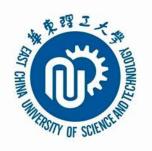


某行第一列元素为0,而该行元 素不全为0时:

将此0改为8,

继续运算。

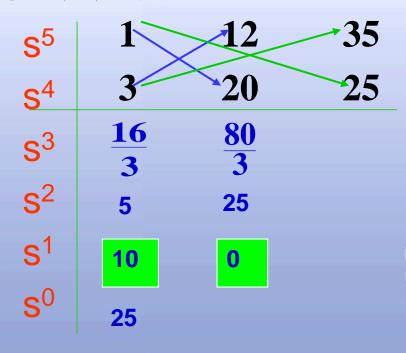
劳斯表第一列元素变号 2次,有2个正根,系统不稳定。



# 例3.7.3 $D(s)=s^5+3s^4+12s^3+20s^2+35s+25=0$

$$D(s) = (s \pm j\sqrt{5})(s+1)(s+1 \pm j2) = 0$$

## 解. 列劳斯表



#### 出现全零行时:

用上一行元素组成辅助方程,将其 对S求导一次,

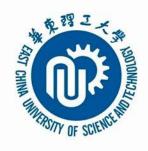
用新方程的系数代替全零行系数, 之后继续运算。

列辅助方程:

$$5s^2 + 25 = 0$$

$$\left|\frac{d}{ds}\left(5s^2+25\right)=10s+0\right|$$

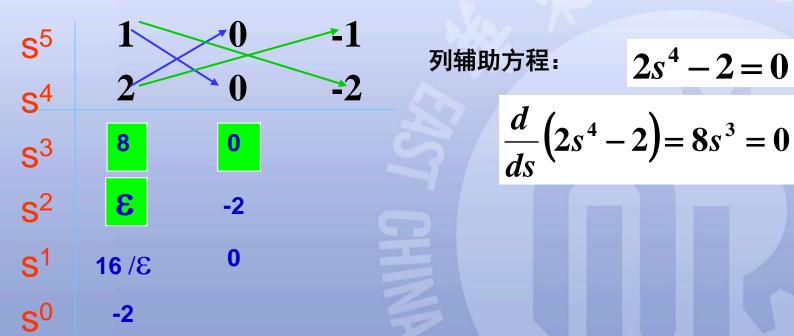
出现全零行时,系统可能出现一对共轭虚根;或一对符号相反的实根;或两对实部符号相异、虚部相同的复根。



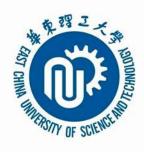
## 例3.7.4 D(s)=s<sup>5</sup>+ 2s<sup>4</sup>-s-2=0

# D(s)=(s+2)(s+1)(s-1)(s+j1)(s-j1)

## 解. 列劳斯表



第一列元素变号一次,有一个正根,系统不稳定



# **[ (2)** 霍尔维茨(Hurwitz)判据

#### 若系统的特征方程为:

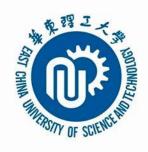
$$a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0 = 0$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} & a_{n-5} & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ a_n & a_{n-2} & a_{n-4} & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & a_n & a_{n-2} & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & a_1 & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & a_2 & a_0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = a_{n-1} > 0$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} & a_{n-3} \\ a_n & a_{n-2} & a_{n-4} \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} & a_{n-5} \\ a_n & a_{n-2} & a_{n-4} \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

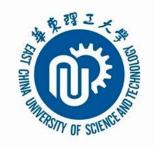


# 劳斯-霍尔维茨判据的应用

#### 设系统的特征方程为

$$s^4 + 2s^3 + 3s^2 + 4s + 5 = 0$$
 试判别系统的稳定性

系统在右半复平面有两个特征根,系统不稳定



例 某单位反馈系统的开环零、极点分布如图所示,判定系统能 否稳定,若能稳定,试确定相应开环增益K的范围。

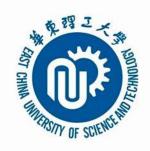
#### 解 依题意有

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s-1)}{(s/3-1)^2} = \frac{9K(s-1)}{(s-3)^2} \qquad \frac{j + [s]}{[s]}$$

$$D(s) = (s-3)^2 + 9K(s-1) = s^2 + (9K-6)s + 9(1-K) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 9K-6>0 \\ 1-K>0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} < K < 1$$

# 系统闭环稳定与开环稳定之间没有直接关系



# 确定系统的相对稳定性

#### 试确定如下单位反馈系统的开环增益K,要求闭环系统的极点全部位于

#### s=-1的左边

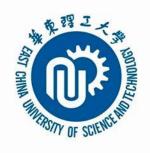
$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.1s+1)(0.25s+1)}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{40K}{s(s+4)(s+10)+40K} = \frac{K^*}{s(s+4)(s+10)+K^*}$$

$$K^* = 40K$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} s^{3} + 14s^{2} + 40s + K^{*} = 0 & s^{2} \\ s^{1} & 14 & K^{*} \\ \hline s^{0} & 560 - K^{*} \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} \end{vmatrix}$$

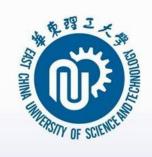
$$\begin{vmatrix} s^{3} + 14s^{2} + 40s + K^{*} = 0 \\ s^{1} & 14 & K^{*} \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 14 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline 15 & K^{*} & 0 < K < 14 \\ \hline$$



## 要求闭环系统的极点全部位于s=-1的左边, 令s=p-1

$$s^3 + 14s^2 + 40s + K^* = 0$$

$$(p-1)^3 + 14(p-1)^2 + 40(p-1) + K^* = 0$$
$$p^3 + 11p^2 + 15p + (K^* - 27) = 0$$



# 3.8 控制系统的稳态性能分析

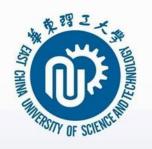
# 系统控制准确度(控制精度)的度量,通常称为系统稳态性能分析

系统的结构、输入作用的类型(控制量或扰动量)、输入函数的形式、非线性因素

# 3.8.1 控制系统的误差与稳态误差

误差: 系统的希望输出量c<sub>0</sub>(t)与输出量之差

$$\varepsilon(t) = c_0(t) - c(t)$$



#### 稳态误差: 在稳态条件下输出量的期望值与稳态值之间的差值。

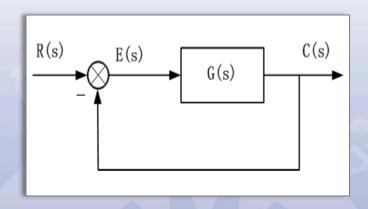
$$\varepsilon_{ss} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \varepsilon(t)$$

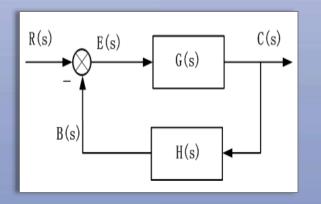
#### 偏差: 输入信号与反馈信号之差

$$E(s) = R(s) - C(s)$$

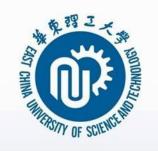
$$\varepsilon(t) = e(t)$$

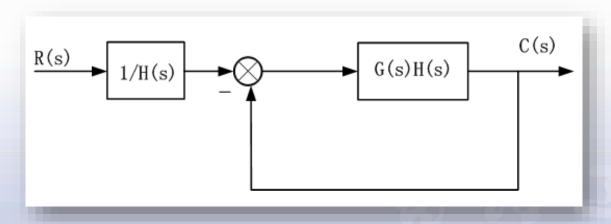
$$\varepsilon_{ss} = e_{ss}$$





$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s) = R(s) - H(s)C(s)$$

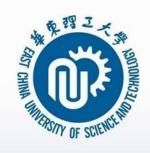




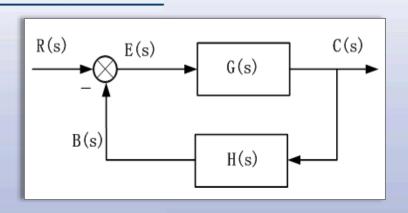
$$E'(s) = \frac{R(s)}{H(s)} - C(s)$$

$$E'(s) = E(s) / H(s)$$

系统误差信号与偏差信号有直接的关系,在系统的稳态性能分析 中常以偏差代替误差进行研究,稳态误差就是指稳态偏差



# 3.8.2 误差的数学模型



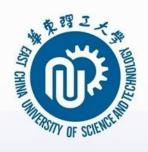
$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s)$$

$$B(s) = G(s)H(s)E(s)$$

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

根据稳态误差的定义,利用拉普拉斯变换终值定理:

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \to \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$



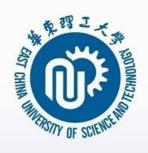
# 开环系统的类型

$$G_0(s) = G(s)H(s) = \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^{m_1} (\tau_i s + 1) \prod_{k=1}^{m_2} (\tau_k^2 s^2 + 2\zeta_k \tau_k s + 1)}{s^{\nu} \prod_{j=1}^{n_1} (T_j s + 1) \prod_{l=1}^{n_2} (T_l^2 s^2 + 2\zeta_l T_l s + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{K}{s^{\nu}} G_n(s) \qquad \text{以开环系统中积分环节个数分类}$$

其中: 
$$G_n(s) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m_1} (\tau_i s + 1) \prod_{k=1}^{m_2} (\tau_k^2 s^2 + 2\zeta_k \tau_k s + 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n_1} (T_j s + 1) \prod_{l=1}^{n_2} (T_l^2 s^2 + 2\zeta_l T_l s + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{s\to 0} G_n(s) = 1$$



# 控制系统稳态误差

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + \frac{K}{s^{\nu}} G_n(s)} = \frac{\lim_{s \to 0} \left[ s^{\nu+1} R(s) \right]}{K + \lim_{s \to 0} s^{\nu}}$$

#### 控制系统的稳态误差主要有三方面确定:

- (a) 输入信号的类型;
- (b) 系统的开环增益;
- (c) 系统的无差度v。

# 3.8.3 稳态误差分析与静态误差系数

#### (1) 阶跃输入作用下的稳态误差及静态位置误差系数

$$r(t) = A \cdot \mathbf{1}(t)$$

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

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \to \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{R(s)}{1 + G_0(s)}$$
$$= \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \cdot \frac{A}{s} = \frac{A}{1 + \lim_{s \to 0} G_0(s)}$$

定义:静态位置误差系数  $K_p = \lim_{s \to 0} G_0(s)$ 

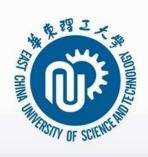
$$e_{ss} = \frac{A}{1 + k_p}$$

$$K_{p} = \lim_{s \to 0} G_{0}(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s^{\nu}} G_{n}(s) = \begin{cases} K & \nu = 0 \\ \infty & \nu \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

无差系统: 稳态误差为零的系统。

有差系统: 稳态误差非零有限值的系统。

静 差: 将系统在阶跃输入作用下的稳态误差称为静差。



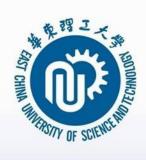
#### (2) 斜坡输入作用下的稳态误差及静态速度误差系数

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ Bt & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
$$R(s) = \frac{B}{s^2}$$

$$\begin{split} e_{ss} &= \lim_{t \to \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{R(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \cdot \frac{B}{s^2} \\ &= \frac{B}{\lim sG_0(s)} = \frac{B}{K_v} \quad \text{in Eight} \end{split}$$

定义:静态速度误差系数  $K_{\nu} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_0(s)$ 

$$K_{\nu} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_{0}(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{K}{s^{\nu}}G_{n}(s) = \begin{cases} 0 & \nu = 0 \\ K & \nu = 1 \\ \infty & \nu \ge 2 \end{cases}$$



#### (3) 抛物线输入作用下的稳态误差及静态加速度误差系数

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}Ct^2 & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

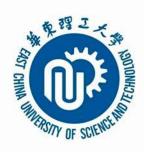
$$R(s) = \frac{C}{s^3}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \to \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{R(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \cdot \frac{C}{s^3}$$

$$= \frac{C}{\lim_{s \to 0} s^2 G_0(s)} = \frac{C}{K_a}$$
加速度误差

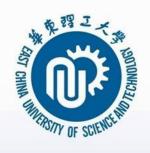
# 定义:静态加速度误差系数 $K_a = \lim_{s \to 0} s^2 G_0(s)$

$$K_{a} = \lim_{s \to 0} s^{2} G_{0}(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s^{2} \frac{K}{s^{\nu}} G_{n}(s) = \begin{cases} 0 & \nu = 0, 1 \\ K & \nu = 2 \\ \infty & \nu \ge 3 \end{cases}$$



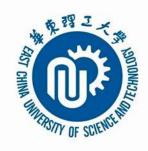
# 小 结

型别	静态误差系数			稳态误差计算		
V	$K_{p} = \lim_{s \to 0} G_{1}H$ $= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s^{v}}$	$K_{V} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_{1}H$ $= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s^{V-1}}$	$K_a = \lim_{s \to 0} s^2 G_1 H$ $= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s^{v-2}}$	$r=A\cdot 1(t)$ $e_{SS}=\frac{A}{1+K_p}$	$r=A \cdot t$ $e_{SS} = \frac{A}{K_V}$	$r = A \cdot t^2/2$ $e_{SS} = \frac{A}{K_a}$
0	K	0	03	A 1+K	8	8
I	8	K		0	A K	8
п	œ	œ	K	0	0	A/K



# 小 结

- (a)对于有稳态误差的情况,开环增益K越大,稳态误差就越小
- (b)系统的类型越高,能够跟踪信号的阶次就越高。
- (c)系统的稳定性与系统的稳态性能要兼顾考虑



# 例1:确定系统稳态误差

#### 系统结构图如图所示, 求 r(t)分别为A-1(t), At, At<sup>2</sup>/2时系统的稳态误差。

解. 
$$\Phi_e(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{s(Ts+1)}{s(Ts+1)+K}$$

$$r(t) = A \cdot 1(t) \qquad e_{ss1} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{s(Ts+1)}{s(Ts+1)+K} \cdot \frac{A}{s} = 0$$

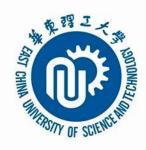
$$r(t) = A \cdot A \quad A \quad A \quad A$$

$$r(t) = A \cdot t$$
 
$$e_{ss2} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{s(Ts+1)}{s(Ts+1) + K} \cdot \frac{A}{s^2} = \frac{A}{K}$$

$$r(t) = \frac{A}{2} \cdot t^2 \qquad e_{ss3} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{s(Ts+1)}{s(Ts+1) + K} \cdot \frac{A}{s^3} = \infty$$

#### 系统自身的结构参数

影响 e<sub>ss</sub> 的因素: 外作用的类型(控制量,扰动量及作用点) 外作用的形式(阶跃、斜坡或加速度等)



# 例2:考察系统稳态误差

系统结构图如图所示,已知输入 r(t) = At, 求  $G_c(s)$ , 使稳态误差为零。

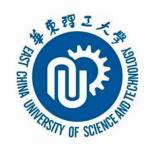
解. 
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} K = K \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = Ts^{2} + s + K = 0$$

$$\Phi_{e}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1 - \frac{KG_{c}(s)}{s(Ts+1)}}{1 + \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}} = \frac{s(Ts+1) - KG_{c}(s)}{s(Ts+1) + K}$$

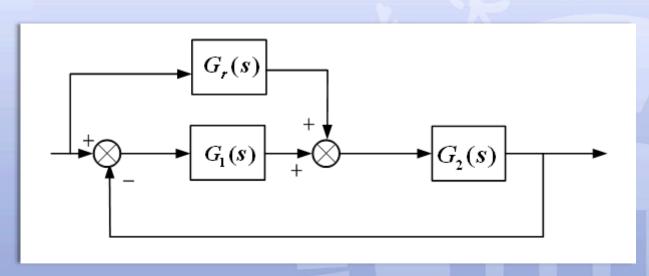
$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s\Phi_{e}(s) \frac{A}{s^{2}} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{A \left[ sT + 1 - \frac{K}{s}G_{c}(s) \right]}{s(Ts+1) + K} = \frac{A \left[ 1 - \frac{K}{s}G_{c}(s) \right]}{K} = 0$$

按前馈补偿的复合控制方案可以有效提高系统的稳态精度

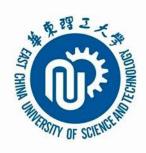


# 例3:基于系统稳态误差,确定结构参数

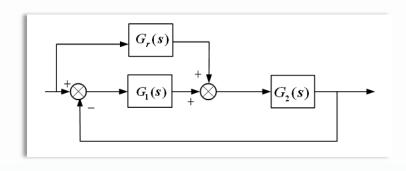
设复合控制系统方框图如图所示,在控制信号 $r(t)=1/2t^2$ 作用下,要求系统的稳态误差为零,试确定顺馈参数a、b。已知误差  $e(t) \square r(t) - c(t)$ 



$$G_1(s) = K_1$$
  $G_2(s) = \frac{K_2}{s(T_1s+1)}$   $G_r(s) = \frac{as^2 + bs}{T_2s+1}$ 



### 解:



$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1 - G_r(s)G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{as^2 + bs}{T_2s + 1} \cdot \frac{K_2}{s(T_1s + 1)}}{1 + K_1 \cdot \frac{K_2}{s(T_1s + 1)}}$$

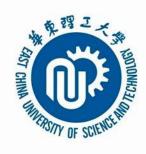
$$= \frac{s(T_1s + 1)(T_2s + 1) - K_2(as^2 + bs)}{s(T_1s + 1)(T_2s + 1) + K_1K_2(T_2s + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{T_1T_2s^3 + (T_1 + T_2 - K_2a)s^2 + (1 - K_2b)s}{(T_1s^2 + s + K_1K_2)(T_2s + 1)}$$

# $e_{ss} = \frac{\lim_{s \to 0} \left[ s^{v+1} R(s) \right]}{K + \lim_{s \to 0} s^{v}}$

#### 依照题意,系统应该为III型

$$\begin{cases}
T_1 + T_2 - K_2 a = 0 \\
1 - K_2 b = 0
\end{cases}
\qquad a = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{K_2}, b = \frac{1}{K_2}$$



# 3.8.4 控制系统的动态误差

利用动态误差系数法,研究输入信号为任意时间函数时的系统稳态误差变化

$$W_E(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)}$$

将误差传递函数在s=0邻域展开成泰勒级数:

$$W_E(s) = \frac{1}{k_0} + \frac{1}{k_1}s + \frac{1}{k_2}s^2 + \cdots$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{k_0} = \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \right|_{s=0} \qquad \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \right]_{s=0} \qquad \frac{1}{k_2} = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \right]_{s=0}$$

$$E(s) = W_E(s)R(s) = \frac{1}{k_0}R(s) + \frac{1}{k_1}sR(s) + \frac{1}{k_2}s^2R(s) + \cdots$$

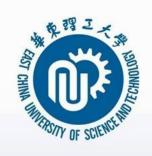
收敛域是s=0,相当于t倾向于无穷大(拉普拉斯终值定理)

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} e(t) = \frac{1}{k_0} r(t) + \frac{1}{k_1} \dot{r}(t) + \frac{1}{k_2} \ddot{r}(t) + \cdots$$

K<sub>0</sub>: 动态位置误差系数;

K<sub>1</sub>: 动态速度误差系数;

K2: 动态加速度误差系数。



# 动态误差系数简便求法

## 将误差传递函数按s的升幂排列:

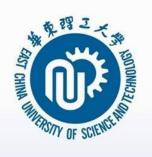
$$W_{E}(s) = \frac{b_{0} + b_{1}s + b_{2}s^{2} + \dots + b_{m}s^{m}}{a_{0} + a_{1}s + a_{2}s^{2} + \dots + a_{n}s^{n}}$$

用分母多项式除以分子多项式,得到s升幂级数

$$W_E(s) = C_0 + C_1 s + C_2 s^2 + \cdots$$

$$E(s) = W_E(s)R(s) = C_0R(s) + C_1sR(s) + C_2s^2R(s) + \cdots$$

$$k_i = \frac{1}{C_i}, \qquad i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$



# 动态误差系数与静态误差系数之间的关系

r(t)=1(t) 时, 0型系统的稳态误差为:

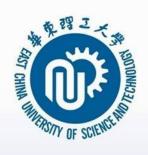
$$e(\infty) = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} s \left[ \frac{1}{k_0} R(s) + \frac{1}{k_1} sR(s) + \frac{1}{k_2} s^2 R(s) + \cdots \right]_{R(s) = \frac{1}{s}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_0} = \frac{1}{1 + k_P}$$

动、静态位置误差系数的关系为:

$$k_0 = 1 + k_P$$



# 动态误差系数与静态误差系数之间的关系(2)

r(t)=t 时, I型系统的稳态误差为:

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{s \to 0} sE(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} s \left[ \frac{1}{k_1} sR(s) + \frac{1}{k_2} s^2 R(s) + \cdots \right]_{R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}}$$

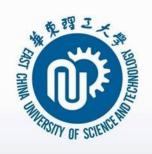
$$= \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{1}{k_\nu}$$

动、静态速度误差系数的关系为:

$$k_1 = k_v$$

动、静态加速度误差系数的关系为:

$$k_2 = k_a$$



## 例1: 静态误差系数与动态误差系数

$$G_1(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)}$$
  $G_2(s) = \frac{10}{s(5s+1)}$ 

- (1) 试比较系统1与系统2的静态误差系数和动态误差系数。
- (2) 当输入信号为

$$r(t) = R_0 + R_1 t + \frac{1}{2} R_2 t^2 + e^{-R_3 t}$$

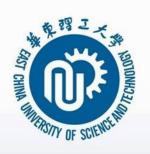
试写出系统1与系统2的稳态误差表达式。

解: (1) 两个系统都是I型系统,且具有相同的开环增益

$$K_{P1} = K_{P2} = \infty$$

$$K_{V1} = K_{V2} = 10$$

$$K_{a1} = K_{a2} = 0$$



#### 考察系统1的误差传递函数:

$$W_{E1} = \frac{1}{1 + G_1(s)} = \frac{s + s^2}{10 + s + s^2}$$
$$= 0.1s + 0.09s^2 - 0.019s^3 - \cdots$$

$$C_0 = 0, C_1 = 0.1, C_2 = 0.09, C_3 = -0.019 \cdots$$
  
 $k_0 = \infty, k_1 = 10, k_2 = 11.11 \cdots$ 

#### 考察系统2的误差传递函数:

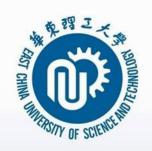
$$W_{E2} = \frac{1}{1+G_2(s)} = \frac{s+5s^2}{10+s+5s^2}$$

$$= 0.1s+0.49s^2 - 0.0099s^3 - \cdots$$

$$C_0 = 0, C_1 = 0.1, C_2 = 0.49, C_3 = -0.099\cdots$$

$$k_0 = \infty, k_1 = 10, k_2 = 2.04\cdots$$

两个系统静态其误差系数完全相同,动态误差系数不相同



#### (2) 考察输入r(t)作用下,系统稳态误差表达式式:

r(t) 中  $e^{-R_3t}$  分量随时间增长而趋于零,该分量在求取

 $r(t) = R_0 + R_1 t + \frac{1}{2} R_2 t^2 + e^{-R_3 t}$ 

稳态误差时应予忽略。

$$r(t) = R_0 + R_1 t + \frac{1}{2} R_2 t^2$$

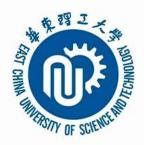
$$\dot{r}(t) = R_1 + R_2 t$$

$$\ddot{r}(t) = R_2$$

$$e_1(t) = 0.1(R_1 + R_2 t) + 0.09R_2$$

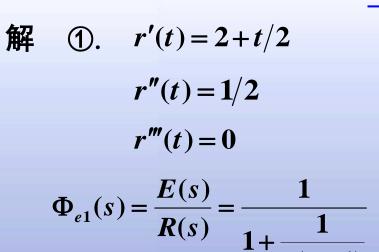
$$e_2(t) = 0.1(R_1 + R_2t) + 0.49R_2$$

 $R_2 \neq 0$ ,系统的稳态误差值趋于无穷大。



## 例2: 动态误差系数。两系统如图示,要求在4分钟内

# 误差不超过6m,应选用哪个系统? $r(t) = 2t + t^2/4$



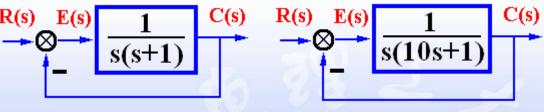
$$\Phi_{e1}(s) = \frac{1}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)}}$$

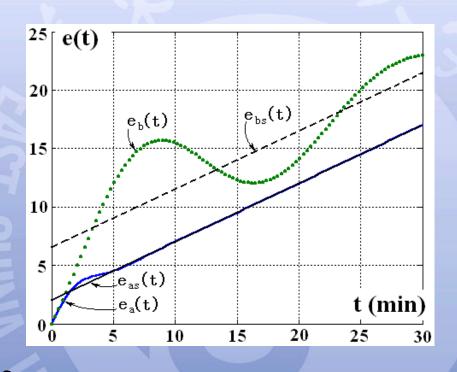
$$= \frac{s(s+1)}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

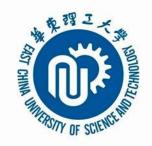
$$= C_0 + C_1 s + C_2 s^2 + \cdots$$

$$= s - s^3 + \cdots$$

$$e_{s1}(t) = C_0 r + C_1 r' + C_2 r'' = 2 + t/2$$







$$r(t) = 2t + t^{2}/4$$

$$r'(t) = 2 + t/2$$

$$r''(t) = 1/2$$

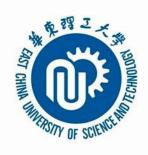
$$r'''(t) = 0$$

$$\Phi_{e2}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s(10s+1)}}$$

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

$$= s + 9s^2 - 19s^3 + \cdots$$

$$e_{s2}(t) = C_0 r + C_1 r' + C_2 r'' = 0 + r' + 9r'' = 6.5 + t/2$$



# 例3: 稳态误差再考察

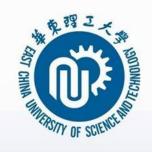
#### $e_s(t)$ 是 e(t) 中的稳态分量

以例2中系统 (1) 为例 
$$\Phi_{e1}(s) = \frac{s(s+1)}{s^2+s+1}$$
 
$$E_1(s) = \Phi_{e1}(s).R(s) = \frac{s(s+1)}{s^2+s+1} \left[ \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^3} \right]$$
 
$$A_2 = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{(s+1)(4s+1)}{2(s^2+s+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 
$$A_1 = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{d}{ds} \frac{(s+1)(4s+1)}{2(s^2+s+1)} = 2$$
 
$$= \frac{(s+1)(4s+1)}{2s^2(s^2+s+1)} = \frac{A_2}{s^2} + \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_3s+A_4}{s^2+s+1}$$
 比较系数得 
$$\begin{cases} A_3 = -2 \\ A_4 = -0.5 \end{cases}$$
 
$$E_1(s) = \frac{0.5}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s} - \frac{2(s+0.5)}{(s+0.5)^2 + \sqrt{0.75}} + \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{0.75}} \frac{\sqrt{0.75}}{(s+0.5)^2 + \sqrt{0.75}}^2$$

$$s^{2} \qquad s \qquad (s+0.5)^{2} + \sqrt{0.75}^{2} \qquad \sqrt{0.75} (s+0.5)^{2} + \sqrt{0.75}^{2}$$

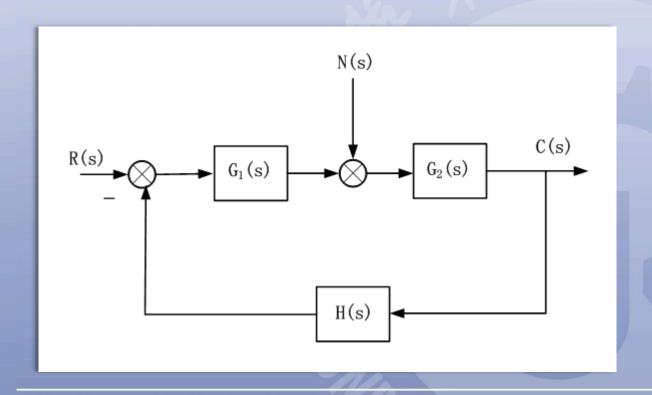
$$e_{1}(t) = \underbrace{0.5t + 2}_{\text{\&\&} \text{?}} - 2e^{-0.5t} \cos \sqrt{0.75}t + \underbrace{\frac{0.5}{\sqrt{0.75}}}_{\text{\&\&} \text{?}} e^{-0.5t} \sin \sqrt{0.75}t$$

瞬态分量



# 3.8.5 扰动作用下的稳态误差

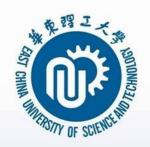
控制系统除承受输入信号作用外,还经常处于各种扰动作用下。控制系统在扰动作用下的稳态值,体现系统的抗干扰能力。



$$\begin{split} C_N(s) &= W_N(s)N(s) \\ &= \frac{G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)} N(s) \\ &= \frac{G_2(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} N(s), \qquad G_0(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s) \\ E_N(s) &= 0 - C_N(s) \\ &= -\frac{G_2(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} N(s) \end{split}$$

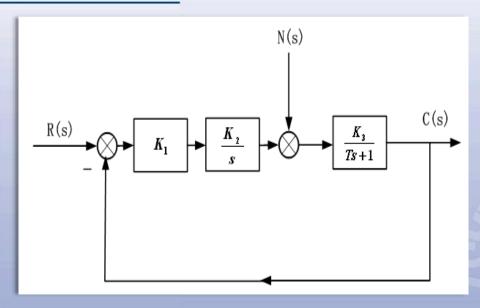
#### 稳态误差为

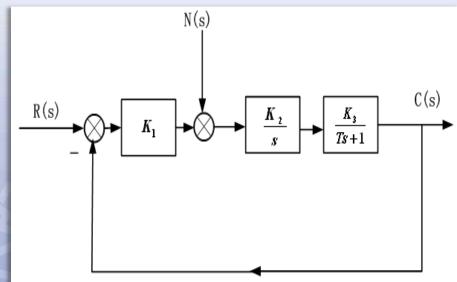
$$e_{ssn} = -\lim_{s \to 0} sE_N(s) = -\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{sG_2(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} N(s)$$



## 例1: 试计算以下两系统在单位阶跃扰动作用下

## 的稳态误差

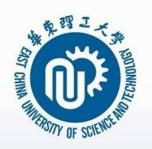




解: 开环传递函数为:

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)}$$

两个系统在给定的输入作用下, 有相同的误差系数和稳态误差



#### 在扰动作用下稳态误差:

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

#### 对于系统1

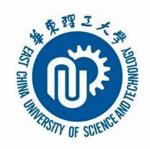
$$G_{2}(s) = \frac{K_{3}}{Ts+1}$$

$$e_{ssn} = -\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{sG_{2}(s)}{1+G_{0}(s)} N(s) = -\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{\frac{s\frac{K_{3}}{Ts+1}}{Ts+1}}{1+\frac{K_{1}K_{2}K_{3}}{s(Ts+1)}} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = 0$$

#### 对于系统2

$$G_{2}(s) = \frac{K_{2}K_{3}}{s(Ts+1)}$$

$$e_{ssn} = -\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{sG_{2}(s)}{1+G_{0}(s)} N(s) = -\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s \cdot \frac{K_{2}K_{3}}{s(Ts+1)}}{1+\frac{K_{1}K_{2}K_{3}}{s(Ts+1)}} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = -\frac{1}{K_{1}}$$



### 例2: 给定输入作用和扰动作用下系统的稳态误差

系统结构图如图所示,已知 r(t)=n(t)=t,求系统的稳态误差。

$$\Phi_{e}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}} = \frac{s(Ts+1)}{s(Ts+1) + K}$$

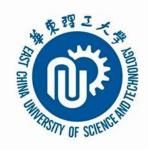
$$D(s) = Ts^{2} + s + K = 0$$

$$e_{ssr} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \Phi_{e}(s) R(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{s(Ts+1)}{s(Ts+1) + K} \cdot \frac{1}{s^{2}} = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\Phi_{en}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{-\frac{K_{n}}{T_{n}s+1}}{1 + \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}} = \frac{-K_{n}s(Ts+1)}{(T_{n}s+1)[s(Ts+1) + K]}$$

$$e_{ssn} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \Phi_{en}(s) N(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{-K_{n}s(Ts+1)}{(T_{n}s+1)[s(Ts+1) + K]} \cdot \frac{1}{s^{2}} = \frac{-K_{n}}{K}$$

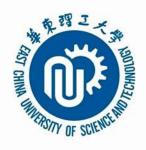
$$e_{ss} = e_{ssr} + e_{ssn} = \frac{1 - K_{n}}{K}$$



# 减小或消出稳态误差的措施

(1) 增大系统开环增益或扰动作用点之前系统的前向通道增益。

(2) 在系统的前向通道或主反馈通道设置串联积分环节。



## 例: 改善系统稳态精度的措施

系统如图所示,已知  $\begin{cases} r(t) = At^2/2 \\ n(t) = At \end{cases}$  ,求系统的稳态误差。

$$\begin{split} & \text{ $\mathbb{H}$. } \quad G(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3 (Ts+1)}{s_1 s_2} \quad \begin{cases} K = K_1 K_2 K_3 \\ v = 2 \end{cases} \\ & \Phi_e(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{s_1 s_2}{s_1 s_2 + K_1 K_2 K_3 (Ts+1)} \\ & D(s) = s_1 s_2 + K_1 K_2 K_3 Ts + K_1 K_2 K_3 \quad \begin{cases} K_1 K_2 K_3 > 0 \\ T > 0 \end{cases} \\ & e_{ssr} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \Phi_e(s) \frac{A}{s^3} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{A}{s^2} \frac{s_1 s_2}{s_1 s_2 + K_1 K_2 K_3 Ts + K_1 K_2 K_3} = \frac{A}{K_1 K_2 K_3} \\ & \Phi_{en}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{-K_2 K_3 (Ts+1)/s_2}{1 + K_1 K_2 K_3 (Ts+1)/(s_1 s_2)} = \frac{-K_2 K_3 s_1 (Ts+1)}{s_1 s_2 + K_1 K_2 K_3 Ts + K_1 K_2 K_3} \\ & e_{ssn} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \Phi_{en}(s) \cdot N(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{A}{s^2} \cdot \frac{-K_2 K_3 s_1 (Ts+1)}{s_1 s_2 + K_1 K_2 K_3 Ts + K_1 K_2 K_3} = \frac{-A}{K_1} \end{cases}$$