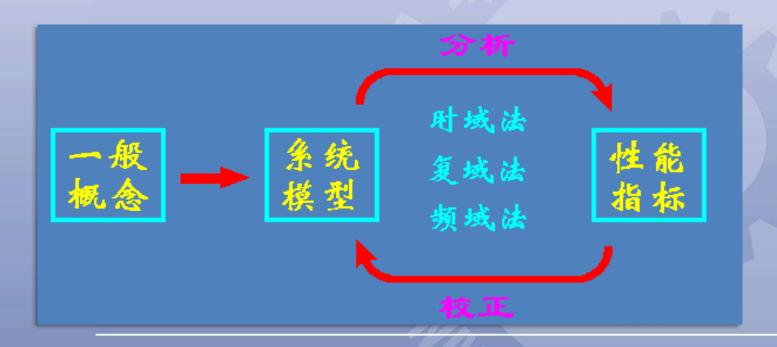
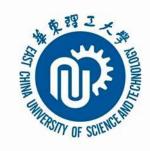


第二章 控制系统的输入-输出模型

2.1 引言

数学模型是用来描述系统中各种信号(或变量)的传递和转 换关系的。





控制系统模型

分析和设计任何一个控制系统,首要任务是建立系统的数学模型。

输入-输出模型

着重描述的是系统输入量和输出量之间的数学关系

状态空间模型

着重描述的是系统输入量与内部状态之间以及内部状态和输出量之间的关系。



建模方法

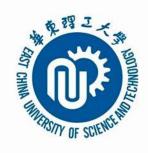
建立数学模型的方法主要有机理方法和实验法(系统辨识)

机理建模

依据系统及元件各变量之间所遵循的物理、化学定律列写出变量间的数学表达式,并实验验证。

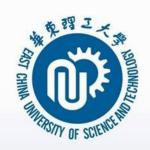
实验法(系统辨识)

对系统或元件输入一定形式的信号(阶跃信号、单位脉冲信号、正弦信号等),根据系统或元件的输出响应,经过数据处理而辨识出系统的数学模型。



机理建模步骤

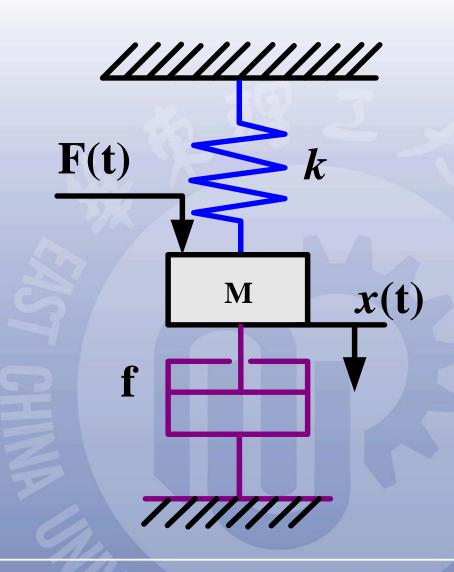
- (1) 建立物理模型。必要的简化和假设
- (2) 列写原始方程。根据系统内在规律(牛顿运动学,能量守恒、 物料守恒等)建立各物理量之间的数学关系
- (3) 选定系统的输入-输出变量及状态变量(针对状态空间模型),消去中间变量,建立输入-输出模型或状态空间模型

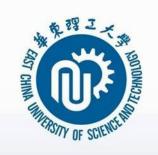


2.2 线性系统的输入-输出时间函数描述

线性系统模型

例2.1 带阻尼的质量弹簧系 统如图所示, 当外力F(t)作用 于系统时,系统将产生运动, 试写出外力F(t)与质量块的位 移x(t)之间的动态方程。其中 弹簧的弹性系数为k, 阻尼器 的阻尼系数为f,质量块的质 量为M。





分析质量块M受力,有:

(1)外力

 \boldsymbol{F}

(2)弹簧恢复力

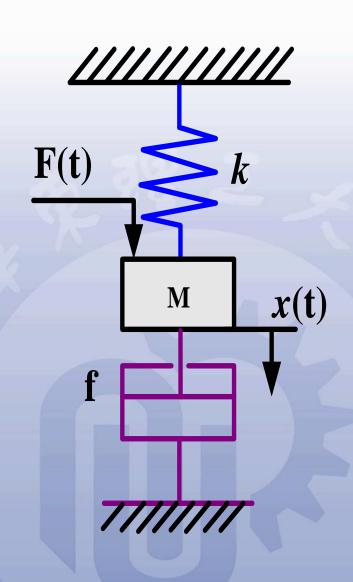
kx(t)

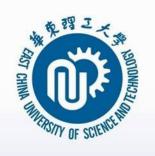
(3)阻尼力

 $f\frac{dx}{dt}$

(4)惯性力

 $M\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$





由于M受力平衡,所以

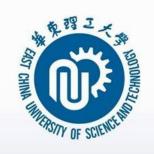
$$\sum F_i = 0$$

$$M\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + f\frac{dx}{dt} + kx = F$$

式中: x 为M的位移 (m);

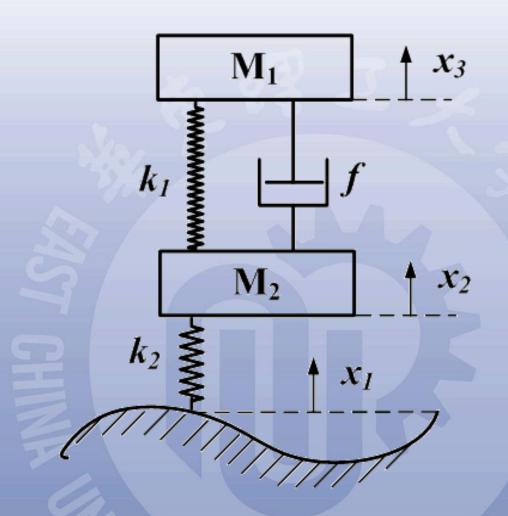
f为阻尼系数 (N·s/m);

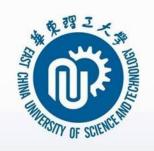
k 为弹性系数 (N/m)。



例2.2 汽车缓振系统。

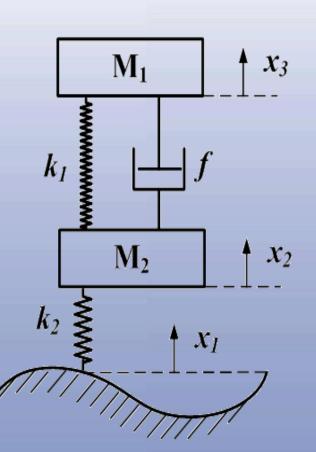
M₁为车厢及架重,M₂为 轮及轮轴重,缓振簧和充 气轮胎刚度为*k₁*和*k₂*,缓振 器阻尼系数*f*,*x₃*为车厢垂 直位移,*x*₁为路面函数, 求*x₃*和*x₁之间的运动*





设 M_2 的垂直位移为 x_2

M₁的力平衡方程为:

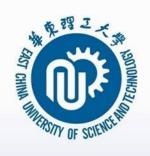


$$m_1 \frac{d^2 x_3}{dt^2} = f(\frac{dx_2}{dt} - \frac{dx_3}{dt}) + k_1(x_2 - x_3)$$

M₂的力平衡方程为:

$$m_{2} \frac{d^{2}x_{2}}{dt^{2}} = k_{2}(x_{1} - x_{2}) - k_{1}(x_{2} - x_{3}) - f(\frac{dx_{2}}{dt} - \frac{dx_{3}}{dt})$$

引入微分算子:
$$p = \frac{a}{d}$$



M₁的力平衡方程改写为:

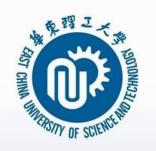
$$m_{1}p^{2}x_{3} = fp(x_{2} - x_{3}) + k_{1}(x_{2} - x_{3})$$

M₂的力平衡方程改写为:

$$m_{2}p^{2}x_{2} = k_{2}(x_{1} - x_{2}) - k_{1}(x_{2} - x_{3}) - fp(x_{2} - x_{3})$$

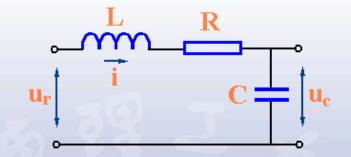
由
$$x_{2} = \frac{m_{1}p^{2}x_{3} + fpx_{3} + k_{1}x_{3}}{fp + k_{1}}$$
 消去中间变量 x_{2} :

$$m_{1}m_{2}p^{4}x_{3} + (m_{2}f + m_{1}f)p^{3}x_{3} + (m_{2}k_{1} + m_{1}k_{2} + m_{1}k_{1})p^{2}x_{3}$$
$$+ k_{2}fpx_{3} + k_{1}k_{2}x_{3} = k_{2}fpx_{1} + k_{1}k_{2}x_{1}$$



例2.3 R-L-C 串连电路

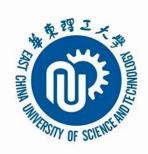
$$u_r(t) = L\frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t) + u_c(t)$$



$$i(t) = C \frac{du_c(t)}{dt}$$

$$=LC\frac{d^{2}u_{c}(t)}{dt^{2}}+RC\frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt}+u_{c}(t)$$

$$LC\frac{d^{2}u_{c}(t)}{dt^{2}} + RC\frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt} + u_{c}(t) = u_{r}(t)$$



例2.4 电枢控制式直流电动机

 $u_r = Ri + E_b$ 电枢回路:

一 克希霍夫

电枢反电势: $E_b = c_e \cdot \omega_m$

楞次定律

电磁力矩:

 $M_m = c_m i$

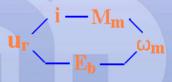
安培定律

力矩平衡:

 $J_m\dot{\omega}_m + f_m\omega_m = M_m$ 牛顿定律

$$\omega_{m} = \dot{\theta}_{m}$$

消去中间变量 i, Mm, Em 可得:

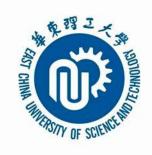


$$T_m \dot{\omega}_m + \omega_m = K_m u_r$$
 $T_m \ddot{\theta}_m + \dot{\theta}_m = K_m u_r$

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{m}\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{m}+\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{m}=\boldsymbol{K}_{m}\boldsymbol{u}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_m = J_m R / (R \cdot f_m + c_e \cdot c_m) \end{pmatrix}$$
 电机时间常数 $K_m = c_m / (R \cdot f_m + c_e \cdot c_m)$ 电机传递系数

电机时间常数



实验辨识法建模

对于线性定常系统,在零初始状态条件下,其响应与输入之间应满足齐次性和线性关系:

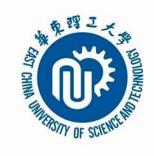
$$c(t) = H(t)r(t)$$

以单位脉冲函数δ(t)作为系统输入时, 系统输出

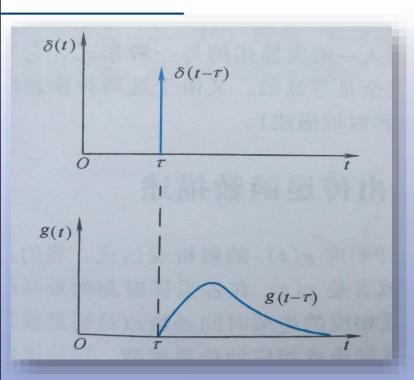
$$g(t) = H(t)\delta(t)$$

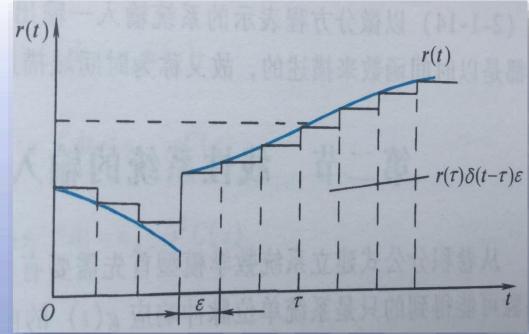
单位脉冲响应

$$Ag(t-\tau) = AH(t)\delta(t-\tau)$$



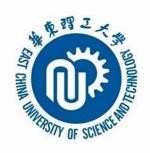
脉冲响应与卷积公式





$$r(t) \approx \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} r(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) \varepsilon$$

$$c(t) \approx \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} H(t) \delta(t-\tau) r(\tau) \varepsilon$$



脉冲响应与卷积公式

$$c(t) \approx \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} g(t-\tau)r(\tau)\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = d\tau$$

$$c(t) = \int_0^\infty g(t - \tau) r(\tau) d\tau$$

卷积分公式

单位脉冲响应

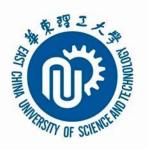
τ是外施输入作用到系统的时刻,t是观测系统响应的

时刻

$$g(t-\tau) = 0, t < \tau(\tau > t)$$
 时域描述

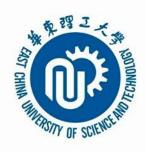
$$c(t) = \int_0^t g(t - \tau) r(\tau) d\tau$$

$$c(t) = \int_0^t g(\tau)r(t-\tau)d\tau$$



线性定常微分方程求解





2.3 线性系统输入-输出传递函数描述

线性系统的输入-输出关系:



$$a_{1}\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_{0}y(t) = b_{1}\frac{du(t)}{dt} + b_{0}u(t)$$

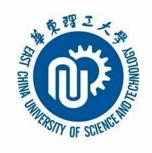
方程两端进行拉氏变换

$$a_1[sY(s)-y(0)]+a_0Y(s)=b_1[sU(s)-u(0)]+b_0U(s)$$

在零初始条件下

$$Y(s)(a_1s + a_0) = U(s)(b_1s + b_0)$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_1 s + b_0}{a_1 s + a_0} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} G(s)$$



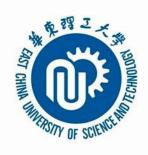
传递函数

线性定常系统在输入、输出零初始条件的条件下,输出 的拉氏变换与输入的拉氏变换之比,称为该系统的传递函数。

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_{m}s^{m} + b_{m-1}s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{1}s + b_{0}}{a_{n}s^{n} + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{1}s + a_{0}}$$

$$a_{n} \frac{d^{n}y(t)}{dt^{n}} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1}y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{1} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_{0}y(t)$$

$$= b_{m} \frac{d^{m}u(t)}{dt^{m}} + b_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1}u(t)}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + b_{1} \frac{du(t)}{dt} + b_{0}u(t)$$



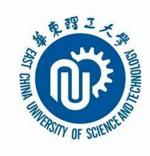
传递函数的因式分解形式

$$G(s) = \frac{b_{m}(s+z_{1})(s+z_{2})\cdots(s+z_{m})}{a_{n}(s+p_{1})(s+p_{2})\cdots(s+p_{n})} = K_{s} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m}(s+z_{i})}{\prod_{j=1}^{n}(s+p_{j})}$$

K_g为传递函数的传递系数,根轨迹增益

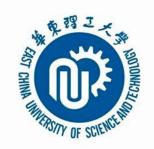
 $-z_i(i=1,2,...,m)$ 为传递函数的零点

 $-p_j(j=1,2,...,n)$ 为传递函数的极点



关于传递函数的几点说明

- 传递函数仅适用于线性定常系统;
- 传递函数是系统的数学模型,描述输入变量和输出变量 之间的动态变化关系,不同的物理系统可以具有相同的 传递函数;
- 传递函数表征系统本身的一种属性,表示输入与输出之间的一种函数关系,它与输入信号的大小和性质无关;
- 传递函数是关于复变量s的有理真分式,它的分子,分母的阶次是 $n \ge m$



■ 传递函数为系统的单位脉冲响应函数的拉普拉斯变换。

$$U(s) = L[\delta(t)] = 1$$

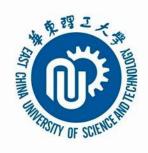
系统的单位脉冲响应为:

$$Y(s) = G(s)U(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s)$$

传递函数的拉氏反变换为该系统的单位脉冲响应函数

$$g(t) = L^{-1}[G(s)]$$



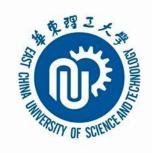
单位脉冲响应与传递函数关系

$$C(s) = \int_0^\infty c(t)e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^t g(t-\tau)r(\tau)d\tau \right] e^{-st}dt = \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty g(t-\tau)r(\tau)d\tau \right] e^{-st}dt$$

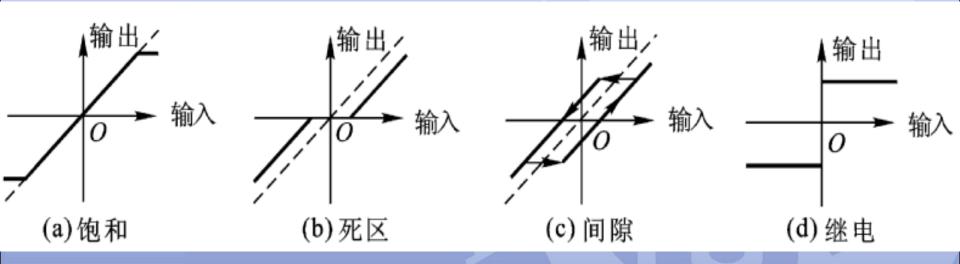
$$t - \tau = \alpha$$

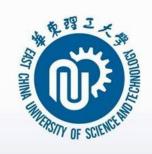
$$C(s) = \int_0^\infty g(\alpha)e^{-s\alpha}d\alpha \int_0^\infty r(\tau)e^{-s\tau}d\tau$$
$$= G(s)R(s) \qquad G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \int_0^\infty g(t)e^{-st}dt$$



2.4 非线性数学模型的线性化

在实际工程中,构成系统的元件都具有不同程度的非线性,如下图所示。

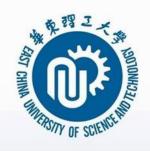




对于非光滑函数的处理

如图(a)输入信号很小时,忽略非线性影响,近似为放大特性。对(b)和(c),当死区或间隙很小时(相对于输入信号)同样忽略其影响,也近似为放大特性,如图中虚线所示。

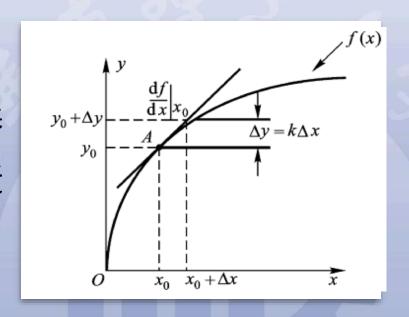
非线性因素占主导地位时, 第7章方法专门讨论

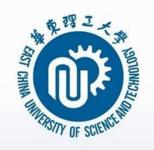


对于光滑函数的近似线性化处理

泰勒级数展开法

选择系统的工作点(系统平衡点), 然后将非线性函数在工作邻域内按泰 勒级数展开后,忽略高次项,得到近 似线性关系。





对于非线性函数: y = f(x) 在 x_0 附近

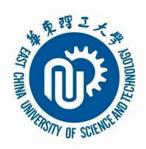
$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = f(x_0) + \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x_0} (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{x_0} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$y \approx f(x_{_{0}}) + \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x_{_{0}}}(x - x_{_{0}})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow : f(x_0) = y_0 \qquad \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x_0} = k \quad \Delta y = y - y_0 \quad \Delta x = x - x_0$$

$$\Delta y = k \Delta x$$



》 非线性系统微分方程的线性化 (举例)

例2.5 已知某装置的输入输出特性如下,求小扰动线性化方程。

$$y(x) = E_0 \cos[x(t)]$$

解: 在工作点(x₀, y₀)处展开泰勒级数

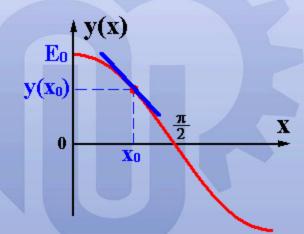
$$y(x) = y(x_0) + y'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}y''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots$$

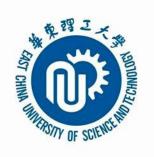
取一次近似,且令

$$\Delta y(x) = y(x) - y(x_0)$$

$$\approx -E_0 \sin x_0 \cdot (x - x_0)$$

既有
$$\Delta y = -E_0 \sin x_0 \cdot \Delta x$$





例2.6 某容器的液位高度 h 与液体流入量 Q 满足方程

$$\frac{dh}{dt} + \frac{\alpha}{S}\sqrt{h} = \frac{1}{S}Q_r$$

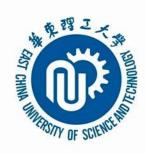
式中 S 为液位容器的横截面积。若 h 与 Q 在其工作点附近做 微量变化, 试导出 h 关于 Q 的线性化方程。

解. 在
$$h_0$$
 处泰勒展开,取一次近似 $\sqrt{h} = \sqrt{h_0} + \frac{d\sqrt{h}}{dh} |_{h_0} \cdot \Delta h = \sqrt{h_0} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{h_0}} \cdot \Delta h$

代入原方程可得
$$\frac{d(\mathbf{h}_0 + \Delta \mathbf{h})}{dt} + \frac{\alpha}{S}(\sqrt{\mathbf{h}_0} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mathbf{h}_0}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{S}(\mathbf{Q}_{r_0} + \Delta \mathbf{Q}_r)$$

在平衡点处系统满足
$$\frac{dh_0}{dt} + \frac{\alpha}{S} \sqrt{h_0} = \frac{Q_{r0}}{S}$$

上两式相减可得线性化方程
$$\frac{d\Delta h}{dt} + \frac{\alpha}{2S\sqrt{h_0}}\Delta h = \frac{1}{S}\Delta Q_r$$

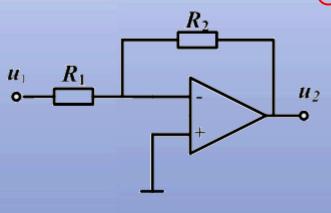


2.5 典型环节的数学模型

(1) 比例环节

$$y(t) = Ku(t)$$

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

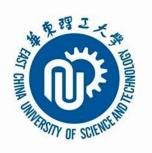




- ① 运算放大器倒向端和非导向端的输入电流均为零;
- ② 对于公共端(地)来说,倒向输入端的电压与非倒向输入端的电压相等。

$$u_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}(t) = i(t)R_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$$
 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}(t) = -i(t)R_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$

$$G(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = K$$



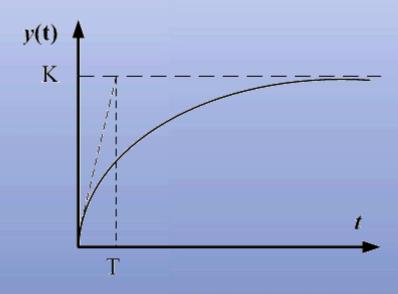
(2) 惯性环节

$$T\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = Ku(t)$$
 $TsY(s) + Y(s) = U(s)$

$$TsY(s)+Y(s)=U(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{K}{Ts+1}$$
 极点: $s = -\frac{1}{T}$

输入信号为单位阶跃时:



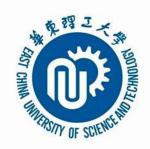
$$Y(s) = \frac{K}{Ts+1} \cdot U(s) = \frac{K}{Ts+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{K}{(Ts+1)s} = K \left[\frac{A}{Ts+1} + \frac{B}{s} \right]$$

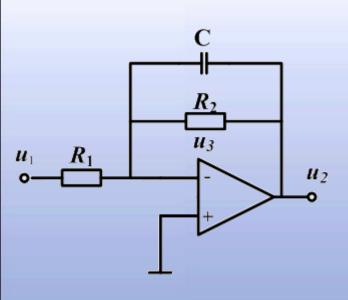
$$\frac{1}{(Ts+1)s} = \frac{As + BTs + B}{(Ts+1)s}$$

$$\frac{K}{(Ts+1)s} = K \left[\frac{-T}{Ts+1} + \frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$y(t) = K(1 - e^{-t/T})$$



惯性环节的运算放大器实现



- ① 运算放大器倒向端和非导向端的输入电流均为零;
- ② 对于公共端(地)来说,倒向输入端的电压与非倒向输入端的电压相等。

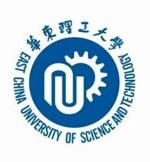
$$\frac{u_{1}(t)}{R_{1}} = \frac{u_{3}(t)}{R_{2}} + C\frac{du_{3}(t)}{dt}$$

$$u_3(t) = -u_2(t)$$

$$\frac{u_1(t)}{R_1} = -\frac{u_2(t)}{R_2} - C\frac{du_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = -\frac{R_2}{(R_1 + R_1 R_2 Cs)} = -\frac{\frac{R_2}{R_1}}{(1 + R_2 CS)}$$

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = -\frac{K}{TS+1}$$



(3) 积分环节

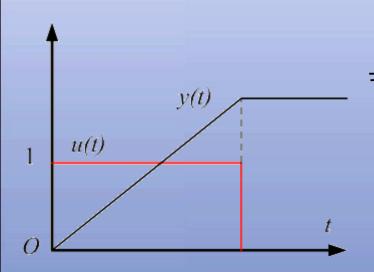
输入-输出关系为:

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^t u(\tau) d\tau$$

传递函数为:

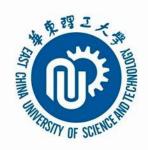
$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{T_i s} = \frac{K_i}{s}$$

极点位于复平面坐标原点, k; 称为积分环节的增益

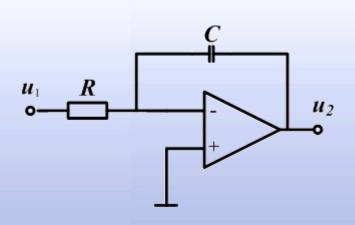


当系统输入为单位阶跃函数时,积分环 节的输出响应是随时间线性增长的。

$$y(t) = \frac{t}{T_i} \qquad t > 0$$



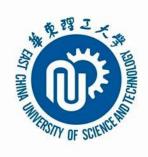
积分环节运算放大器实现



$$\frac{u_1(t)}{R} = -C \frac{du_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{U_1(s)}{R} = -csU_2(s)$$

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = -\frac{1}{RCs} = -\frac{1}{Ts}$$



(4) 微分环节

微分环节的输出和其输入量的导数成比例

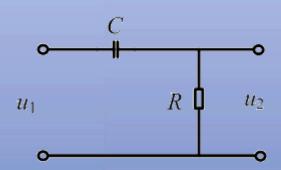
$$y(t) = \tau \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \tau s$$

τ 微分时间常数

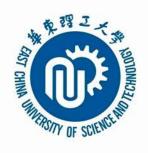
系统的单位阶跃响应为:

$$y(t) = \tau \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{1}(t) = \tau \delta(t)$$



$$u_{c}(t) + RC \frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt} = u_{1}(t)$$

$$RC\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} = u_2(t)$$

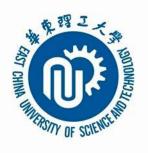


(4) 微分环节 (续)

$$\frac{1}{RC}u_2(t) + \frac{du_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{du_1(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{RC} + sU_2(s) = sU_1(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{RCs}{RCs+1} \approx RCs$$



(5) 延时环节

$$y(t) = u(t - \tau)$$

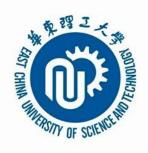
$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = e^{-ss}$$

(6) 振荡环节

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

具有一对共轭复极点:

$$p_{1,2} = -\xi \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \qquad 0 \le \xi < 1$$



典型振荡环节的单位阶跃响应

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

系统在单位阶跃输入信号作用下:

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

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

欠阻尼(0<ζ<1)

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

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

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

$$\diamondsuit: \quad \omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

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

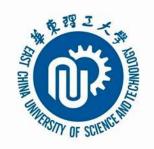
$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + 2\zeta\omega_n}{(s + \zeta\omega_n + j\omega_d)(s + \zeta\omega_n - j\omega_d)}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

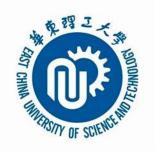
$$= 1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} (\cos \omega_d t + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t)$$

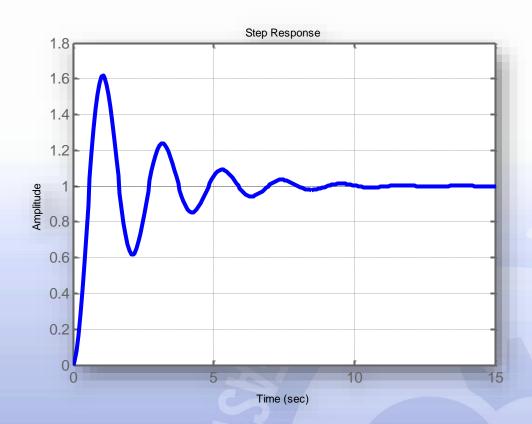
$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} (\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \cos \omega_d t + \zeta \sin \omega_d t)$$

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

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

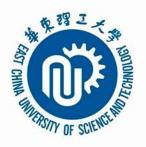
$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi)$$





衰减振荡曲线,衰减振荡周期为:

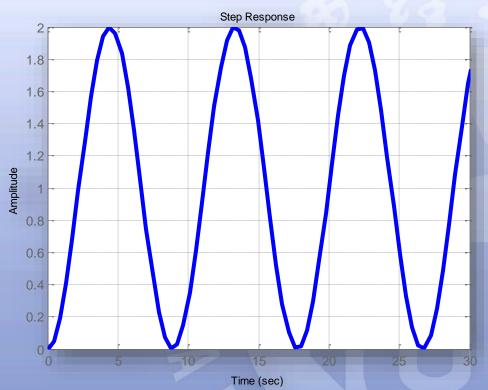
$$T_d = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$



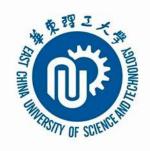
无阻尼(ζ=0)

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

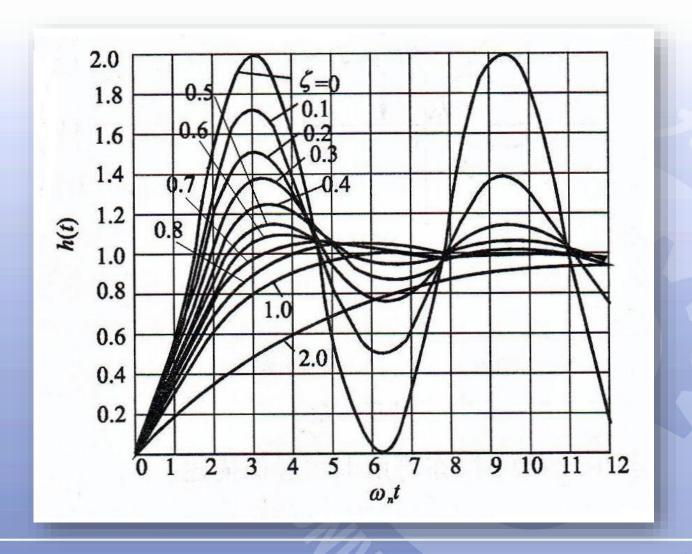
$$c(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t$$

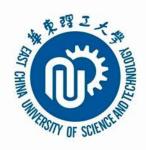


等幅振荡曲线,振荡频率为ω_n

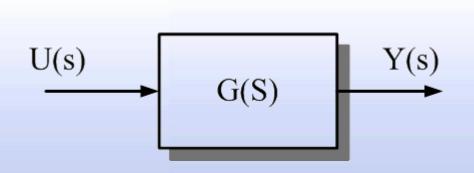


二阶系统单位阶跃响应

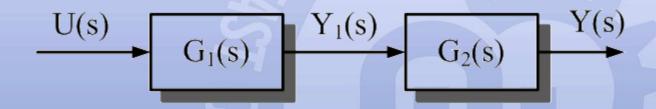




2.6 系统框图表示及其化简方法



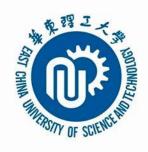
- 系统(组成单元)
- 输入信号
- 输出信号



$$Y(s) = G_{2}(s)Y_{1}(s) = G_{2}(s)G_{1}(s)U(s)$$

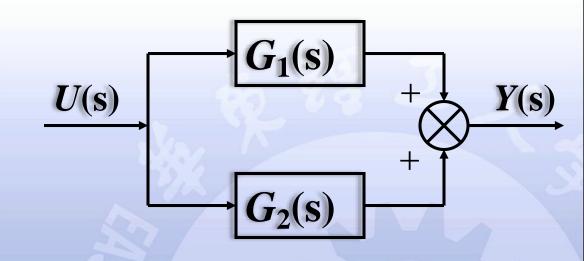
$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = G_{2}(s)G_{1}(s)$$

$$G(s) = G_{n}(s)G_{n-1}(s)\cdots G_{n}(s)G_{n}(s)$$

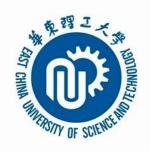


(2)并联连接

两个或两个以上的方框,具有同一个输入信号,并以各方框输出信号的代数和作为输出信号,这种形式的连接称为并联连接。

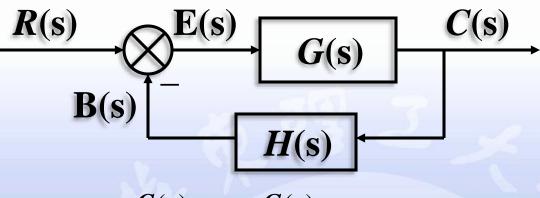


$$G(s) = G_{2}(s) + G_{1}(s)$$



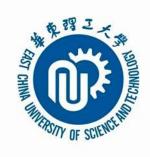
(3) 反馈连接

一个对象的输出信号经过某个环节后反向传送到其输入端与参考输入信号相比较。这种连接形式称为反馈连接。



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

- ■前向通道:从E(s)到C(s)的通道
- ■反馈通道:
- 闭环传递函数: C(s)/R(s)
- ■开环传递函数: G(s)H(s)
- ■负(正)反馈
- ■闭环系统特征方程

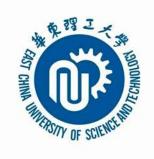


2.6.1 系统方框图构成

系统方框图图由若干基本符号构成。构成动态结构图的 基本符号有四种,即信号线、传递方框、综合点和引出点。

(1)信号线

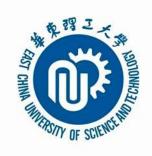
表示信号输入、输出的通道。箭头代表信号传递的方向。



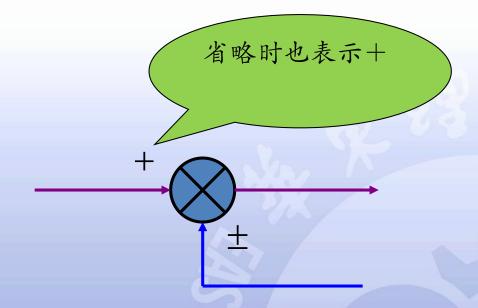
(2)传递方框



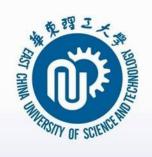
方框的两侧为输入信号线和输出信号线,方框内写 入该输入、输出之间的传递函数G(s)。



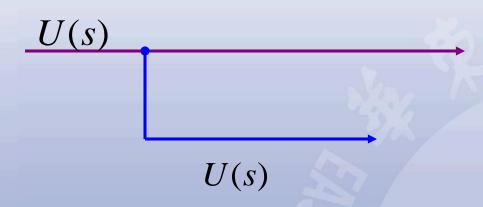
(3) 综合点



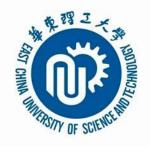
综合点亦称加减点,表示几个信号相加、减,叉圈符号的输出量即为诸信号的代数和,负信号需在信号线的箭头附近标以负号。



(4)引出点

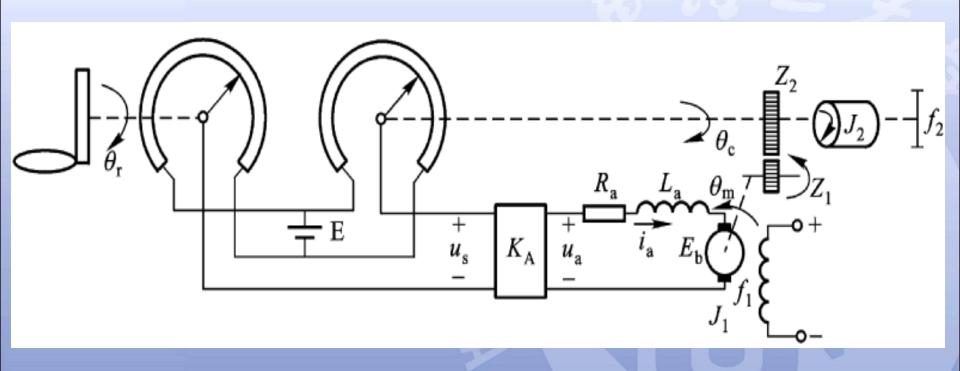


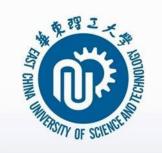
表示同一信号传输到几个地方。

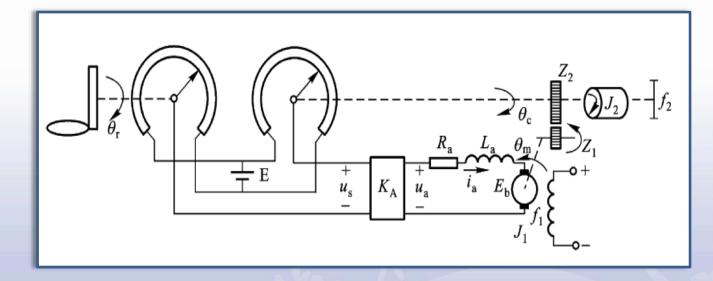


(5) 系统方框图构成举例

以机电随动系统为例,如下图所示







对象运动方程

$$\theta_e(s) = \theta_r(s) - \theta_c(s)$$

$$U_s(s) = K_s \theta_e(s)$$

$$U_a(s) = K_a U_s(s)$$

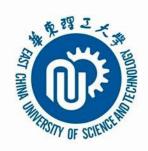
$$U_a(s) = R_a I_a(s) + L_a s I_a(s) + E_b(s)$$

$$M_m(s) = C_m I_a(s)$$

$$E_b(s) = K_b s \theta_m(s)$$

$$Js^2\theta_m(s) = M_m - fs\theta_m(s)$$

$$\theta_c(s) = \frac{1}{i}\theta_m(s)$$



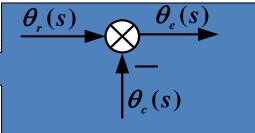
系统各元部件的动态结构图(1)

$$\theta_e(s) = \theta_r(s) - \theta_c(s)$$

$$U_s(s) = K_s \theta_e(s)$$

$$U_a(s) = K_a U_s(s)$$

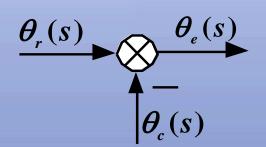
$$U_a(s) = R_a I_a(s) + L_a s I_a(s) + E_b(s)$$

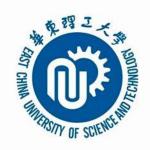


$$E_b(s) = K_b s \theta_m(s)$$

$$Js^2\theta_m(s) = M_m - fs\theta_m(s)$$

$$\theta_c(s) = \frac{1}{i}\theta_m(s)$$





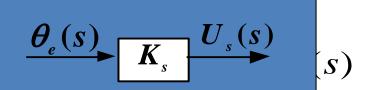
系统各元部件的动态结构图(2)

$$\theta_e(s) = \theta_r(s) - \theta_c(s)$$

$$U_s(s) = K_s \theta_e(s)$$

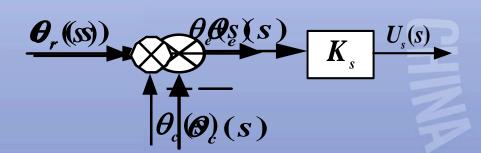
$$U_a(s) = K_a U_s(s)$$

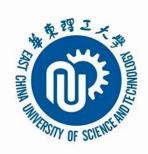
$$U_a(s) = R_a I_a(s) + L_a s I_a(s) + E_b(s)$$



$$Js^2\theta_m(s) = M_m - fs\theta_m(s)$$

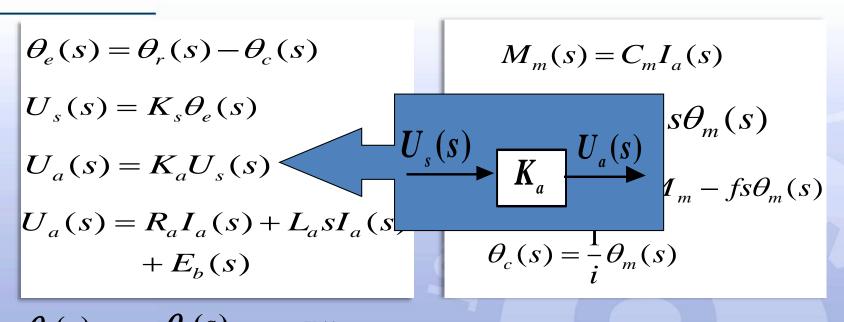
$$\theta_c(s) = \frac{1}{i}\theta_m(s)$$

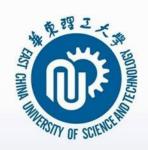




 $\theta_{c}(s)$

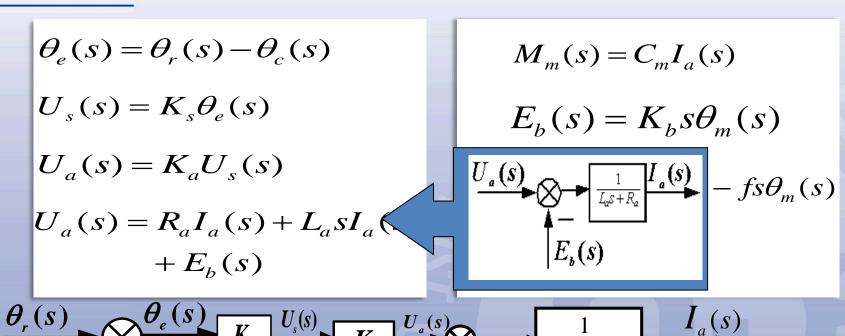
系统各元部件的动态结构图(3)





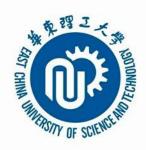
 $\theta_{c}(s)$

系统各元部件的动态结构图(4)



 $\overline{L_a s + R_a}$

 $E_b(s)$



系统各元部件的动态结构图(5)

$$\theta_{e}(s) = \theta_{r}(s) \begin{bmatrix} I_{a}(s) & M_{m}(s) \\ U_{s}(s) = K_{s}\theta_{e}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{m}(s) = C_{m}I_{a}(s)$$

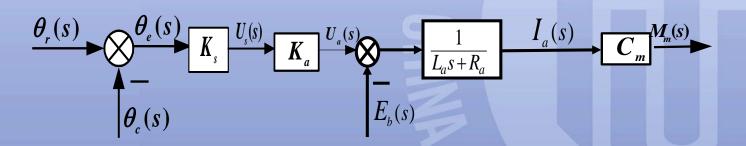
$$E_{b}(s) = K_{b}s\theta_{m}(s)$$

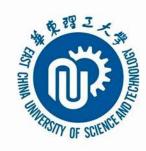
$$U_{a}(s) = K_{a}U_{s}(s)$$

$$U_{a}(s) = R_{a}I_{a}(s) + L_{a}sI_{a}(s)$$

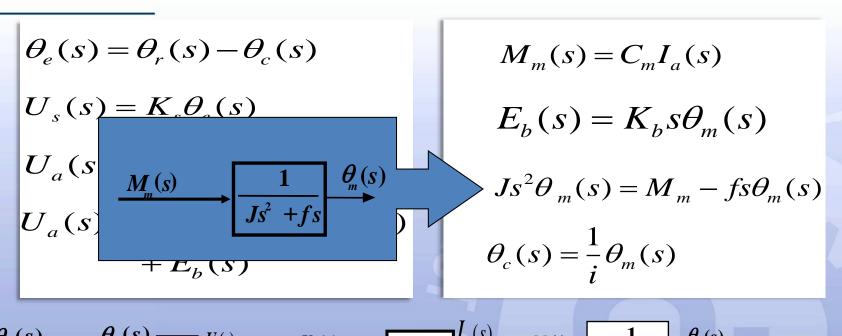
$$+ E_{b}(s)$$

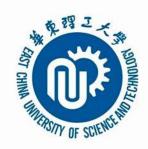
$$\theta_{c}(s) = \frac{1}{i}\theta_{m}(s)$$



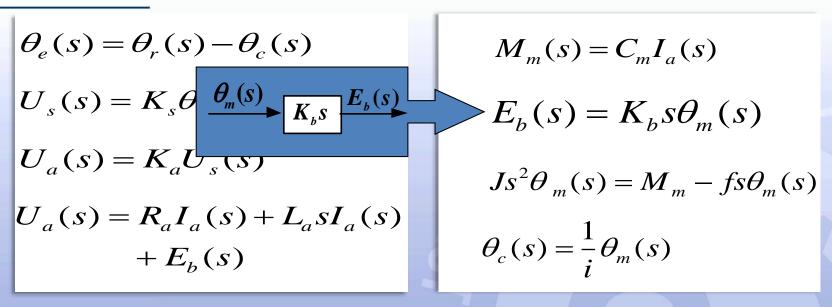


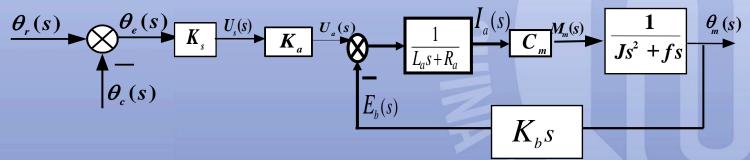
系统各元部件的动态结构图(6)

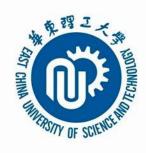




系统各元部件的动态结构图(7)







系统各元部件的动态结构图(8)

$$\theta_e(s) = \theta_r(s) - \theta_c(s)$$

$$U_s(s) = K_s \theta_e(s)$$

$$U_a(s) = K_a U_s(s)$$

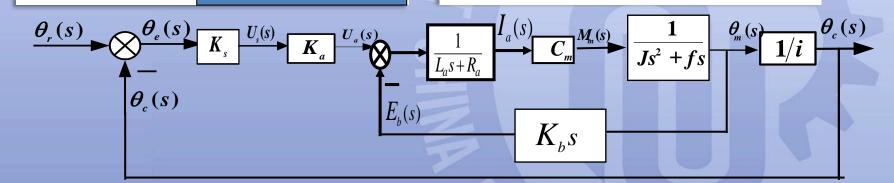
$$U_{a}(s) = R_{a}I_{c} + E_{b} \underbrace{\theta_{m}(s)}_{1/i} \underbrace{\theta_{c}(s)}_{1/i}$$

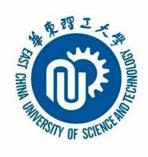
$$M_m(s) = C_m I_a(s)$$

$$E_b(s) = K_b s \theta_m(s)$$

$$Js^2\theta_m(s) = M_m - fs\theta_m(s)$$

$$\theta_c(s) = \frac{1}{i}\theta_m(s)$$

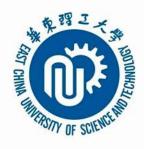




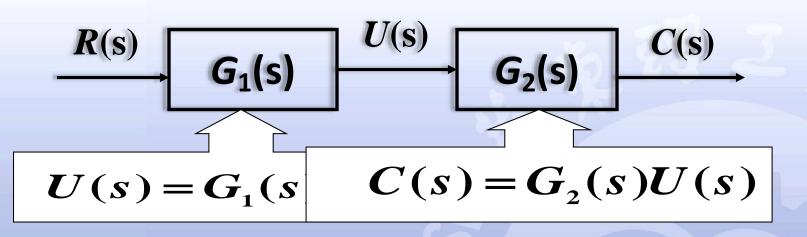
2.6.2 系统方框图的等效变换与化简

思路

在保证总体动态关系(输入-输出之间的传递函数)不变的条件下,设法将原结构逐步地进行归并和简化,最终尽量将多回路的复杂结构简化成单回路结构。

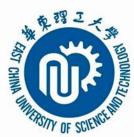


(1) 串联结构的等效变换

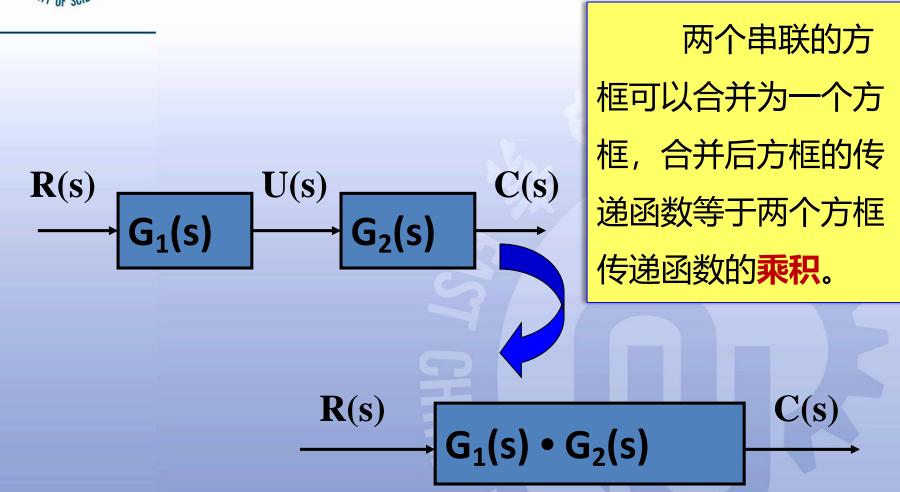


$$C(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s)R(s)$$

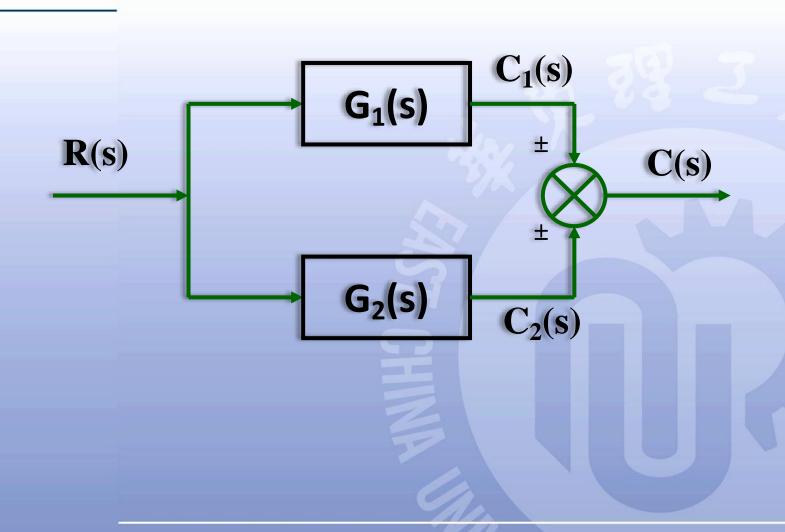
$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = G_1(s)G_2(s)$$



串联结构的等效变换

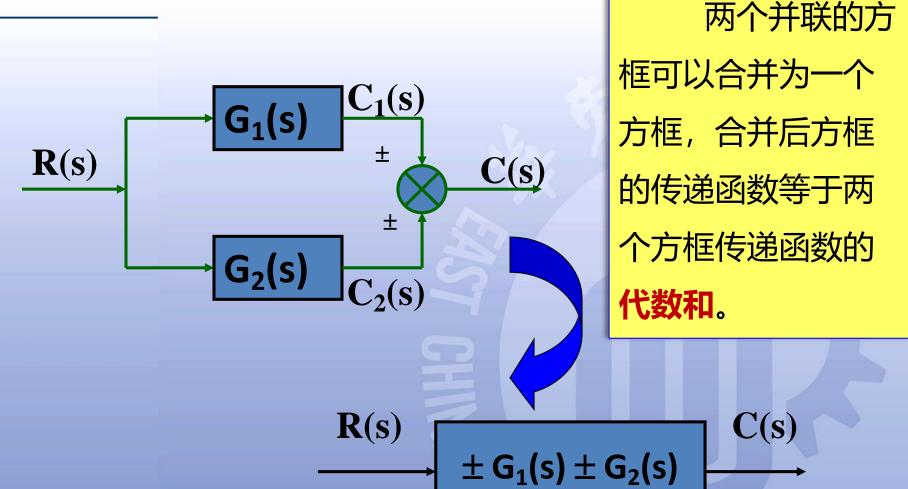


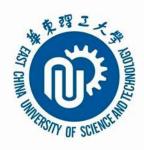




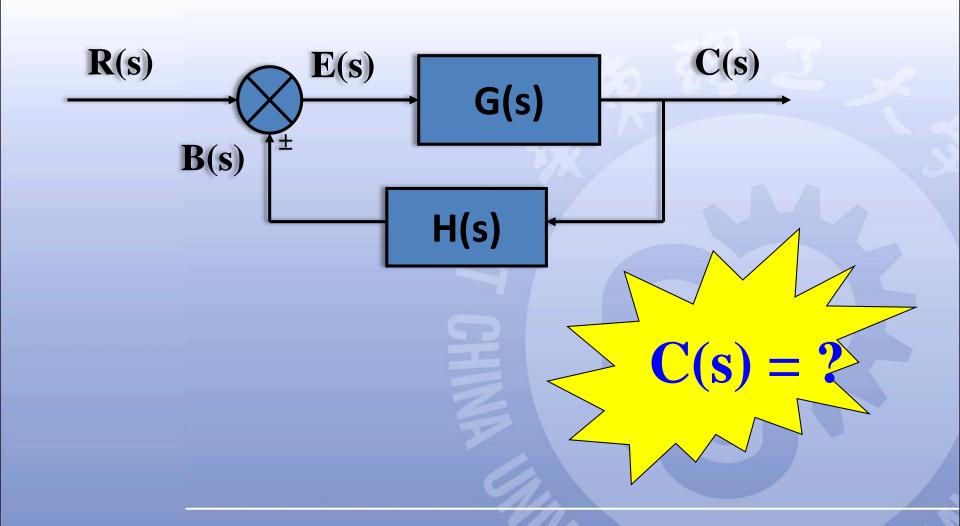


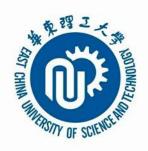
并联结构的等效变换图



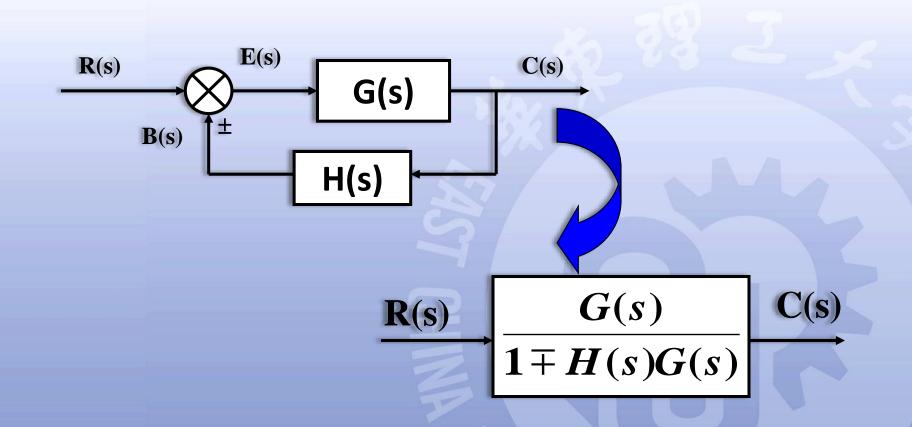


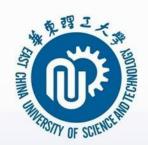
(3) 反馈结构的等效变换



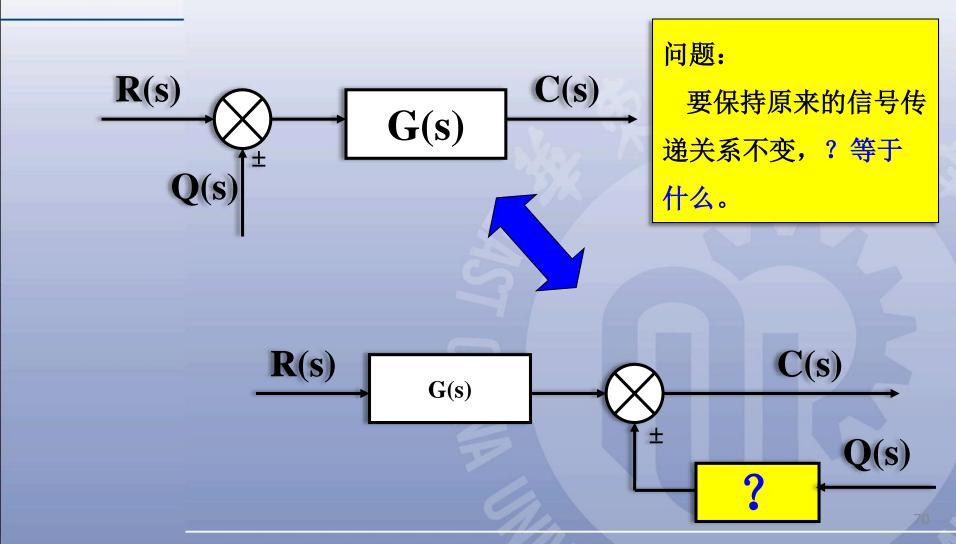


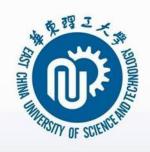
反馈结构的等效变换



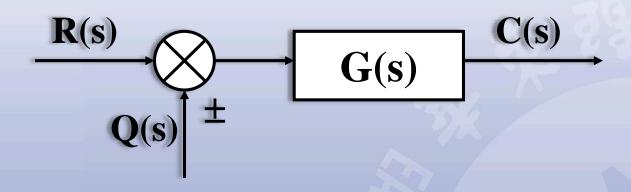


(4)比较点(综合点、汇合点)的移动(后移)

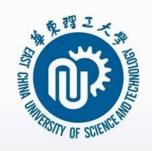




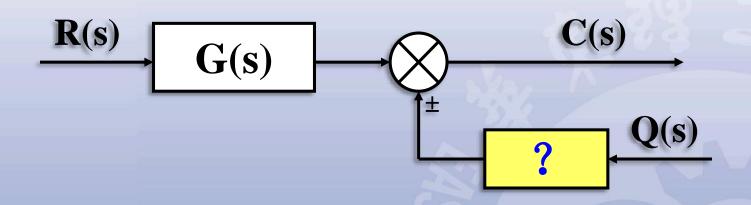
比较点后移之证明推导 (移动前的情形)



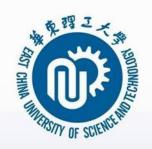
$$C(s) = [R(s) \pm Q(s)]G(s)$$



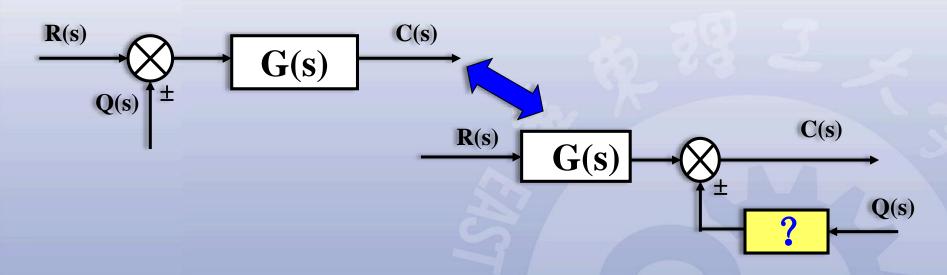
比较点后移之证明推导(移动后的情形)



$$C(s) = R(s) G(s) \pm Q(s) * ?$$

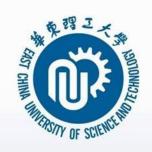


比较点后移证明推导 (移动前后)

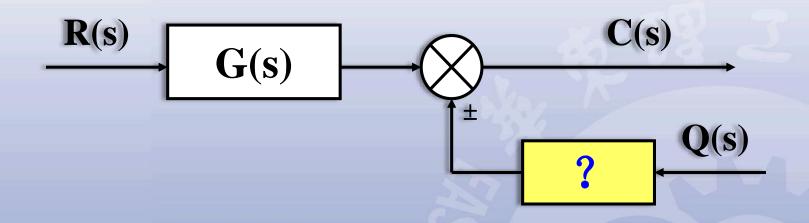




移动前
$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \pm Q(s)G(s)$$



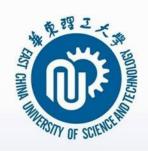
比较点后移证明推导 (移动后)



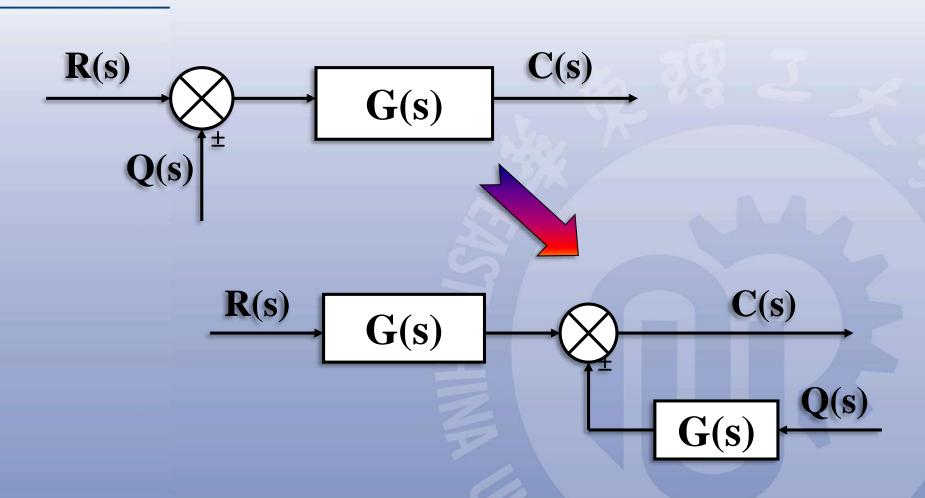
$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \pm Q(s) *?$$

$$= R(s)G(s) \pm Q(s)G(s)$$

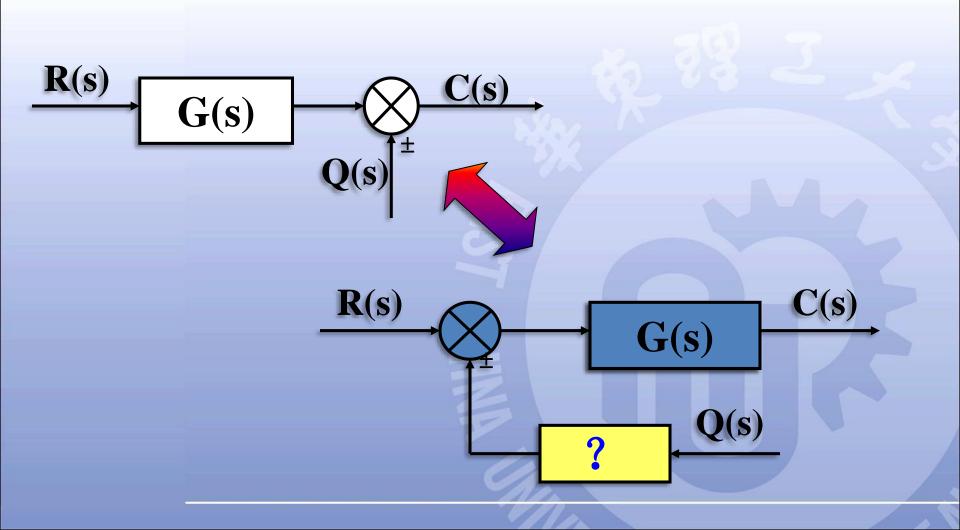
$$? = G(s)$$

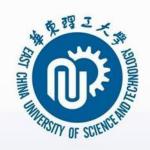


比较点后移等效关系图

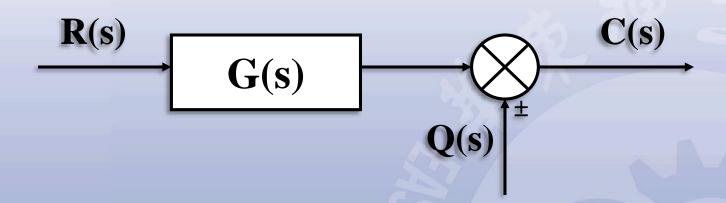




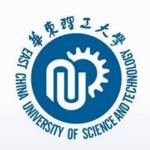




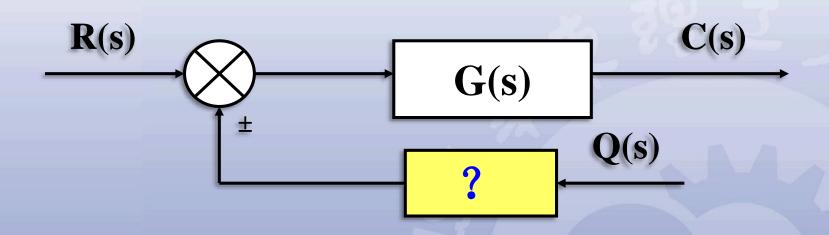
比较点前移证明推导 (移动前)



$$C(s) = R(s) G(s) \pm Q(s)$$



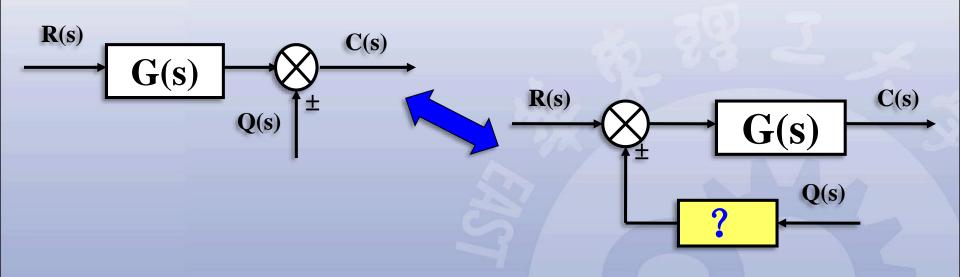
比较点前移证明推导 (移动后)



$$C(s) = R(s) G(s) \pm Q(s) G(s) * ?$$

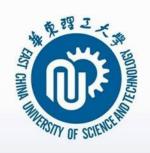


比较点前移证明推导 (移动前后)

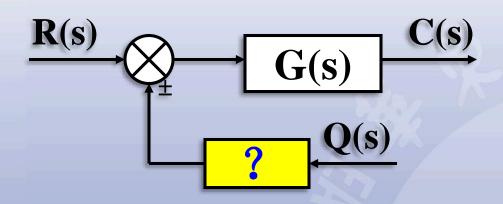


移动后
$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \pm Q(s) *G(s) *?$$

移动前
$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \pm Q(s)$$



比较点的移动(前移)

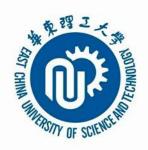


$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \pm Q(s)G(s) \bullet ?$$

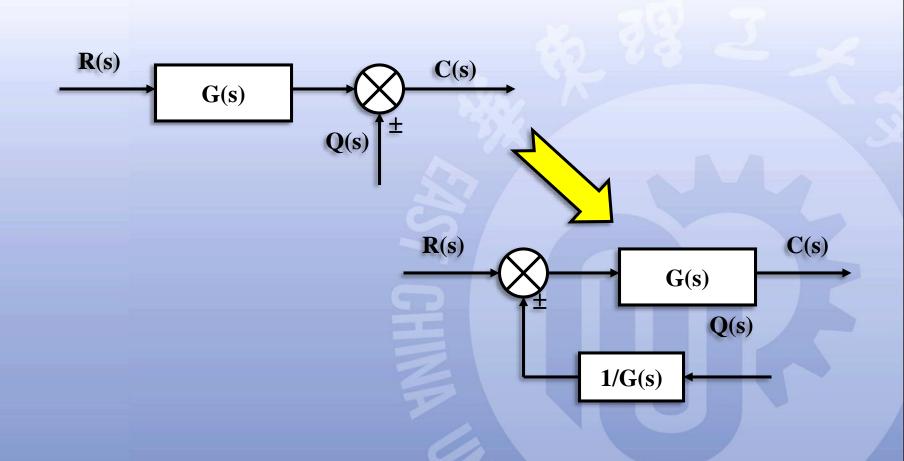
$$= R(s)G(s) \pm Q(s)$$

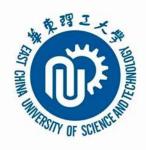
$$= R(s)G(s) + Q(s)$$

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

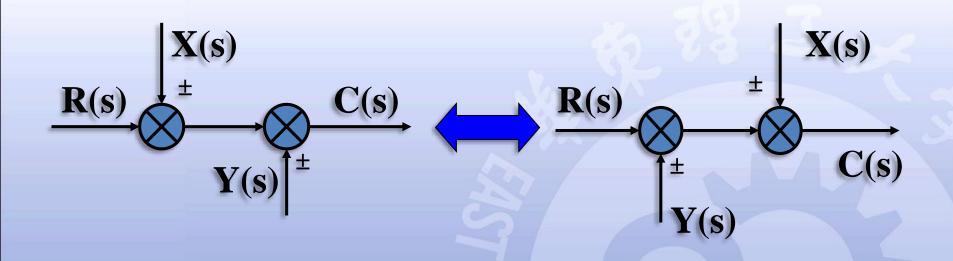


比较点前移的等效关系



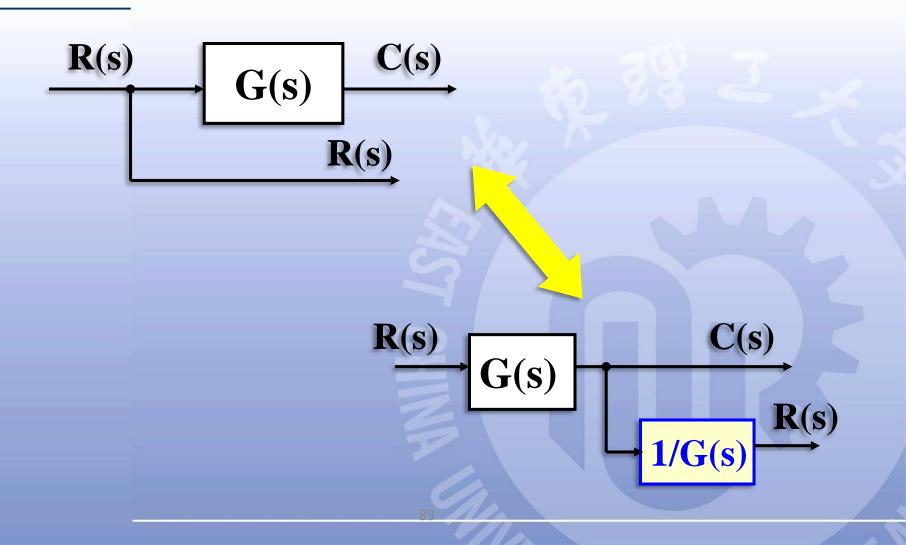


(6) 综合点之间的移动

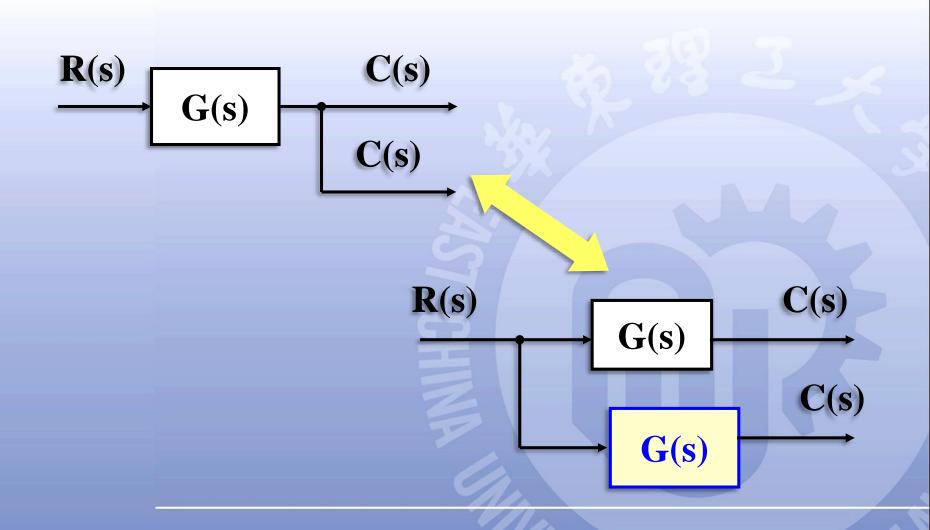


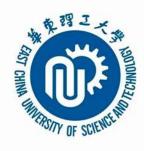
结论: 多个相邻的综合点可以随意交换位置。



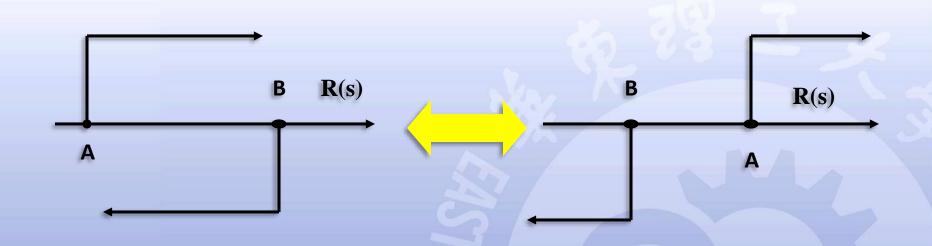








(9) 引出点之间的移动



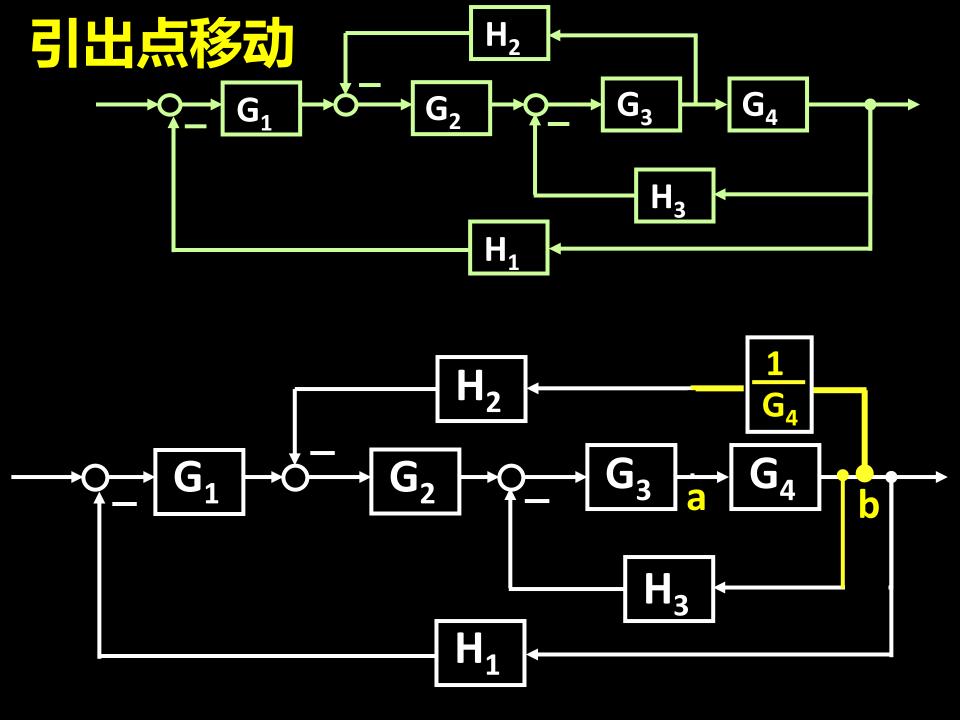
相邻引出点交换位置,不改变信号的性质。

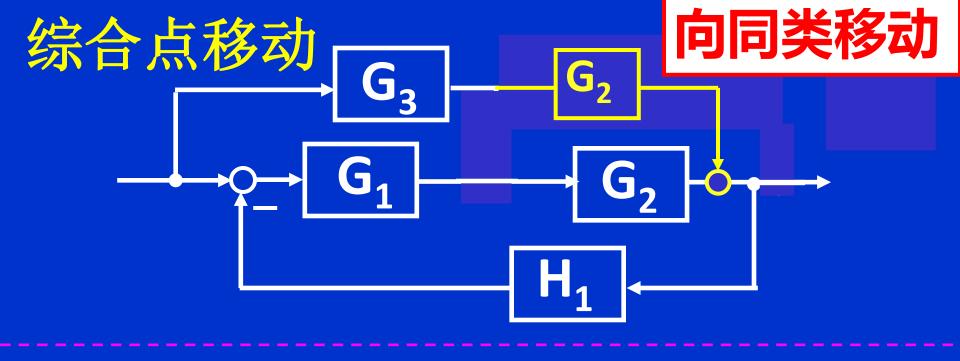
结构图等效变换方法

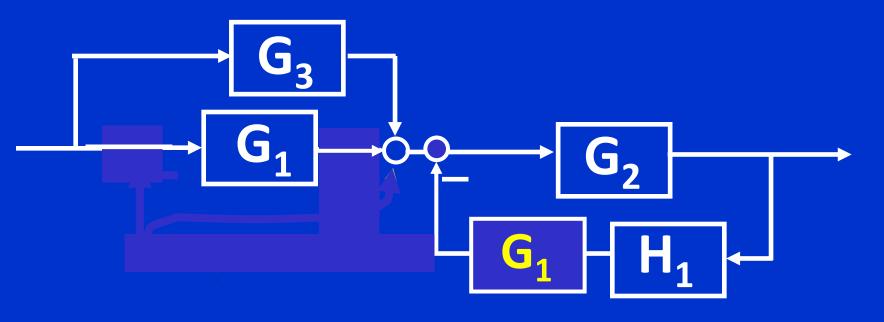
- 1 三种典型结构可直接用公式
- 2 相邻综合点可互换位置、可合并...
- 3 相邻引出点可互换位置、可合并...

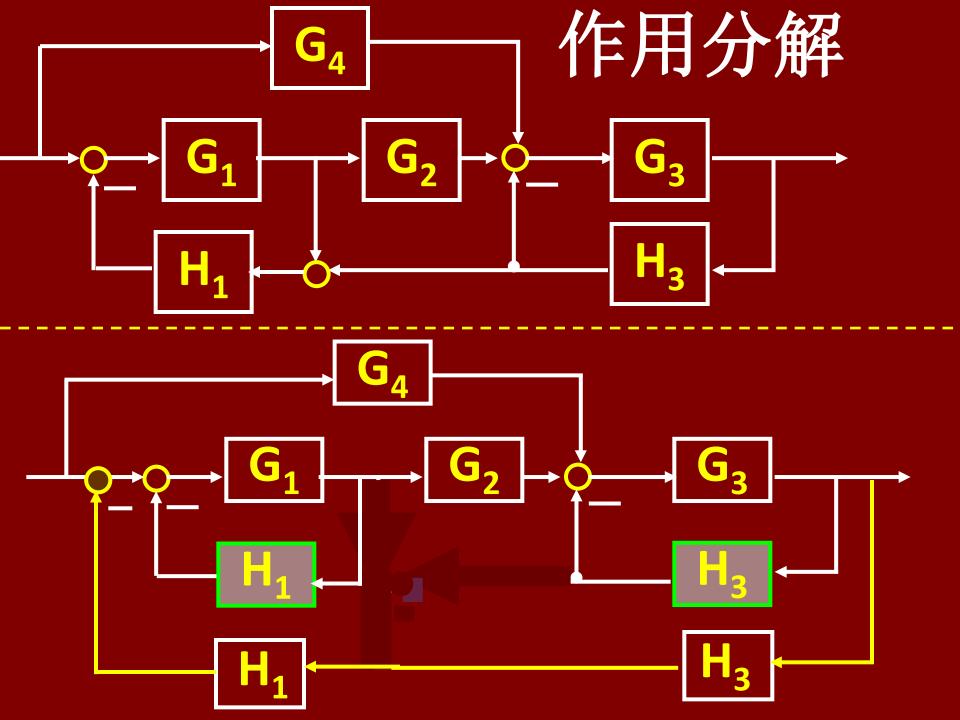
注意事项:

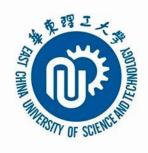
- 1 不是典型结构 不可 直接用公式
- 2 引出点综合点相邻,不可互换位置







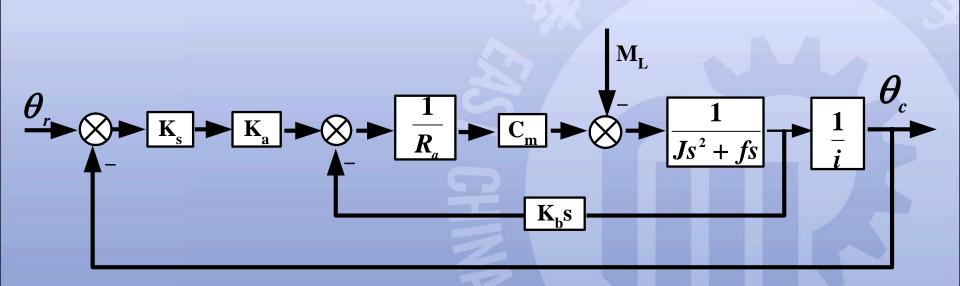




(10) 举例说明

例1: 利用结构图变换法, 求位置随动系统的传递函数

 $\theta_c(s)/\theta_r(s)_{\bullet}$



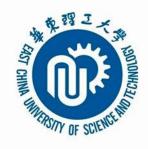


例题分析

- 由动态结构图可以看出该系统有两个输入θ_r, M_L(干扰)。
- 我们知道:传递函数只表示一个特定的输出、输入关系,因此,在求 θ 。对 θ ,的关系时,根据线性叠加原理,可取力矩 $M_L = 0$,即认为 M_L 不存在。

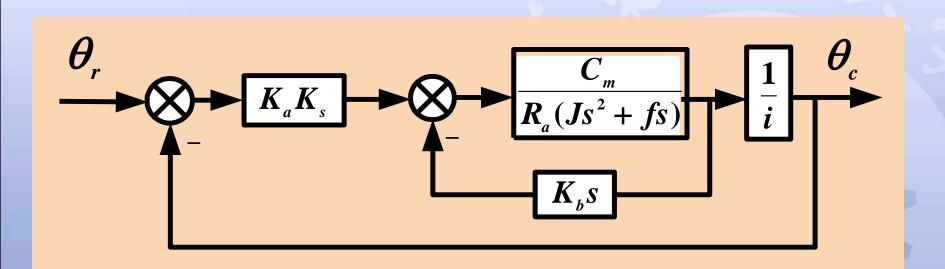
要点

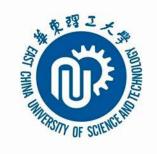
结构变换的规律是:由内向外逐步进行。



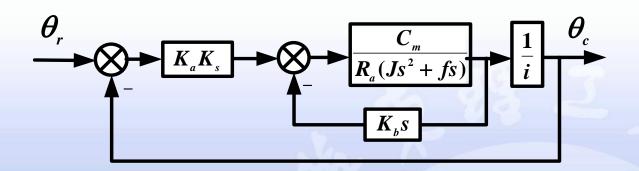
化简步骤 (1)

合并串联环节:

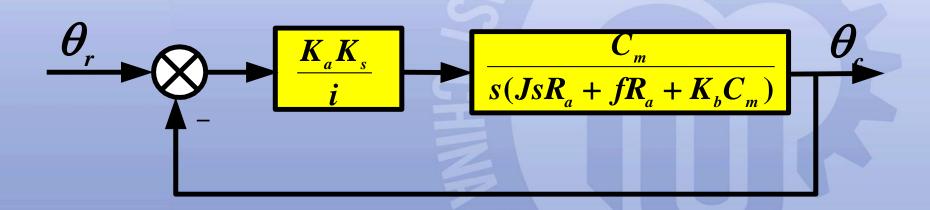


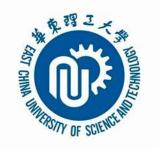


化简步骤 (2)

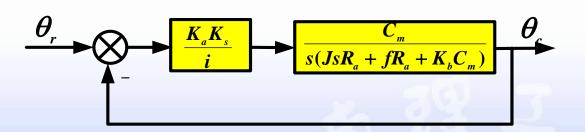


内反馈环节等效变换:

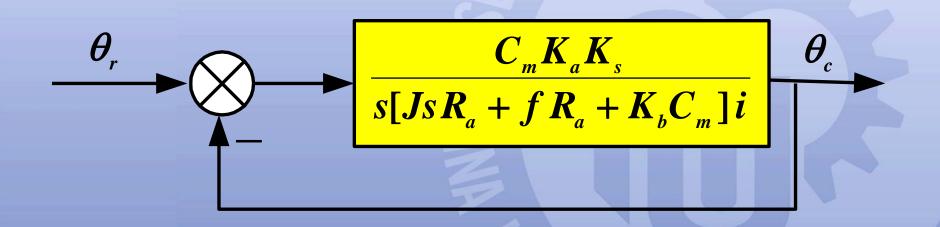


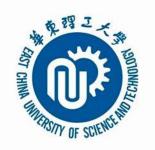


化简步骤(3)

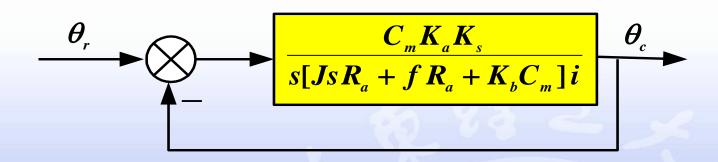


合并串联环节:



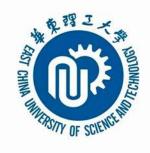


化简步骤(4)



反馈环节等效变换:

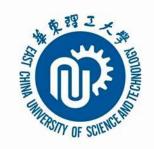
$$\frac{H_s K_a C_m / R_a i}{Js^2 + (f + \frac{C_m K_b}{R_a})s + \frac{K_s K_a C_m}{R_a i}} \theta_c$$



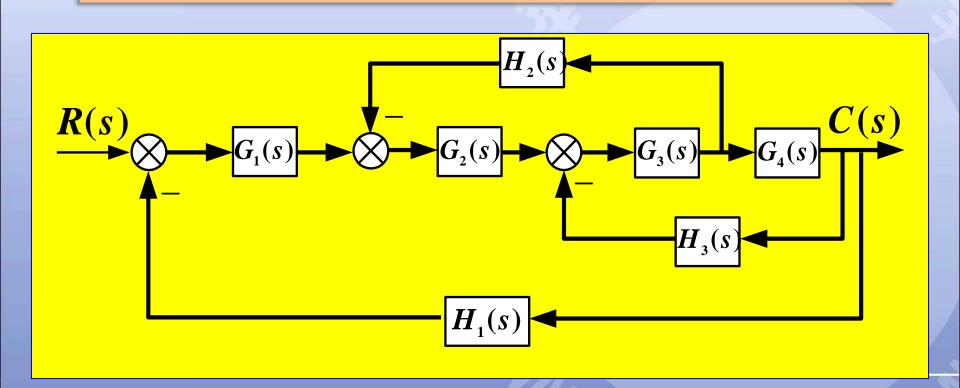
化简步骤(5)

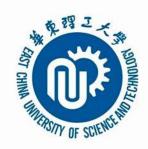
传递函数 $\theta_c(s)/\theta_r(s)$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{\theta_c(s)}{\theta_r(s)} = \frac{K_s K_a C_m / R_a i}{Js^2 + (f + \frac{C_m K_b}{R_a})s + \frac{K_s K_a C_m}{R_a i}}$$



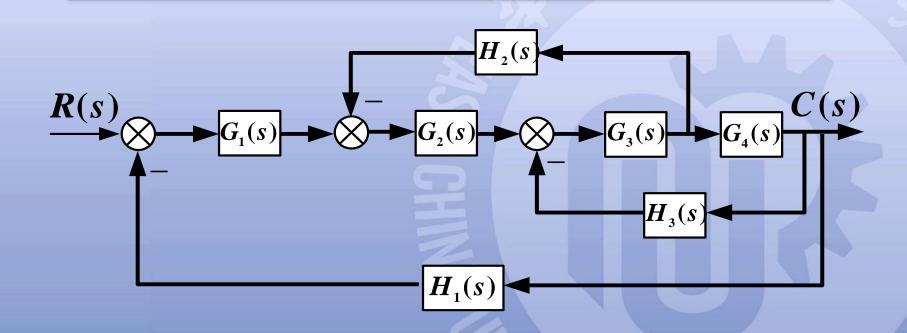
例2: 系统动态结构图如下图所示,试求系统传递函数 C(s)/R(s)。

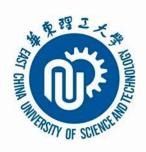




例题特点

具有引出点、综合交叉点的多回路结构。

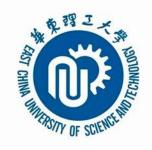




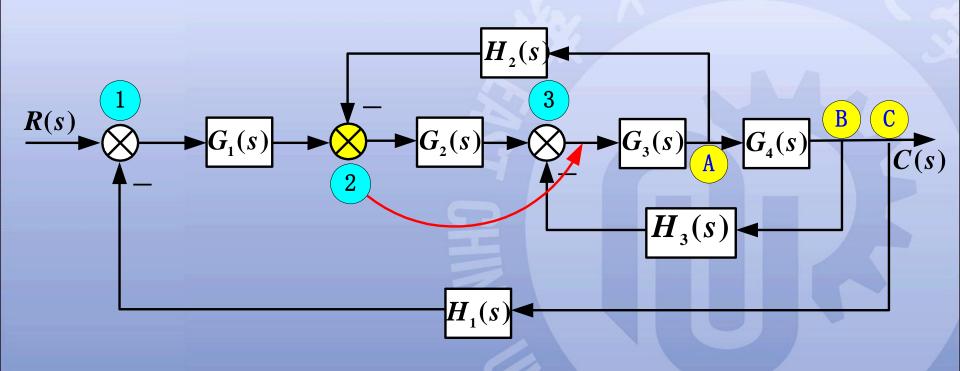
解题思路

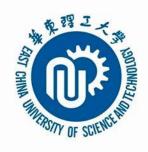
消除交叉连接,由内向外逐步化简。

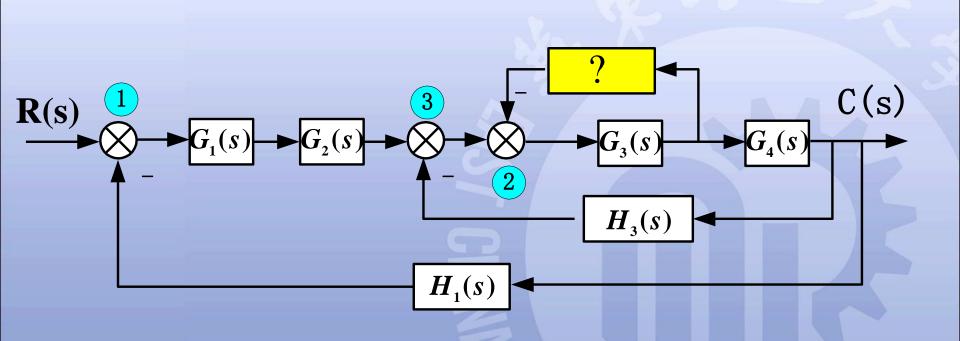


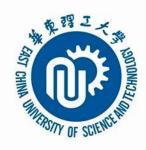


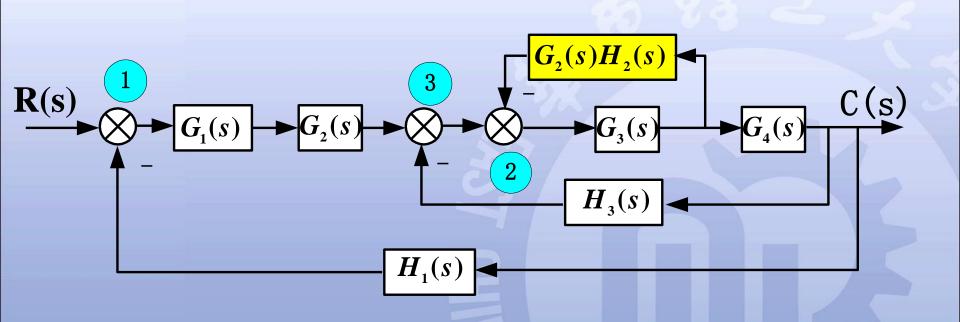
将综合点2后移,然后与综合点3交换。

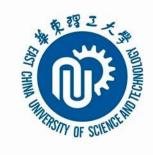




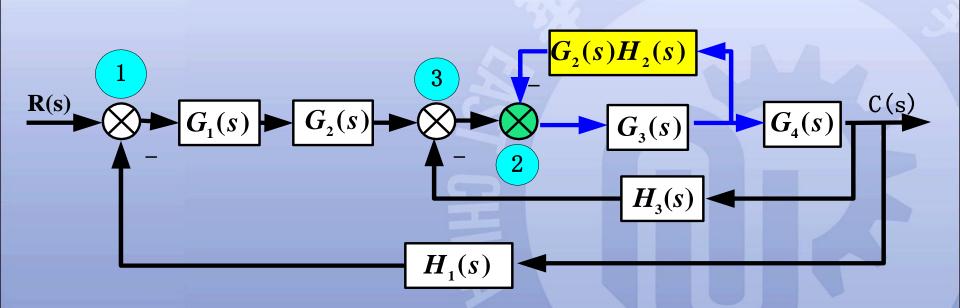


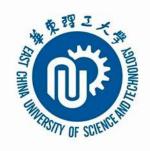




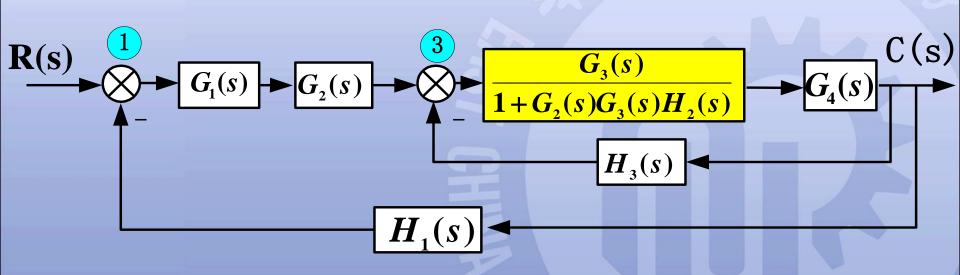


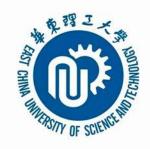
内反馈环节等效变换



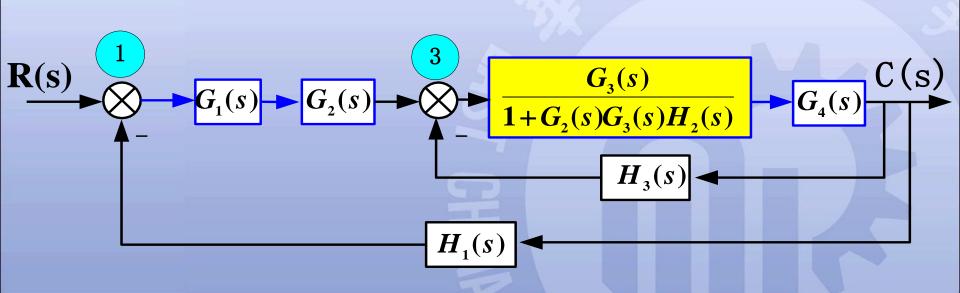


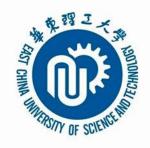
内反馈环节等效变换结果



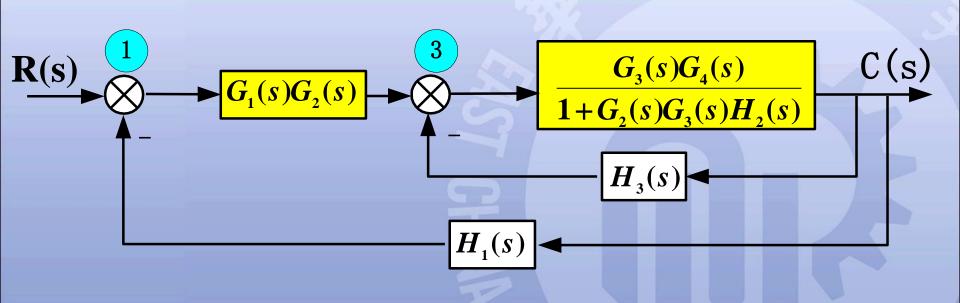


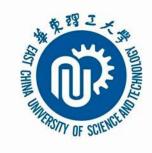
串联环节等效变换



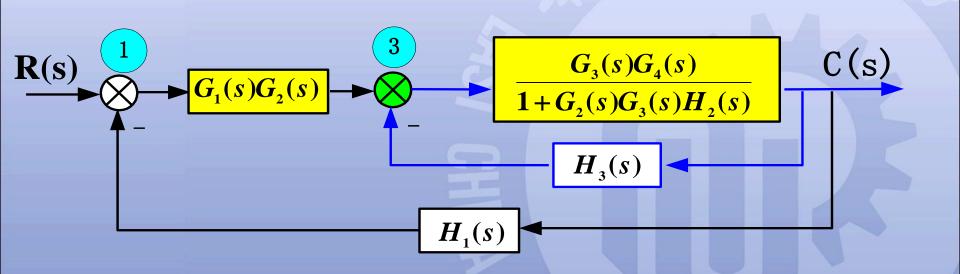


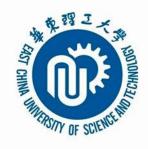
串联环节等效变换结果



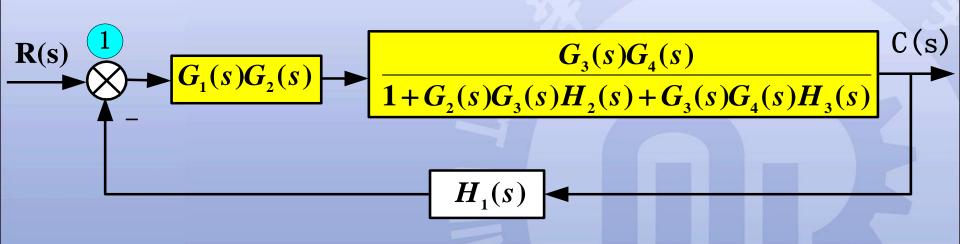


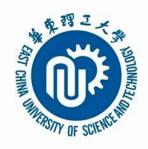
内反馈环节等效变换



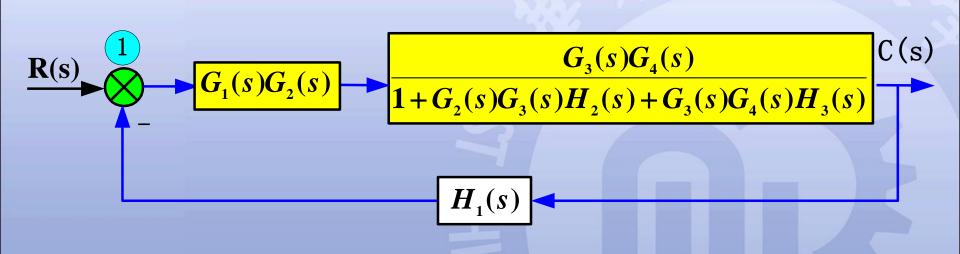


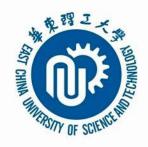
内反馈环节等效变换结果



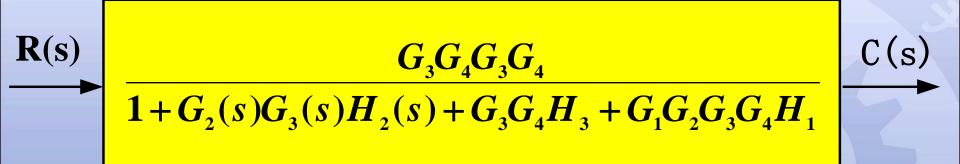


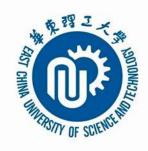
反馈环节等效变换





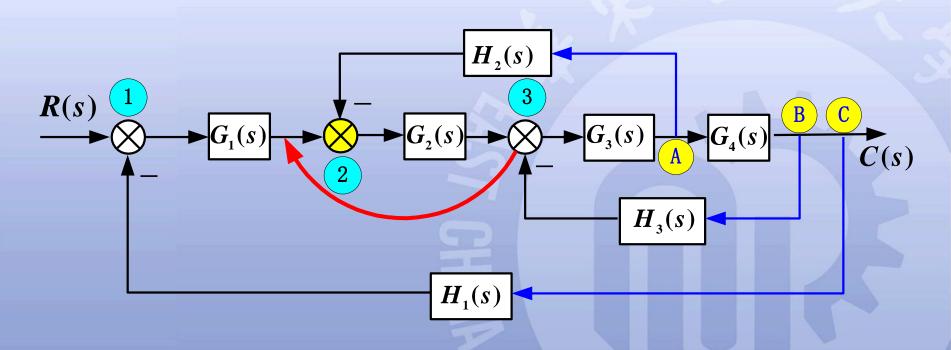
等效变换化简结果

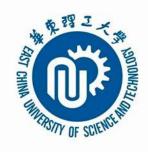




解题方法(二)之步骤1

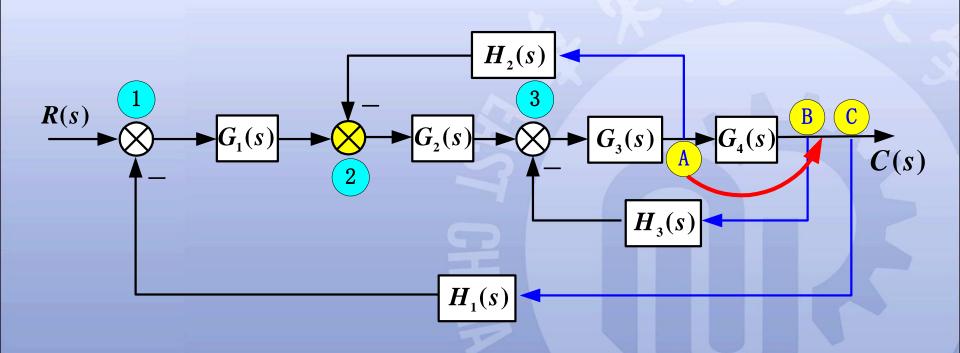
将综合点③前移,然后与综合点②交换。

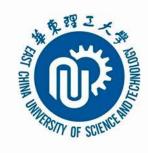




解题方法(三)

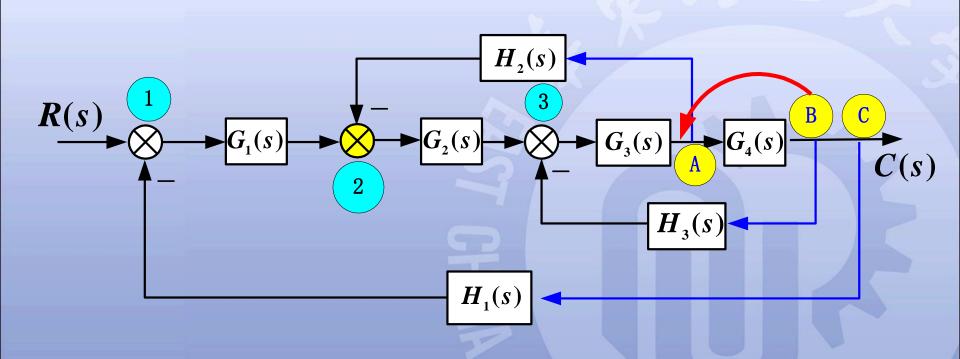
引出点A后移

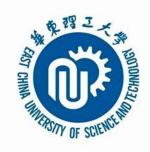




解题方法(四)

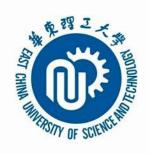
引出点B前移





结构图化简步骤小结

- □ 确定输入量与输出量。如果作用在系统上的输入量有多个,则必须分别对每个输入量逐个进行结构图化简,求得各自的传递函数。
- □ 若结构图中有交叉联系,应运用移动规则,首先将交叉 消除,化为无交叉的多回路结构。
- □ 对多回路结构,可由里向外进行变换,直至变换为一个等效的方框,即得到所求的传递函数。



2.7 信号流图与梅森公式

2.7.1 信号流图

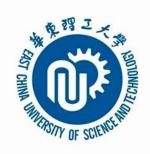
基本单元

节点 用圆圈表示,代表系统中变量

支路 有向线段表示变量之间的因果关系(增益)

系统方框图 系统微分方程

信号流图



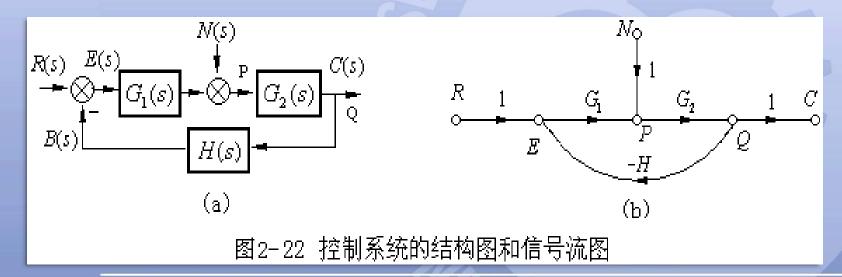
信号流图有关术语(1)

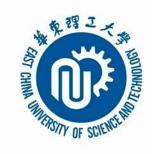
输入节点(或源节点): 只有信号输出支路的节点,如R、N。

输出节点(或阱节点): 只有信号输入支路的节点,如C。

混合节点: 既有输出支路,又有输入支路的节点,

如E、P、Q。





信号流图有关术语(2)

传输:两个节点之间的增益叫传输。如:E、P之间的、

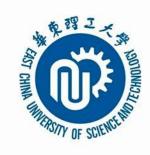
增益为G₁,则传输也为G₁。

前向通路: 信号由输入节点到输出节点传递时, 每个节点

只通过一次的通路称为前向通路。

如: $R \rightarrow E \rightarrow P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow C$ 。

前向通路总增益: 前向通路上各支路增益的乘积



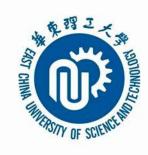
信号流图有关术语(3)

回路: 起点和终点在同一节点,而且信号通过每一节

点不多于一次的闭合通路。

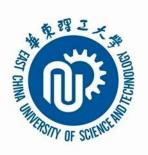
回路增益: 回路中所有支路增益的乘积。

不接触回路: 指相互间没有公共节点的回路。



信号流图的基本性质

- ① 节点标志系统的变量。每个节点标志的变量是所有流向 该节点的信号之代数之和,从同一节点流向各支路的信 号均用该节点的变量表示。
- ② 支路相当于乘法器,信号流经支路时,被乘以支路增益 而变换为另一信号。
- ③ 信号在支路上只能沿箭头单向传递,保证因果关系。
- ④ 对于给定的系统,节点变量的设置是任意的,信号流图不是唯一的。



信号流图与结构图的对应关系

信号流图

源节点

阱节点

混合节点

支路

支路增益

前向通路

回路

互不接触回路

结构图

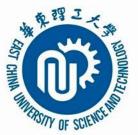
输入信号

输出信号

比较点,引出点

环节

环节传递函数



例1 速度反馈系统信号流图

$$U(s) = K_{A}\Delta U(s)$$

$$U(s) - E_{a}(s) = I_{a}(s)R_{a}$$

$$E_{a}(s) = k_{b}\Omega(s)$$

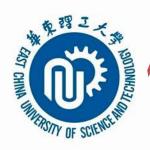
$$\Omega(s) = \frac{1}{Js + f}(M(s) - M_{d}(s))$$

$$M(s) = k_{d}I_{a}(s)$$

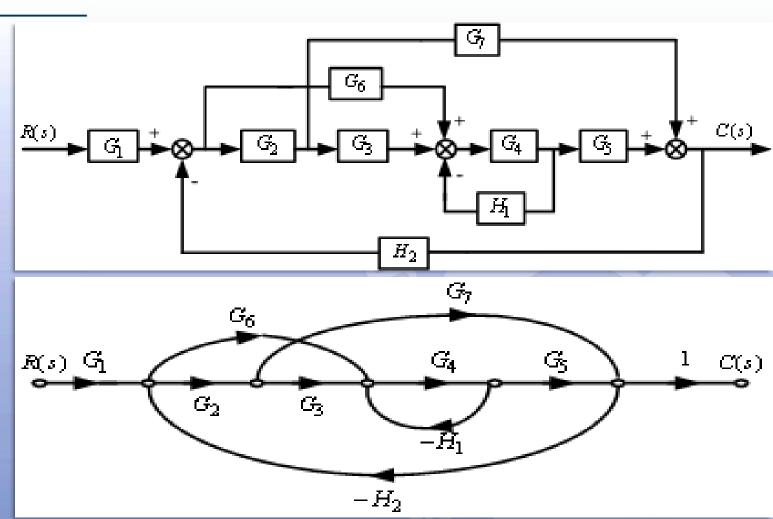
$$U_{t}(s) = k_{t}\Omega(s)$$

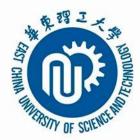
$$\Delta U(s) = U_{r}(s) - U_{t}(s)$$

$$U(s) - E_{a}(s) \qquad I_{a}(s)$$



例2 系统结构图求信号流图





2.7.2 梅森(S.J.Mason)公式

$$G(s) = \frac{\sum_{i} Q_{i}(s) \Delta_{i}(s)}{\Delta(s)}$$

G(s)表示从某个输入信号到某个输出信号的传递函数

 $\Delta(s) = 1 - 所有不同回路的传递函数之和$

- + 每两个不接触回路的传递函数乘积之和
- 每三个不接触回路的传递函数乘积之和

+

-



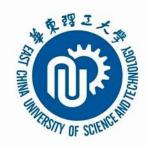
梅森(S.J.Mason)公式

Q_i(s): 从该输入到该输出的某前向通道的传递函数;

 $\Delta_i(s)$: 将 $\Delta(s)$ 中与 $Q_i(s)$ 通道接触的回路的传递函数令为零后

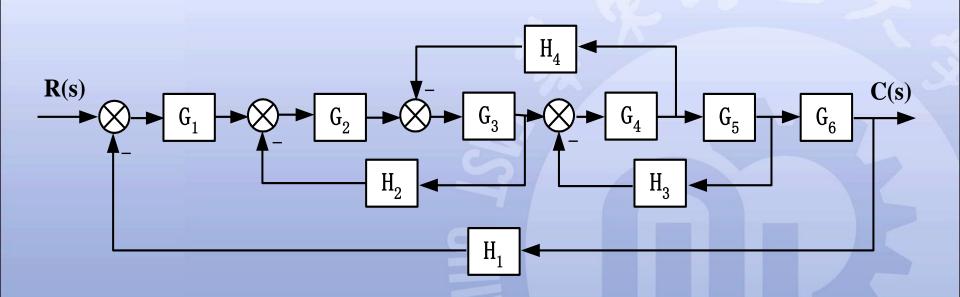
得到的表达式

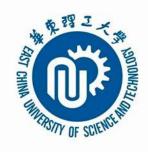
 $\Delta(s)$ 为系统的特征式



梅森公式举例(1)

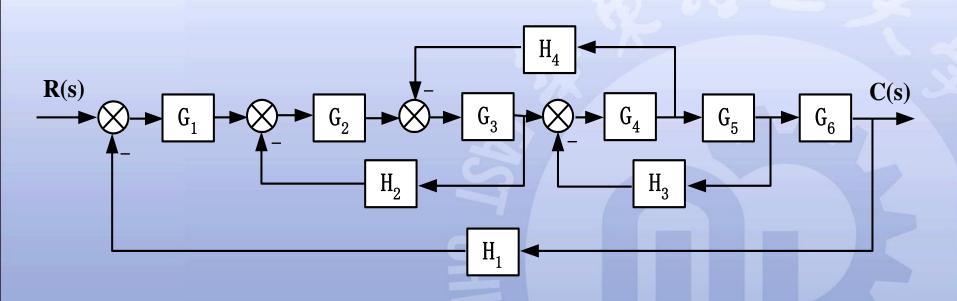
试求如图所示系统的传递函数C(s)/R(s)

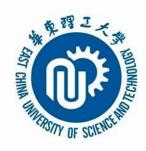




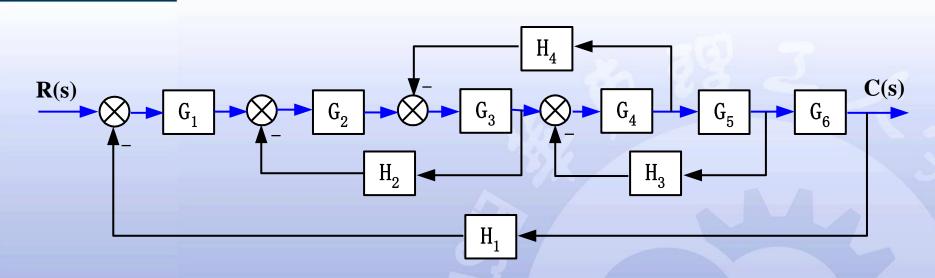
求解步骤之一

找出前向通路数n



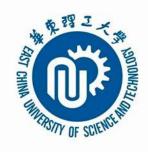


求解步骤之一



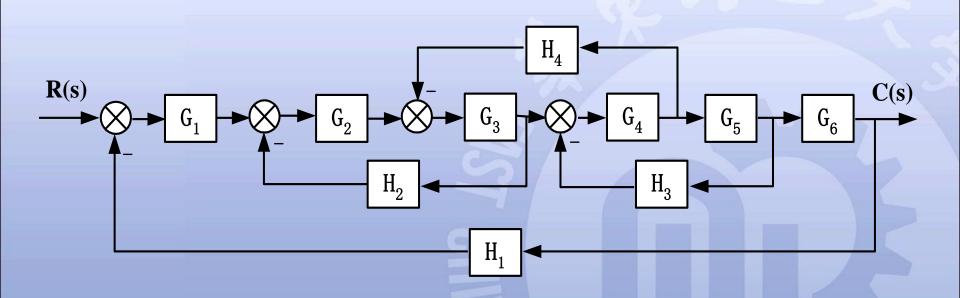
前向通路数: n=1

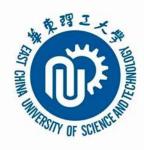
$$Q_1 = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6$$



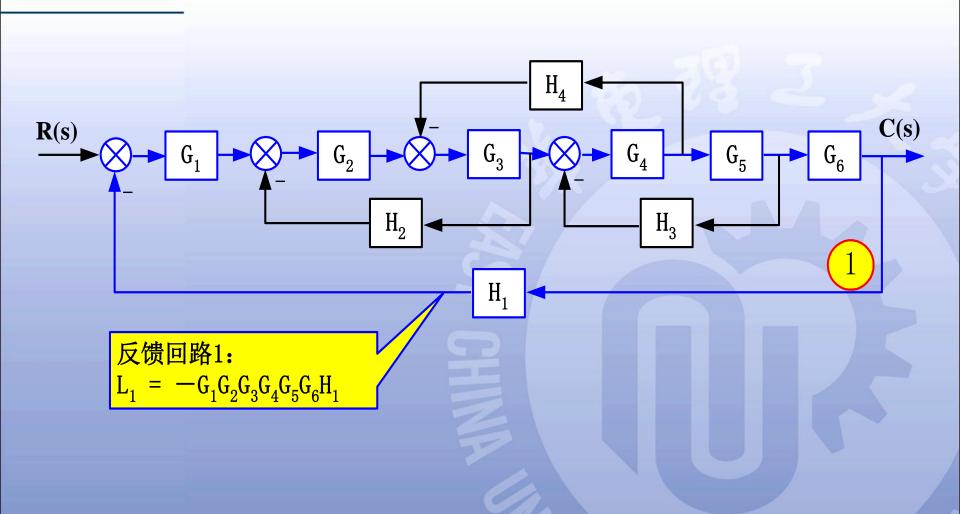
求解步骤之二

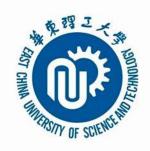
确定系统中的反馈回路数



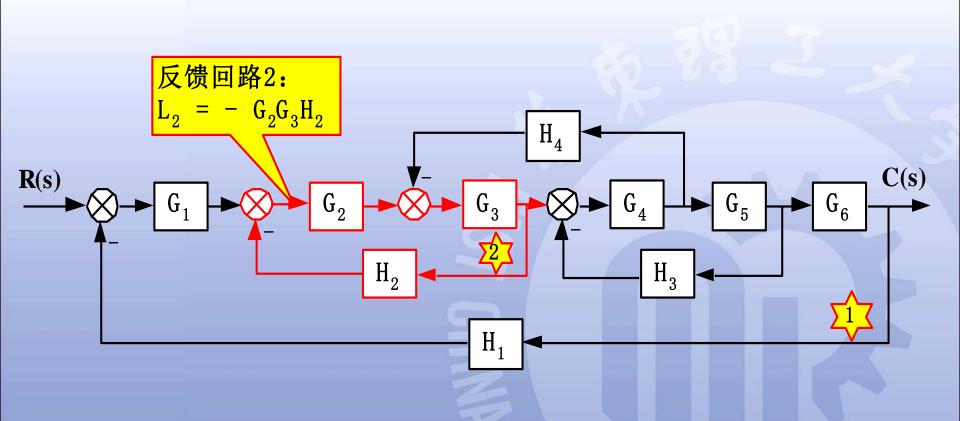


寻找反馈回路之一



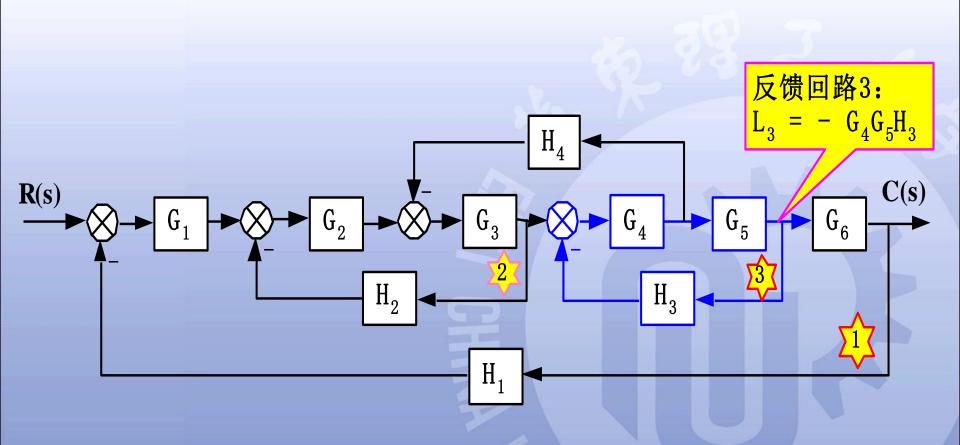


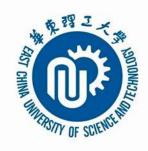
寻找反馈回路之二



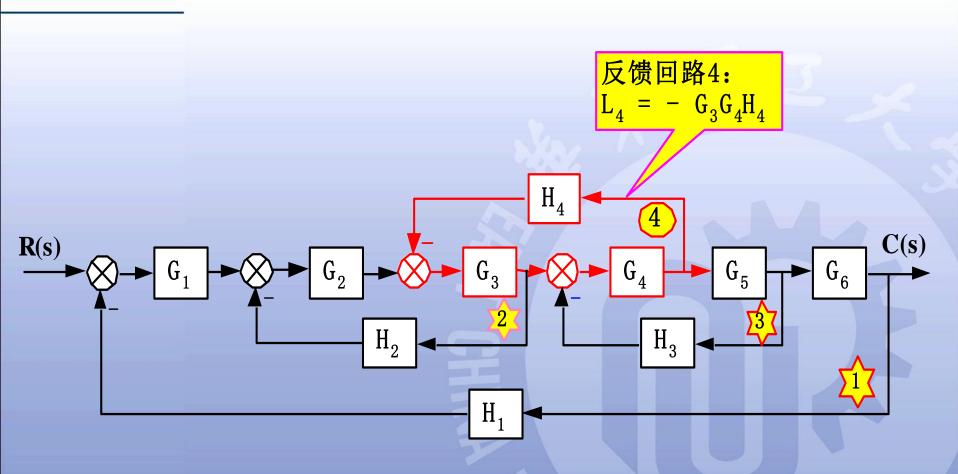


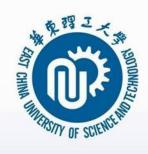
寻找反馈回路之三





寻找反馈回路之四





利用梅森公式求传递函数(第1步)

1.求⊿

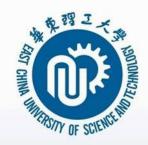
$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_i + \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_i L_j - \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_i L_j L_k + \cdots$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} L_i = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$

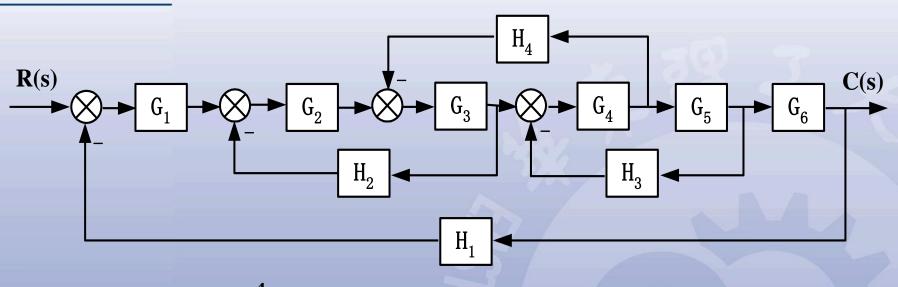
$$= -G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6 H_1 - G_2 G_3 H_2 - G_4 G_5 H_3 - G_3 G_4 H_4$$

$$\sum L_{i}L_{j} = L_{2}L_{3} = (-G_{2}G_{3}H_{2})(-G_{4}G_{5}H_{3})$$
$$= G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}G_{5}H_{2}H_{3}$$

 $\sum L_i L_j L_k$ 不存在



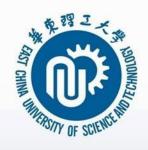
利用梅森公式求传递函数(第1步)



$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_i + \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_i L_j - \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_i L_j L_k + \cdots$$

$$= 1 + G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2 + G_4 G_5 H_3$$

$$+ G_3 G_4 H_4 + G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 H_2 H_3$$



利用梅森公式求传递函数(第2步)

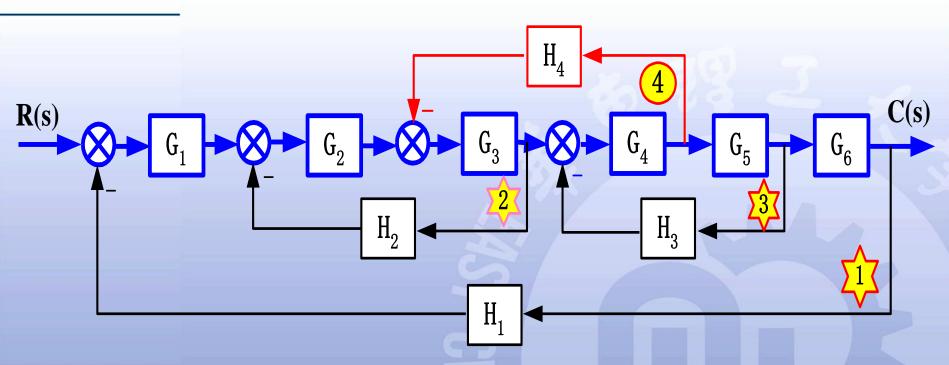
$2. 求 Q_i, \Delta_i$

$$Q_1 = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6$$

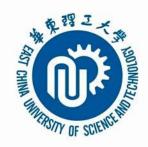
$$\Delta_{_{1}}=?$$



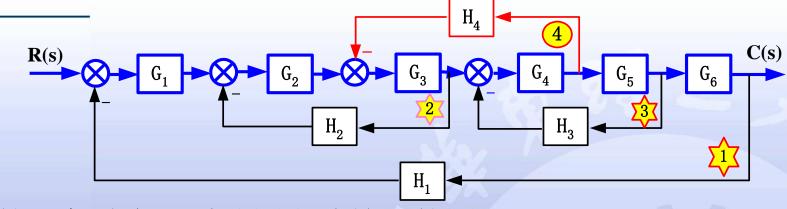
求余子式△1



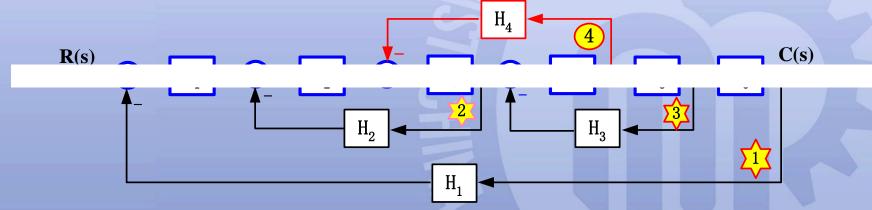
将第一条前向通道从图上除掉后的图,再用特征式 Δ 的求法,计算 Δ_1



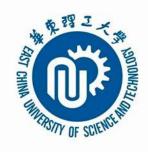
求余式△1



将第一条前向通道从图上除掉后的图

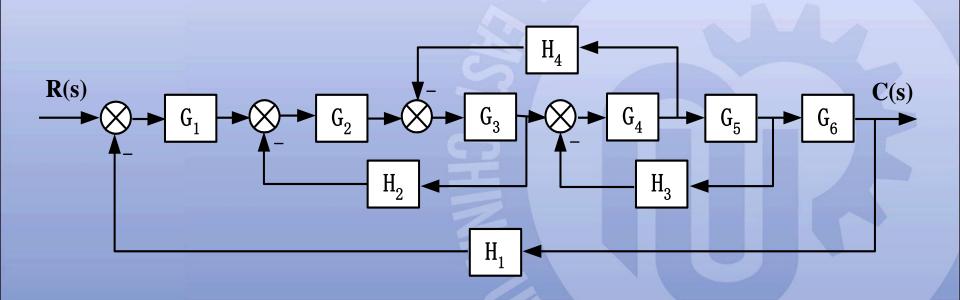


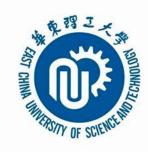
图中不再有回路,故 $\Delta_1=1$



利用梅森公式求传递函数(第3步)

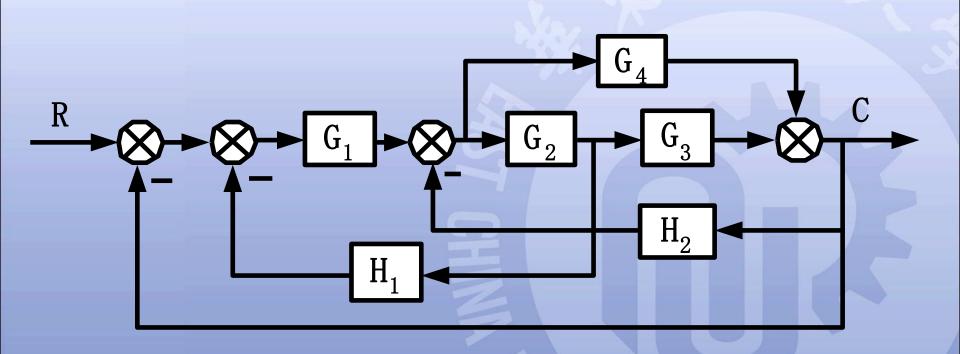
$$\frac{C}{R} = \frac{Q_1 \Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6}{1 + G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2 + G_4 G_5 H_3 + G_3 G_4 H_4 + G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 H_2 H_3}$$

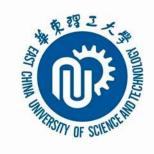


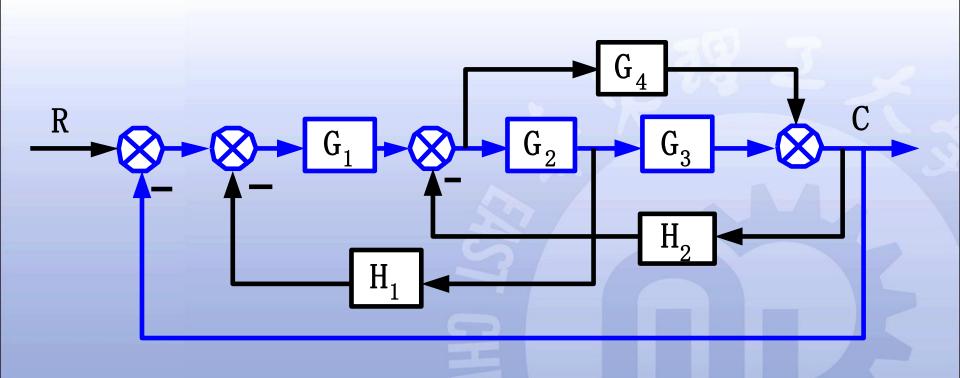


梅森公式举例(2)

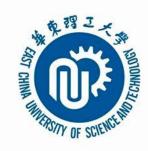
试求如图所示的系统的传递函数。

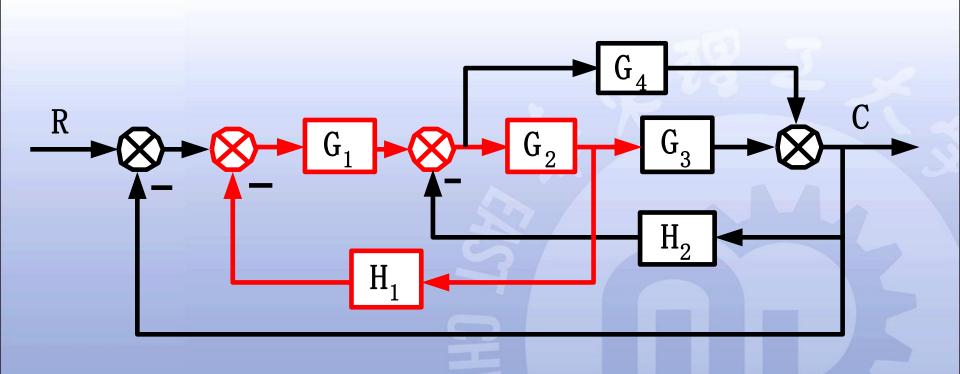




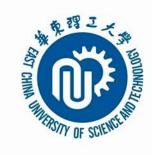


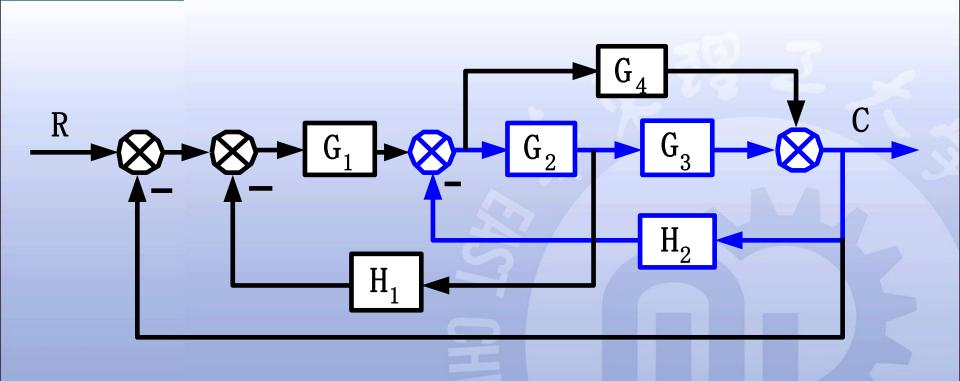
$$L_1 = -G_1G_2G_3$$



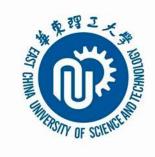


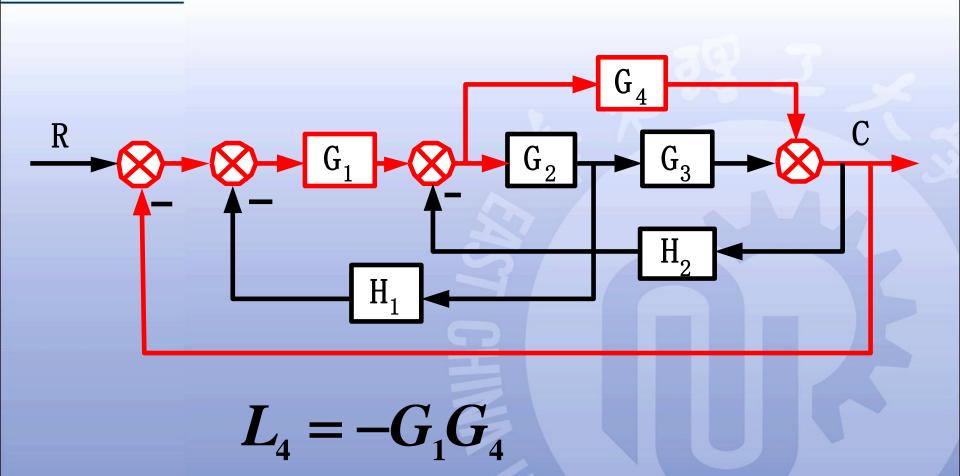
$$L_2 = -G_1G_2H_1$$

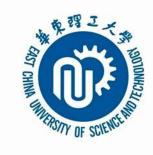


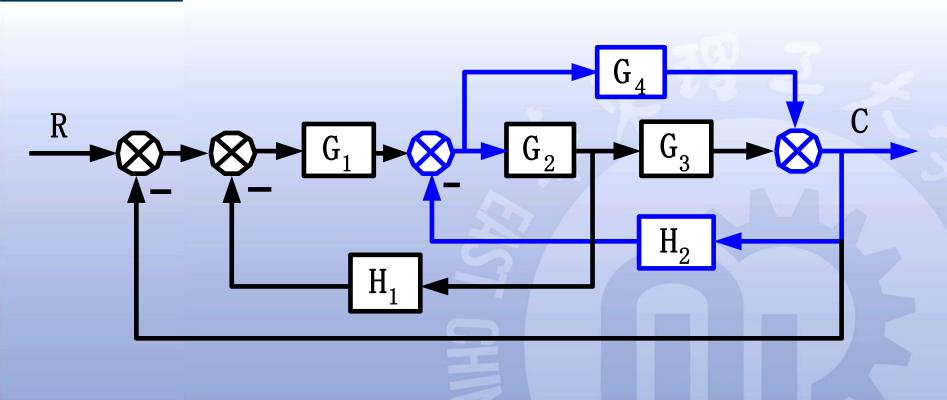


$$L_3 = -G_2G_3H_2$$

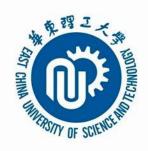




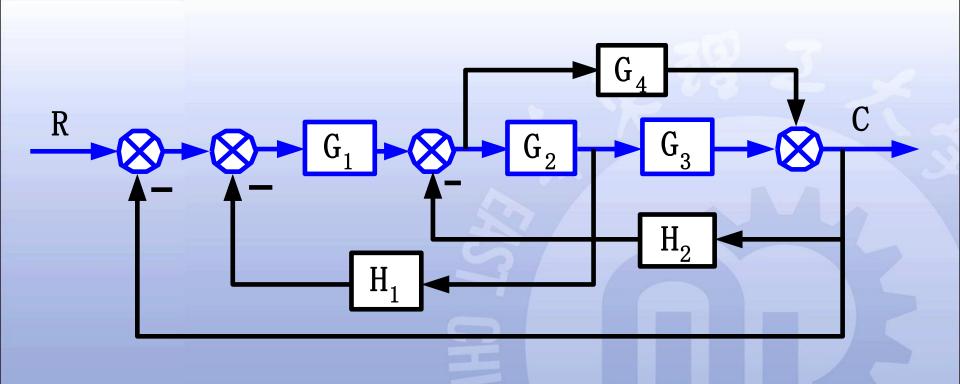




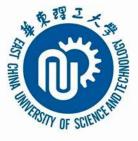
$$L_5 = -G_4 H_2$$



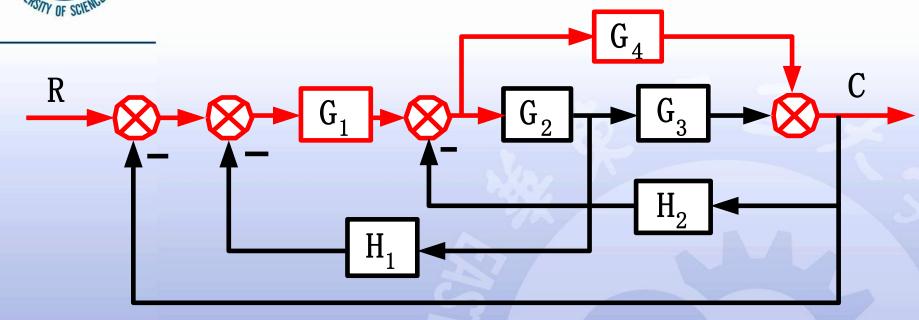
求解步骤之二:确定前向通路



$$P_1 = G_1 G_2 G_3 \qquad \Delta_1$$

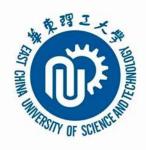


求解步骤之二:确定前向通路



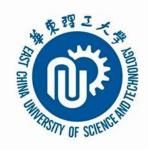
$$P_2 = G_1 G_4 \qquad \Delta_2 =$$

前向通路数: n=2



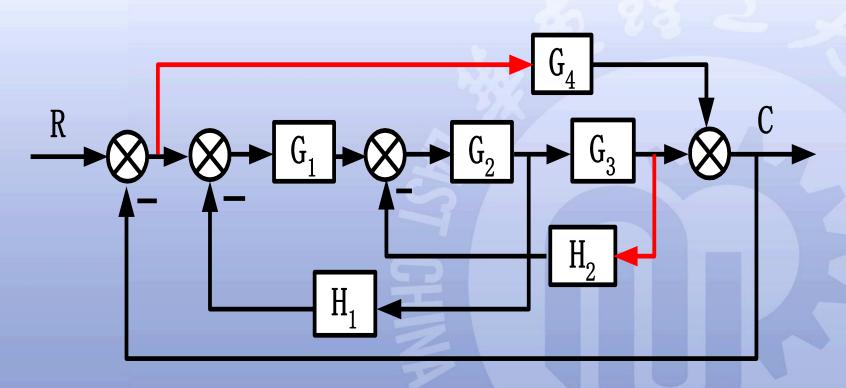
求解步骤之三: 求总传递函数

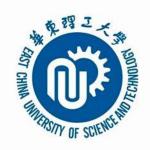
$$\frac{C}{R} = \frac{G_1G_2G_3 + G_1G_4}{1 + G_1G_2G_3 + G_1G_2H_1 + G_2G_3H_2 + G_1G_4 + G_4H_2}$$

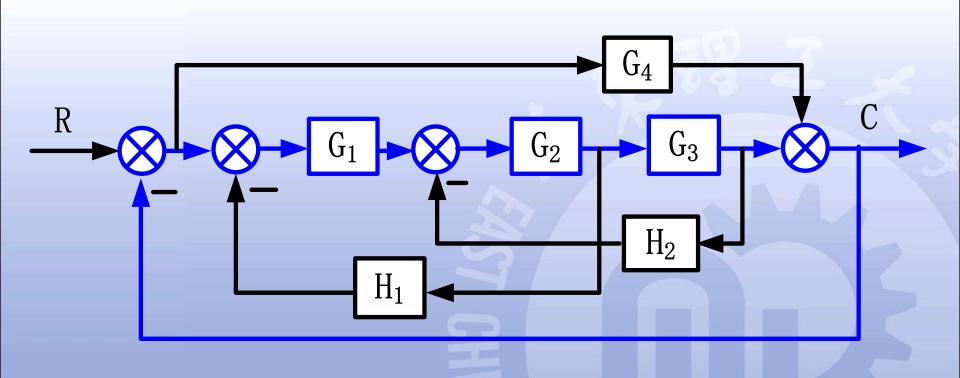


梅森公式举例(3)

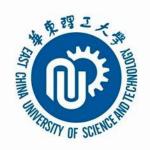
求对例2做简单的修改后的传递函数

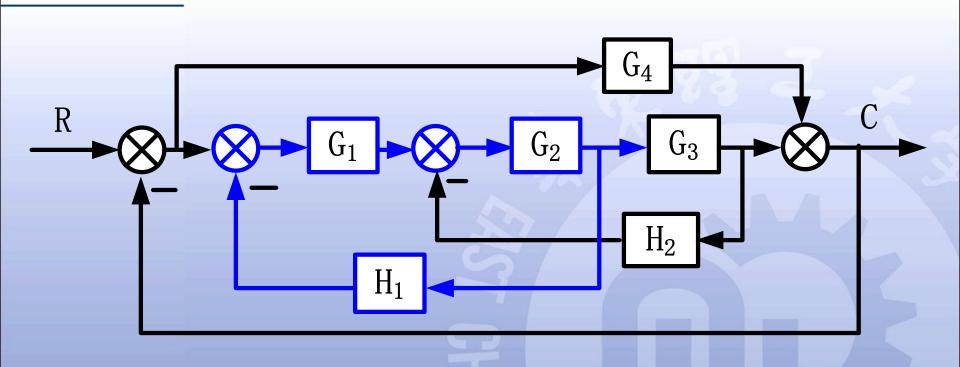




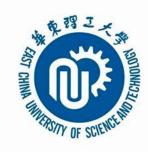


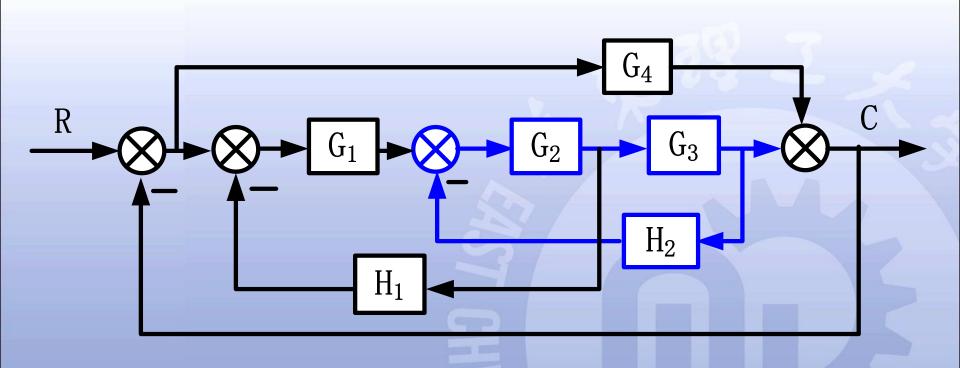
$$L_1 = -G_1G_2G_3$$



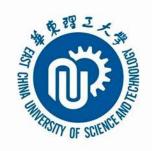


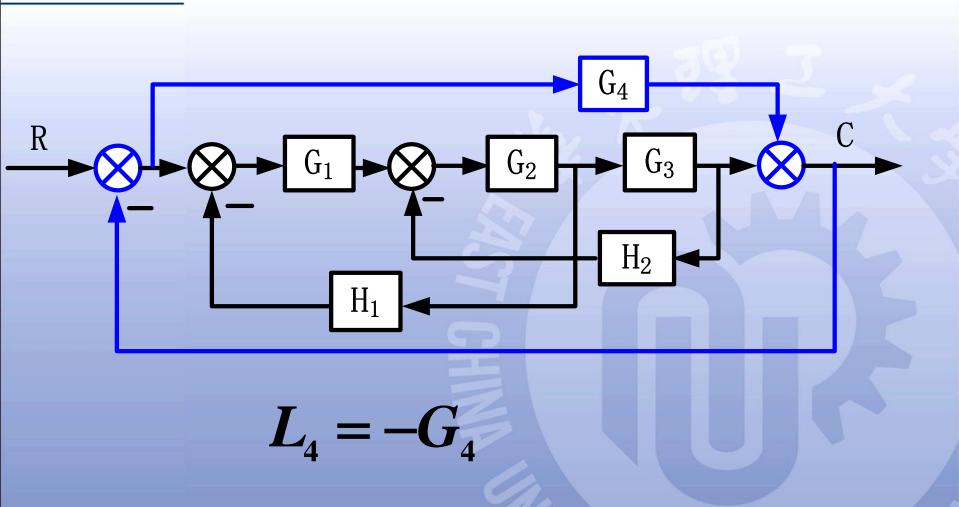
$$L_2 = -G_1G_2H_1$$

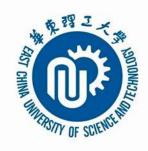




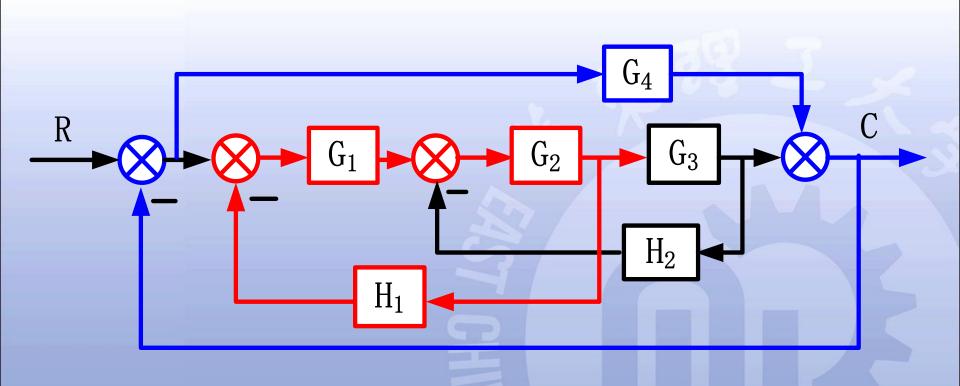
$$L_3 = -G_2G_3H_2$$



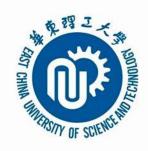




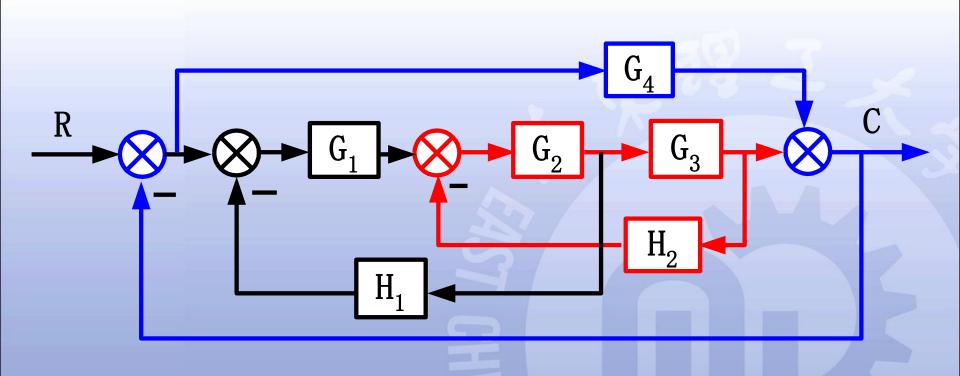
两两互不相关的回路1



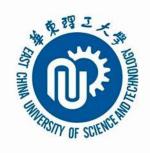
$$L_2L_4 = (-G_4)(-G_1G_2H_1)$$



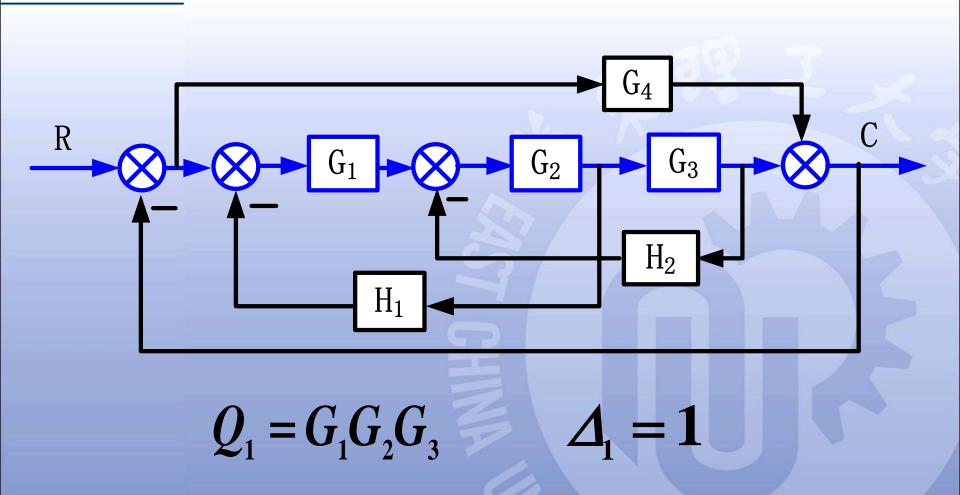
两两互不相关的回路2



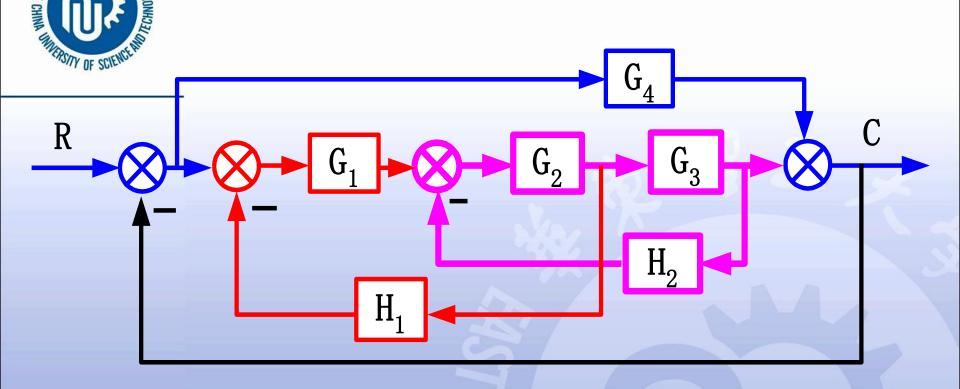
$$L_3L_4 = (-G_4)(-G_2G_3H_2)$$



求前向通路1

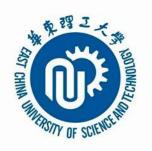


求前向通路2



$$Q_2 = G_4$$
 $\Delta_2 = 1 + G_1G_2H_1 + G_2G_3H_2$

前向通路数: n=2



求系统总传递函数

$$L_1 = -G_1G_2G_3$$

$$L_2 = -G_1G_2H_1$$

$$L_3 = -G_2G_3H_2$$

$$L_4 = -G_4$$

$$L_2L_4 = (-G_4)(-G_1G_2H_1)$$

$$L_3L_4 = (-G_4)(-G_2G_3H_2)$$

$$Q_1 = G_1 G_2 G_3$$

$$\Delta_1 = 1$$

$$Q_2 = G_4$$

$$\Delta_2 = 1 + G_1G_2H_1 + G_2G_3H_2$$

$$C/R = \frac{Q_1\Delta_1 + Q_2\Delta_2}{1 - L_1 - L_2 - L_3 - L_4 + L_2L_4 + L_3L_4}$$