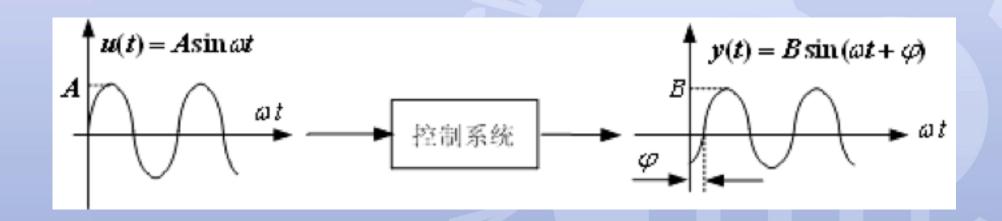


5 线性系统的频域分析

5.1 频率函数的定义

在线性定常系统的输入端施加频率为ω的正弦信号,考察系统的输出响应:



$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{B(s)}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)...(s-s_n)}$$

$$A(s) = a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0$$

$$B(s) = b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_1 s + b_0$$

对于稳定系统: 所有极点都具有负实部(第3章)

设输入信号为正弦信号: $u(t) = A\sin(\omega t)$

$$u(t) = A \sin(\omega t)$$

系统输出信号的拉氏变换为:

$$Y(s) = \frac{B(s)}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)\cdots(s-s_n)} \bullet U(s)$$

将
$$U(s) = \frac{A\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{A\omega}{(s + j\omega)(s - j\omega)}$$
 代入上式

$$Y(s) = \frac{B(s)}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)\cdots(s-s_n)} \bullet \frac{A\omega}{(s+j\omega)(s-j\omega)}$$

写成部分分式和的形式:

$$Y(s) = \frac{d_1}{s + j\omega} + \frac{d_2}{s - j\omega} + \frac{c_1}{s - s_1} + \frac{c_2}{s - s_2} + \dots + \frac{c_n}{s - s_n}$$

$$y(t) = d_1 e^{-j\omega t} + d_2 e^{j\omega t} + c_1 e^{s_1 t} + c_2 e^{s_2 t} + \dots + c_n e^{s_n t}$$

$$t \to \infty$$
时 $c_1 e^{s_1 t} + c_2 e^{s_2 t} + \dots + c_n e^{s_n t} \to 0$

$$y_s = d_1 e^{-j\omega t} + d_2 e^{j\omega t}$$

确定待定常数d₁和d₂

$$d_1 = G(s) \bullet \frac{A\omega}{(s+j\omega)(s-j\omega)} \bullet (s+j\omega)\Big|_{s=-j\omega} = -\frac{G(-j\omega)A}{2j}$$

$$d_2 = G(s) \bullet \frac{A\omega}{(s+j\omega)(s-j\omega)} \bullet (s-j\omega)\Big|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{G(j\omega)A}{2j}$$

考虑到:

$$G(j\omega) = |G(j\omega)|e^{j\angle G(j\omega)} = |G(j\omega)|e^{j\phi}$$

$$G(-j\omega) = |G(-j\omega)|e^{j\angle G(-j\omega)} = |G(j\omega)|e^{-j\phi}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = |G(-j\omega)|$$

注解 $G(j\omega) = \frac{a(\omega) + jb(\omega)}{c(\omega) + jd(\omega)} = |G(j\omega)|e^{j\angle G(j\omega)}$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \left(\frac{b^2(\omega) + a^2(\omega)}{c^2(\omega) + d^2(\omega)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = arctg \frac{b(\omega)}{a(\omega)} - arctg \frac{d(\omega)}{c(\omega)} = arctg \frac{b(\omega)c(\omega) - a(\omega)d(\omega)}{a(\omega)c(\omega) - d(\omega)b(\omega)}$$

考虑G(s)的分子和分母多项式为实系数,所以 $a(\omega)$ 和 $c(\omega)$ 为关于 ω 的偶次幂实系数多项式(偶函数), $b(\omega)$ 和 $d(\omega)$ 为关于 ω 的奇次幂实系数多项式(奇函数)

$$G(-j\omega) = \frac{a(\omega) - jb(\omega)}{c(\omega) - jd(\omega)} = |G(j\omega)|e^{-j\angle G(j\omega)}$$

$$y_s = d_1 e^{-j\omega t} + d_2 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$y_{s} = -\frac{G(-j\omega)A}{2j}e^{-j\omega t} + \frac{G(j\omega)A}{2j}e^{j\omega t}$$

$$y_{s} = -\frac{A|G(-j\omega)|e^{-j\phi}}{2j}e^{-j\omega t} + \frac{A|G(j\omega)|e^{j\phi}}{2j}e^{j\omega t}$$

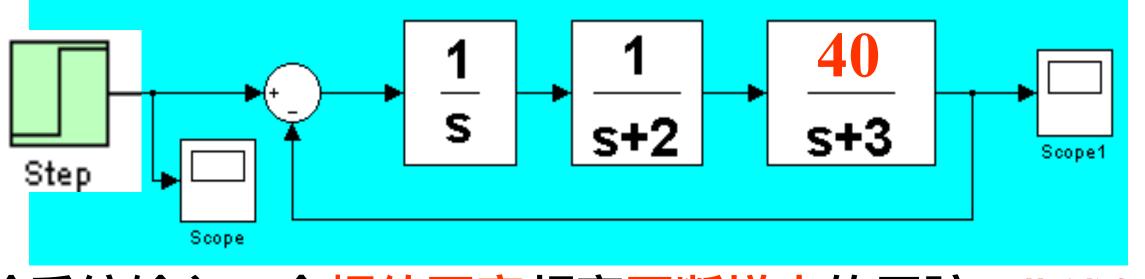
$$y_{s} = -\frac{A|G(-j\omega)|e^{-j(\omega t + \phi)}}{2j} + \frac{A|G(j\omega)|e^{j(\omega t + \phi)}}{2j}$$

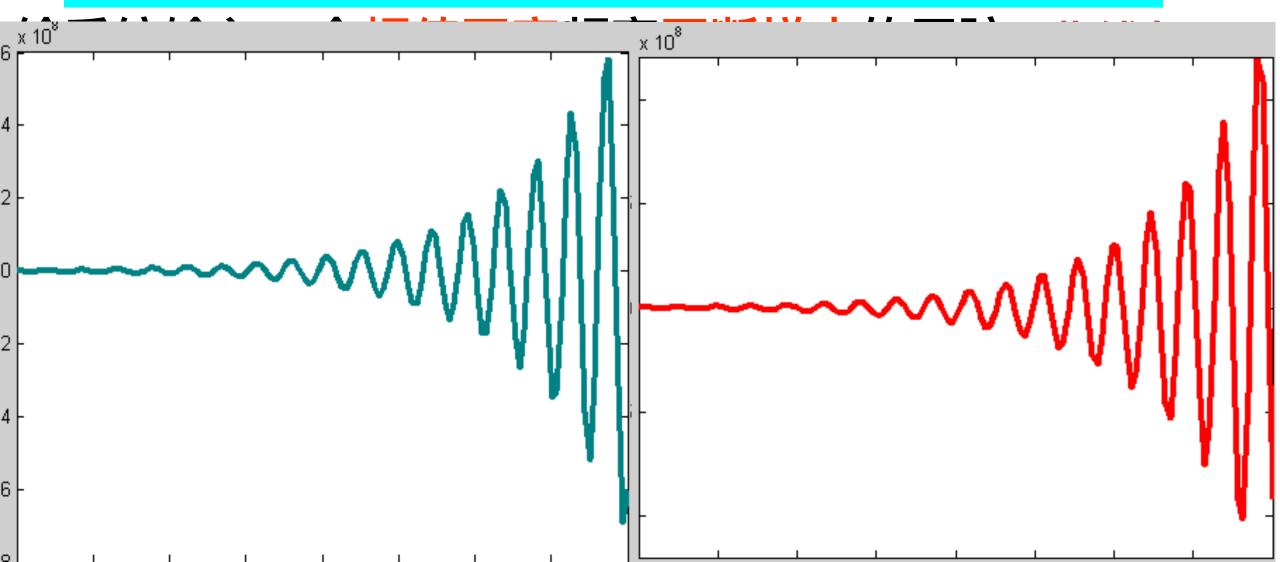
$$y_{s} = \frac{A|G(j\omega)|(e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} - e^{-j(\omega t + \phi)})}{2j}$$

$$y_s = A|G(j\omega)|\sin(\omega t + \phi)$$
 $y_s = B\sin(\omega t + \phi)$

$$y_s = B \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

设系统结构如图,由劳斯判据知系统稳定。







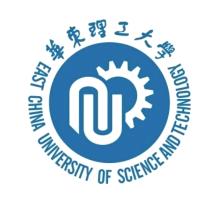
频率特性的定义

对于稳定的线性定常系统,由谐波输入产生的输出稳态分量仍然是与输入同频率的谐波函数,幅值和相位的变化是频率ω的函数,与系统的数学模型相关。

定义谐波输入下,输出响应中与输入同频率的谐波分量与谐波输入的幅值之比:

$$F(\omega) = |G(j\omega)|$$

为幅频特性



不同频率的谐波输入下的输出响应的相位之差:

$$\varphi(\omega) = \angle G(j\omega)$$
 为相频特性

称指数表达形式, $G(j\omega) = A(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$

为系统的频率特性函数。

系统的频率响应G(jω)由系统地传递函数求得:

$$G(j\omega) = G(s)|_{s=j\omega}$$

由此得出,将s平面上的复变量 $s=\sigma+j\omega$ 的取值范围限定在虚轴上,既 $\sigma=0$, $s=j\omega$ 时所得到的传递函数 $G(j\omega)$ 便是系统的频率特性函数



频率特性的矢量表示

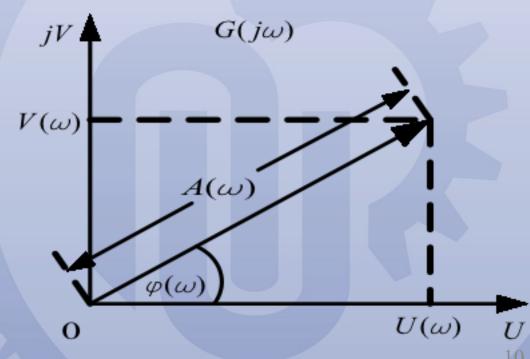
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{C(j\omega)}{R(j\omega)} = A(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = U(\omega) + jV(\omega)$$

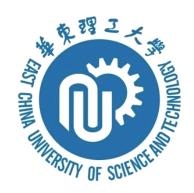
- A (ω) 幅频特性: G (jω) 的模,等于稳态的输出分量与输 入分量幅值之比。
- φ(ω)相频特性:G(jω)的幅角,等于稳态输出分量与输

入分量的相位差。

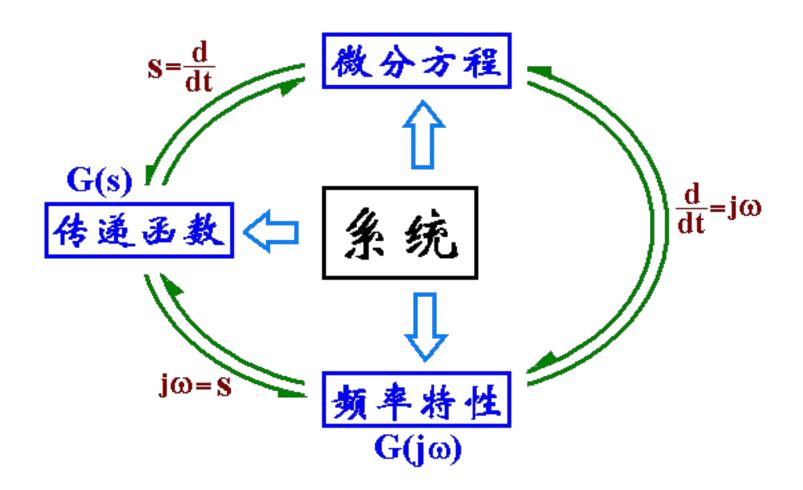
U (ω): 实频特性;

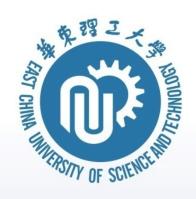
V (ω): 虚频特性; 是ω的函数。

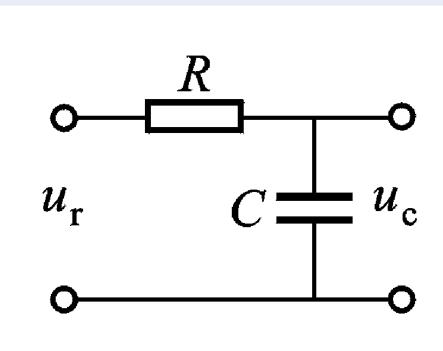




三种数学模型之间的关系





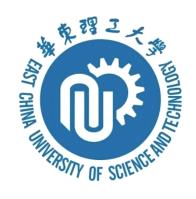


输入端为正弦信号时,电容的复 阻抗为:

$$Z_c = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_{c} = \dot{U}_{r} \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \dot{U}_{r} \frac{1}{jRC\omega + 1} = \frac{A}{jRC\omega + 1}$$



例1 RC网络的频率特性函数(1)

输出的稳态响应为: $u_{cs}(t) = B\sin(\omega t + \theta)$

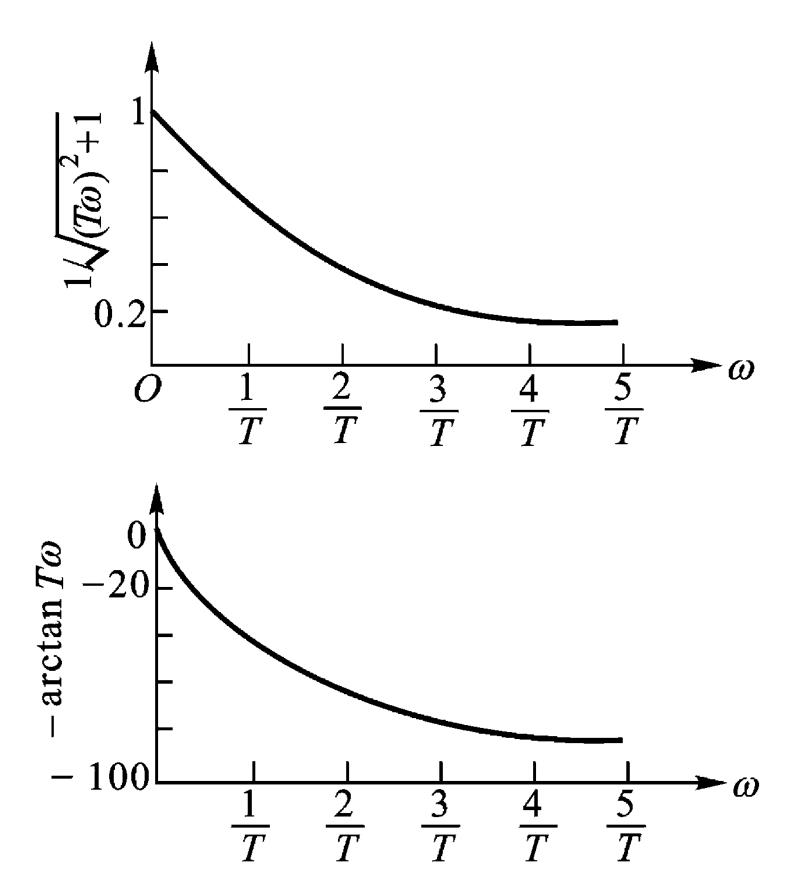
其中:
$$B = \frac{A}{\sqrt{(RC\omega)^2 + 1}}$$
 $\theta = -\arctan(RC\omega)$

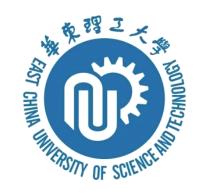
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{U_c}{\dot{U}_r} = \frac{1}{jRC\omega + 1}$$

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



RC网络的幅频特性和相频特性



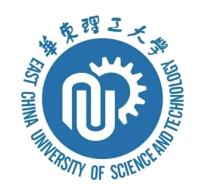


5.2 频率特性的图示方法

(1) 极坐标频率特性图(奈奎斯特图)

将角频率 ω 当成参量,在极坐标图上绘出 $G(j\omega)$ ($\omega \rightarrow \infty$)图形

$$G(j\omega) = X(\omega) + jY(\omega)$$
 代数式
$$= |G(j\omega)| \angle G(j\omega)$$
 极坐标式
$$= F(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$
 指数式
$$= F(\omega)(\cos\varphi(\omega) + j\sin\varphi(\omega))$$
 三角形式



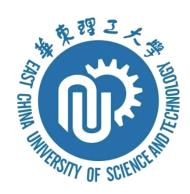
极坐标图(奈奎斯特图)画法

方法1:

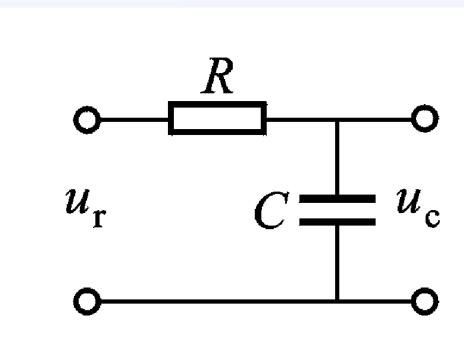
对每个 ω 求出 $G(j\omega)$ 的实部和虚部后,在复平面标出相应的位置

方法2:

针对 ω 求出 $G(j\omega)$ 的幅值和相角,在复平面标出相应的位置



例2 绘制RC网络(惯性环节)的极坐标图



$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{jRC\omega + 1} = \frac{1}{j\omega T + 1}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 T^2 + 1}}$$

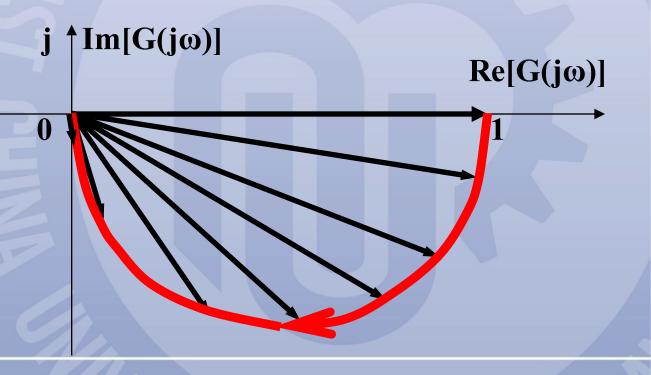
$$\angle G(j\omega) = -\arctan \omega T$$

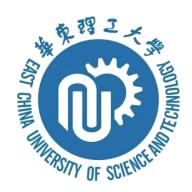
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{0.5s+1}$$

ω	0	0.5	1	2	4	5	8	20
$\phi_0(\omega)$	0	-14.04	-26.6	-45	-63.4	-68.2	-76	-84
A(w)	1	0.97	0.89	0.71	0.45	0.37	0.24	0.05

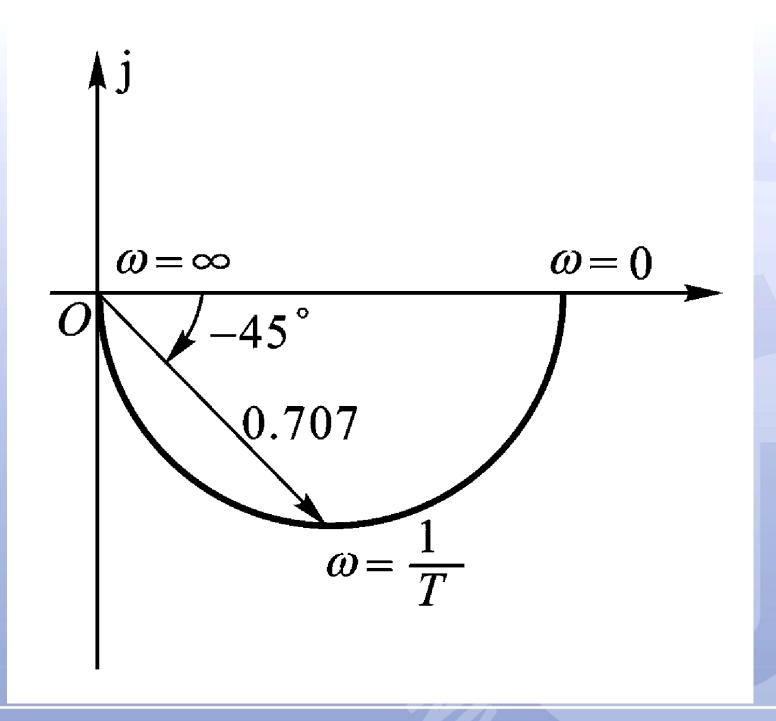
$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.25 \omega^2 + 1}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -tg^{-1}0.5 \omega$$





惯性环节的奈奎斯特图



(2) 对数坐标频率特性图(伯德图)

对数频率特性曲线由对数幅频曲线和对数相频曲线组成。

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg A(\omega) \sim \omega(\lg \omega)$$
 $\varphi(\omega) \sim \omega(\lg \omega)$

$$\varphi(\omega) \sim \omega(\lg \omega)$$

对数频率特性曲线的横坐标按 $lg\omega$ 分度(弧度/秒, rad/s)

对数幅频特性图的纵坐标为:

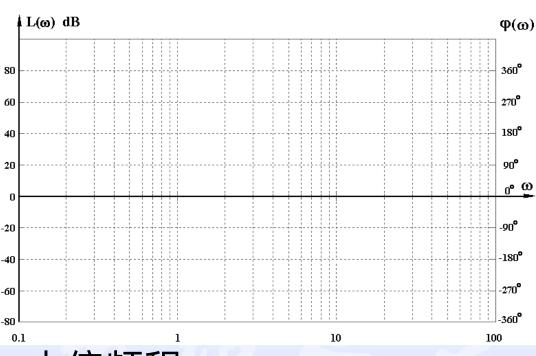
$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg |G(j\omega)| dB$$

对数相频特性图的纵坐标为:

$$\varphi(\omega) = \angle G(j\omega)$$



Bode图之幅频特性



横轴 按 lgω 刻度, dec "十倍频程" 按 ω 标定, 等距等比

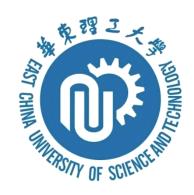
坐标特点

纵轴 $L(\omega) = 20 \lg |G(j\omega)|$ dB "分贝"

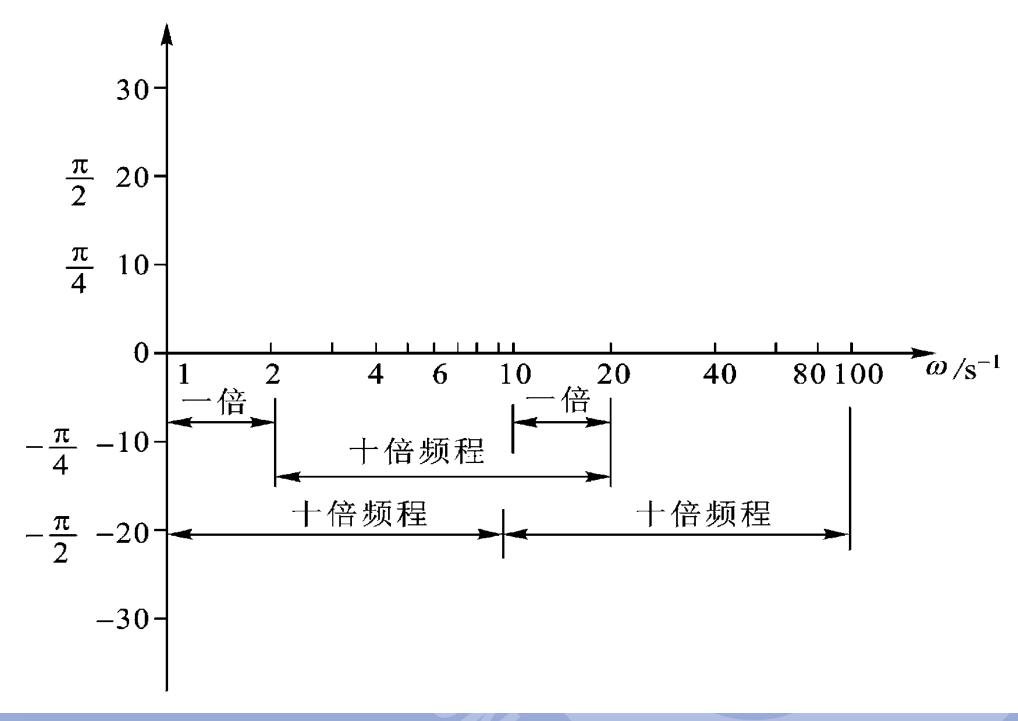
(1)幅值相乘 = 对数相加,便于叠加作图;

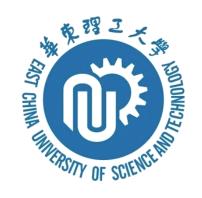
持点 (2) 可在大范围内表示频率特性;

(3)利用实验数据容易确定 L(ω),进而确定G(s)。



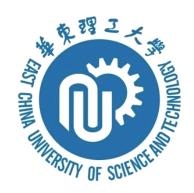
对数坐标





说明

- 幅频特性的纵坐标是以幅值对数分贝数刻度的,是均匀的; 横坐标按频率对数标尺刻度,但标出的是实际的值,是不 均匀的。——这种坐标系称为半对数坐标系。
- 在横轴上,对应于频率每增大10倍的范围,称为十倍频程 (dec),如1-10,5-50,而轴上所有十倍频程的长度都是相等 的。
- 对数幅频特性引进斜率的概念,即横坐标每变化十倍频程 (即变化) 所对应的纵坐标分贝数的变化量。



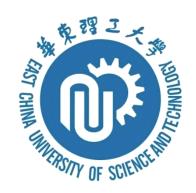
例3 绘制惯性环节伯德图

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

幅相特性

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{Tj\omega + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(T\omega)^2 + 1}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}T\omega}$$

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg A(\omega) = 20 \lg \frac{1}{\sqrt{T^2 \omega^2 + 1}} \quad \varphi(\omega) = \angle G = -\tan^{-1} T \omega$$

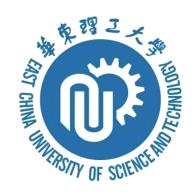


T=1s时的L(ω)的Φ(ω)值

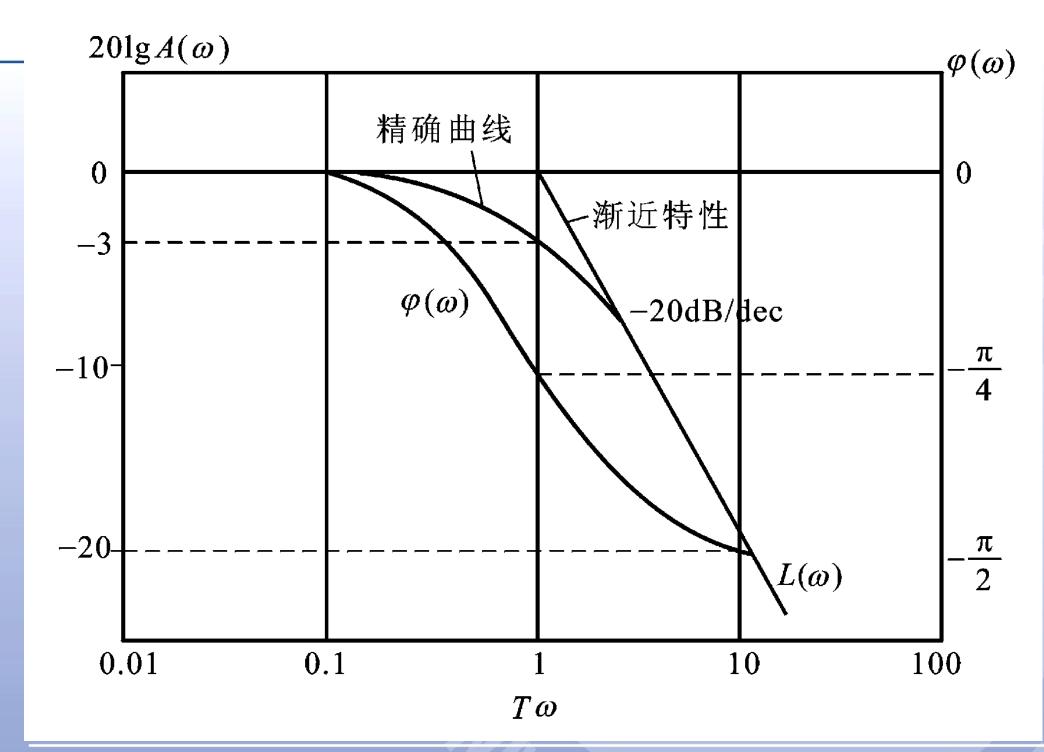
ω	0.1	0.5	1	5	10	100	•••
L(ω)	-0.04	-0.97	-3.01	-14.1	-20	-40	•••
Φ(ω)	-5.7°	-26.6°	-45°	-78.7°	-84.3°	-89.4°	•••

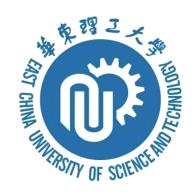
折线近似对数幅频特性

$$\omega << \frac{1}{T}$$
 $L(\omega) = -20 \lg \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2} \approx -20 \lg 1 = 0 dB$ $\omega >> \frac{1}{T}$ $L(\omega) = -20 \lg \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2} \approx -20 \lg \omega T$ $\omega_c = \frac{1}{T}$ 转折频率

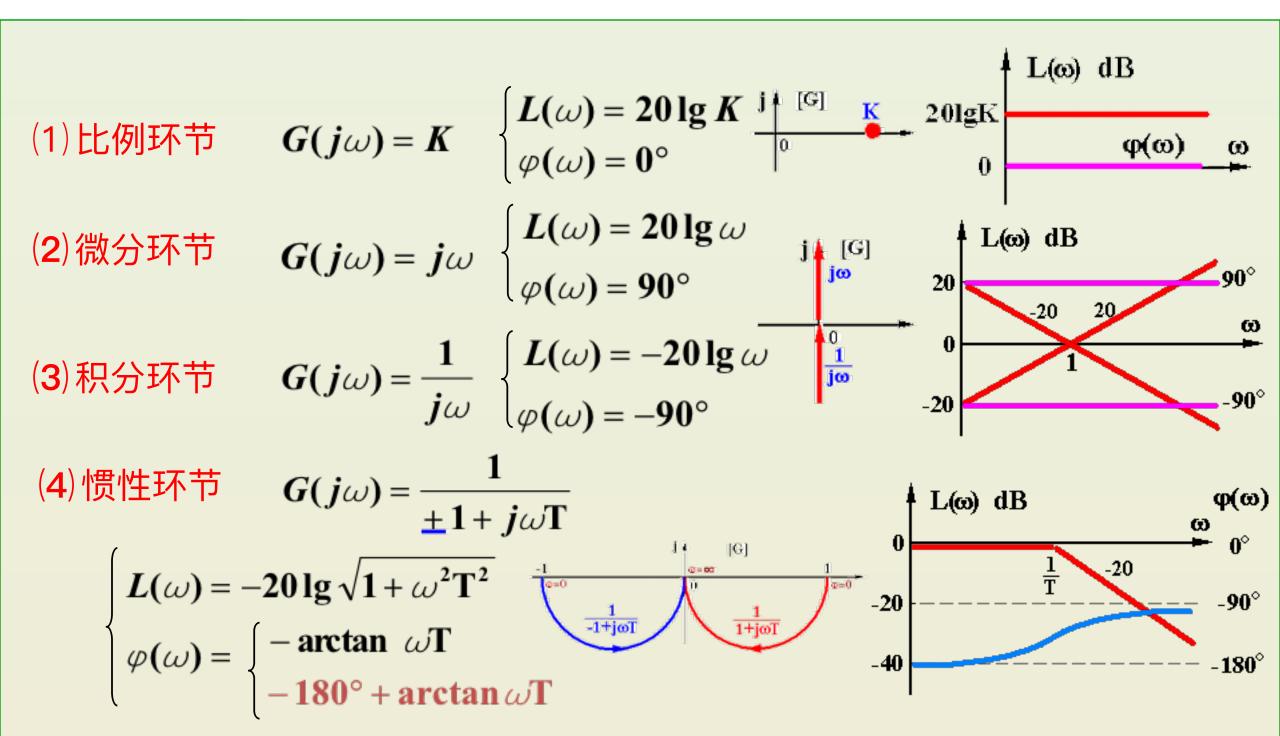


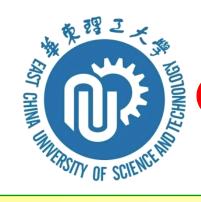
惯性环节低通特性





5.3 典型环节的频率特性





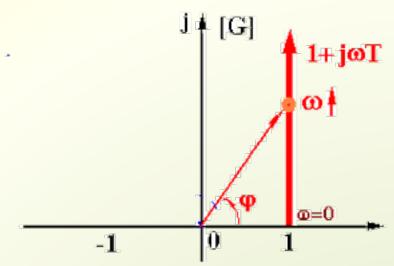
(5)一阶微分环节

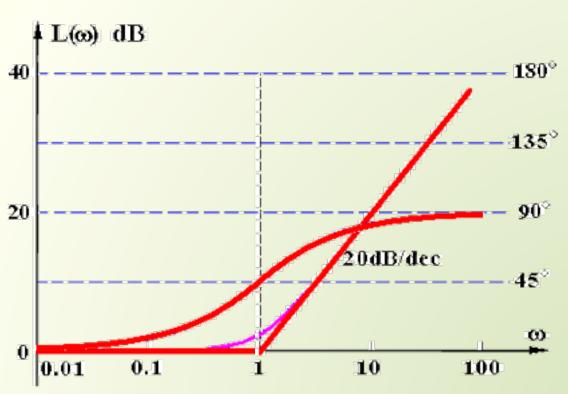
$$G(s) = Ts + 1$$

$$G(j\omega) = +1 + j\omega T$$

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan \omega T$$







(6) 振荡环节 (0≤ζ<1)

$$(0 \le \zeta < 1)$$

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

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 + j2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}$$

$$A(\omega) = |G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \angle G(j\omega) = -\arctan\frac{2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$



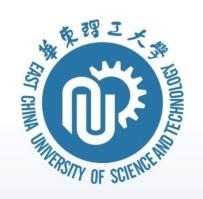
(6) 振荡环节 (0≤ζ<1)

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

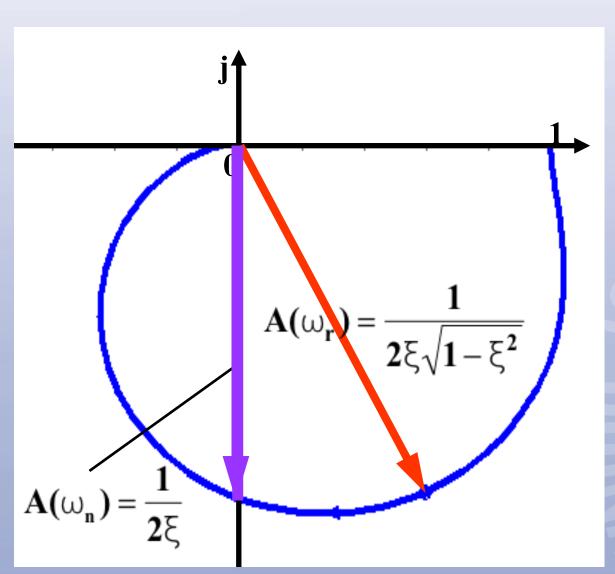
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 + j2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \angle G(j\omega) = -\arctan\frac{2\zeta\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} = \begin{cases} -\arctan\frac{2\zeta\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{\omega_n} & \omega \le \omega_n \\ 1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 & \omega \le \omega_n \end{cases}$$

$$-\pi + \arctan\frac{2\zeta\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 - 1} \quad \omega > \omega_n$$



振荡环节的频率特性曲线(1)



$$\omega = 0$$
, $A(0) = 1$ $\varphi(0) = 0^{\circ}$

$$\omega = \omega_n$$
, $A(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$ $\varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty, A(\infty) = 0$$
 $\phi(\infty) = -180^{\circ}$

$$\frac{dA(\omega)}{d\omega} = 0 \qquad \omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}$$

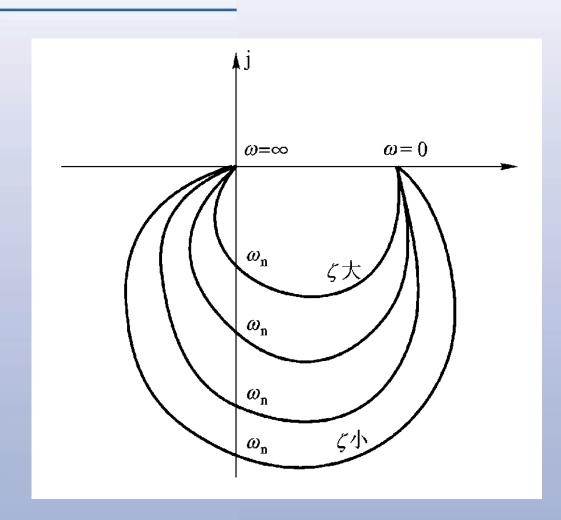
 $\omega_{\rm r}$: 振荡环节的谐振频率

$$M_r = A(\omega_r) = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

Mr: 振荡环节的谐振峰值



振荡环节的频率特性曲线(2)



$$\varphi(\omega_r) = -arcc \tan \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}}$$

振荡环节谐振时相角

 $ω_r, M_r, φ(ω_r)$ 都是阻尼比ζ的函数

$$\zeta = 0.707$$

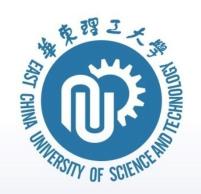
$$\omega_r = 0, M_r = 1, \varphi(\omega_r) = 0$$

 $\zeta > 0.707$

不存在谐振峰值

 $0 < \zeta < 0.707$

ζ越小, Mr越大

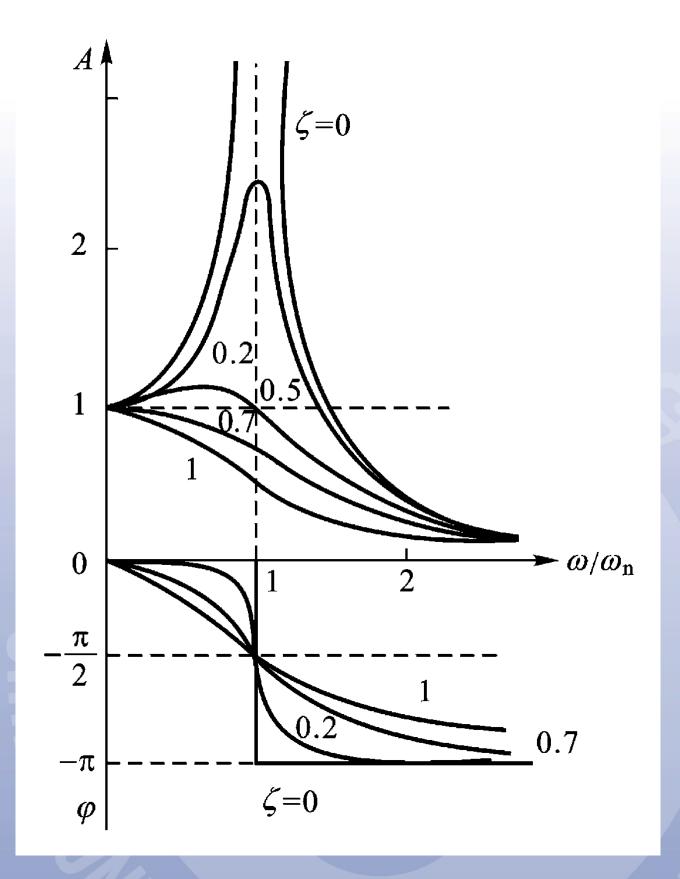


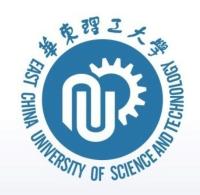
谐振频率

$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}$$

谐振峰值

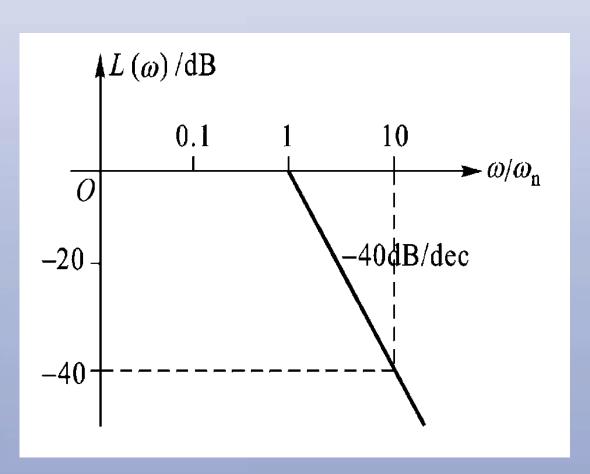
$$M_r = A(\omega_r) = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$





振荡环节的渐进对数幅频特性

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg A(\omega) = -20 \lg \sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$



$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} << 1$$

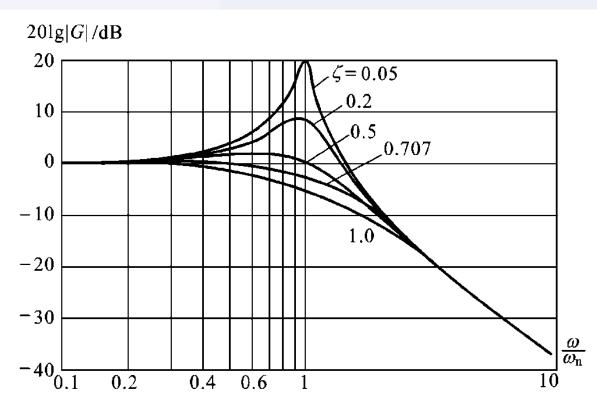
$$L(\omega) \approx -20 \lg 1 = 0 (dB)$$

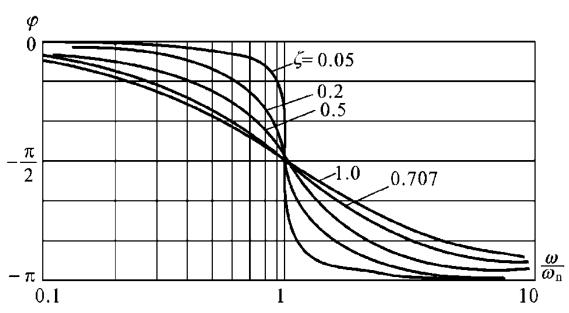
$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} >> 1$$

$$L(\omega) \approx -20 \lg \sqrt{\left[-\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2} = -40 \lg \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)$$



振荡环节对数频率特性





在转折频率处的误差:

$$L_n(\omega_n) = -20 \lg \sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

$$= -20 \lg 2\zeta(dB)$$

谐峰值:

$$L_r = 20 \lg M_r = -20 \lg 2 \zeta \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$
$$> -20 \lg 2 \zeta = L_n$$

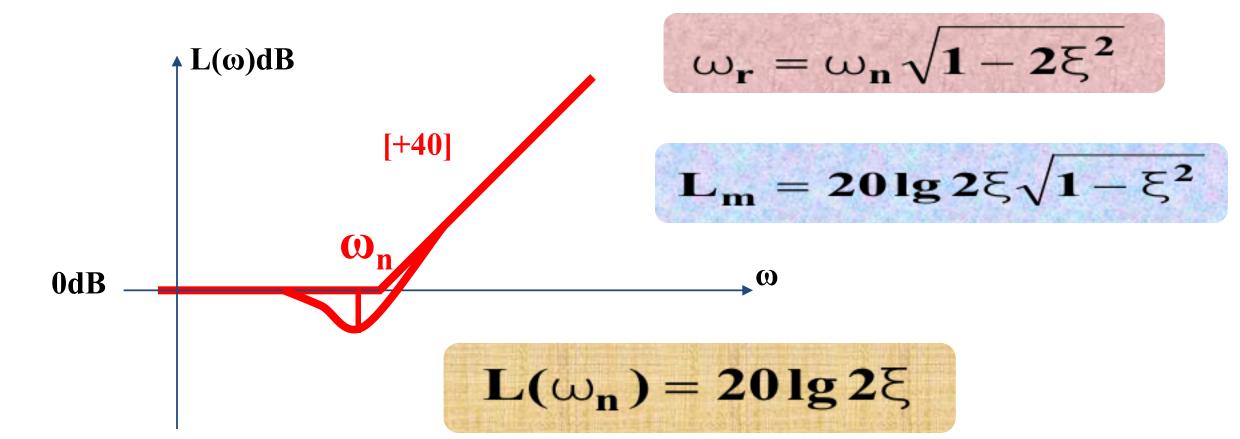
(7) 二阶微分环节

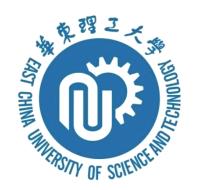
$$G(s) = T^2s^2 + 2\xi Ts + 1 = \frac{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}{\omega_n^2}$$
 $\omega_n = \frac{1}{T}$

$$G(j0) = 1 \angle 0^{\circ}$$
, $G(j\omega_n) = 2\xi \angle 90^{\circ}$, $G(j\infty) = \infty \angle 180^{\circ}$

对数幅频渐近曲线

0<ξ<0.707时有峰值:





(8)延迟环节

$$G(s) = e^{-\tau s}$$

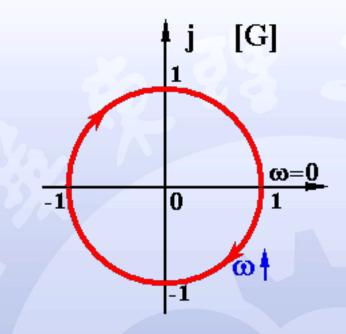
$$G(s) = e^{-\tau s}$$

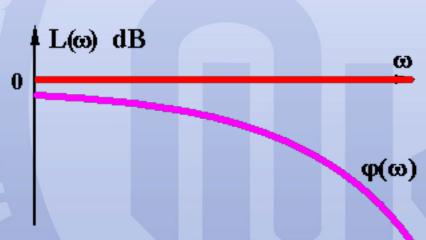
$$G(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega\tau}$$

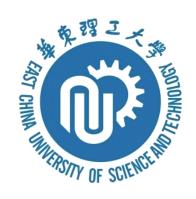
$$A(\omega) = |G(j\omega)| = 1$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -\omega \tau$$

$$\begin{cases} L(\omega) = 20 \lg 1 = 0 \\ \varphi(\omega) = -57.3^{\circ} \times \tau \omega \end{cases}$$







例1 根据Bode图确定系统传递函数

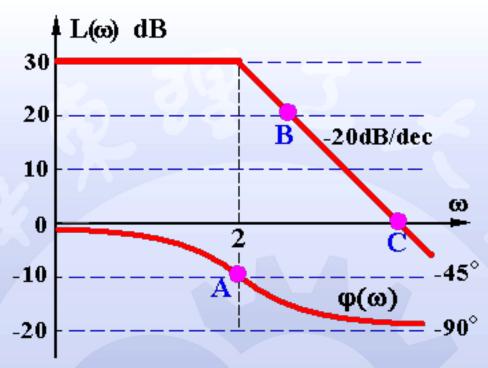
解. 依图有
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{Ts+1}$$

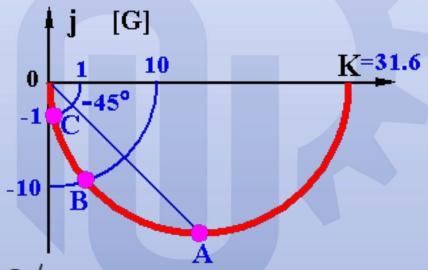
 $20 \lg K = 30 \implies K = 10^{\frac{30}{20}} = 31.6$
转折频率 $\omega = 2 = 1/T$ $G(s) = \frac{31.6}{\frac{s}{2}+1}$

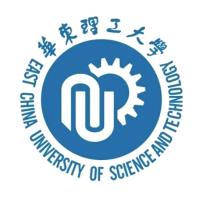
- Bode图与Nyquist图之间的对应关系:
- 截止频率 ω_c : $|G(j\omega_c)|=1$

30dB = 20(
$$\lg \omega_c - \lg 2$$
) = 20 $\lg \frac{\omega_c}{2}$

$$\lg \frac{\omega_c}{2} = \frac{30}{20} = 1.5$$
 $\omega_c = 2 \times 10^{1.5} = 63.2 \text{ rad/s}$



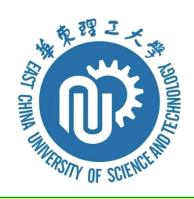




半对数坐标系的直线方程

 $[\omega_1, L_a(\omega_1)]$ 和 $[\omega_2, L_a(\omega_2)]$ 为直线上的两点

$$k = \frac{L_a(\omega_2) - L_a(\omega_1)}{\lg \omega_2 - \lg \omega_1}$$



例2 根据Bode图确定系统传递函数

解. 依图有
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{\frac{s^2}{\omega_n^2} + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_n} + 1}$$

$$20 \lg K = 20 \implies K = 10$$

$$\begin{cases} 20 \lg M_r = 20 \lg \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 8 \text{ dB} \\ \omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1-2\xi^2} = 28.77 \end{cases}$$

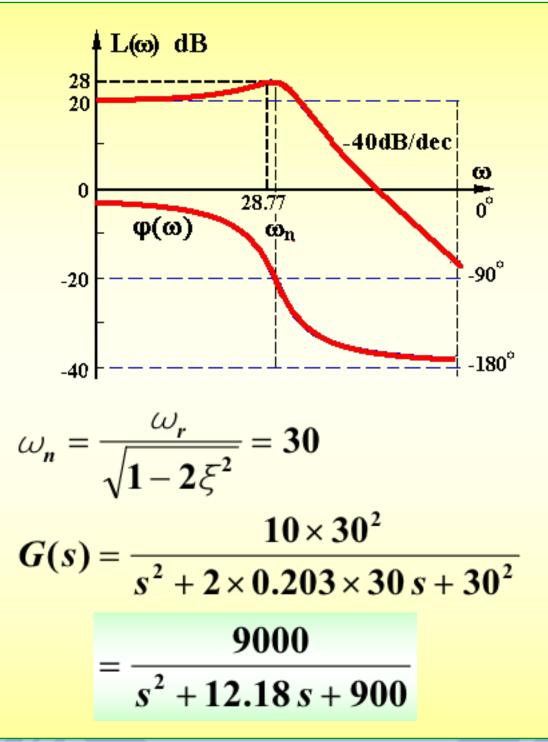
$$2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2} = 10^{\frac{8}{20}} = 0.398107$$

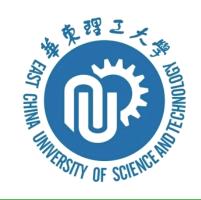
$$\begin{cases} G(s) = \frac{\omega_r}{\sqrt{1-2\xi^2}} = 30 \\ G(s) = \frac{10\times 30^2}{s^2 + 2\times 0.203\times 30 s + 30^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\xi^4 - \xi^2 + 0.03962 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = 0.979 \\ \xi_2 = 0.203 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{9000}{s^2 + 12.18 s + 900}$$



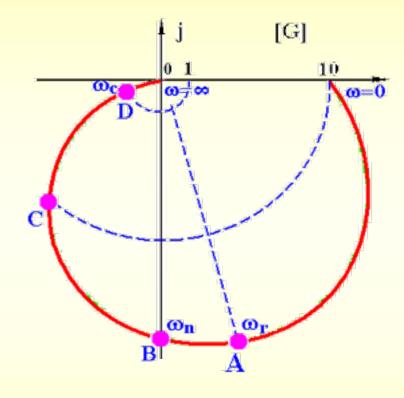


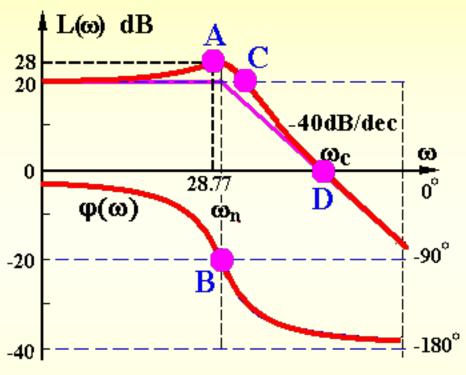
- Bode图与Nyquist图之间的对应关系:
- 截止频率 ωc:

$$40 \times \lg(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega_n}) = 20$$

$$\lg(\frac{\omega_c}{30}) = \frac{20}{40}$$

$$\frac{\omega_c}{30} = 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$$





$$\omega_c = 30 \times \sqrt{10} = 94.87 \text{ rad/s}$$

5.4 开环系统频率特性图绘制

系统开环传递函数由若干典型环节串联

$$G_0(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s)\cdots G_n(s)$$

$$G_0(j\omega) = |G_1(j\omega)|e^{j\angle G_1(j\omega)}\cdots|G_n(j\omega)|e^{j\angle G_n(j\omega)}$$

系统幅频特性和相频特性

$$A(\omega) = |G_0(j\omega)| = |G_1(j\omega)||G_2(j\omega)| \cdots |G_n(j\omega)|$$

$$\angle G_0(j\omega) = \angle G_1(j\omega) + \angle G_2(j\omega) + \cdots + \angle G_n(j\omega)$$

根据 ω 由0到 ∞ 变化时所得到的计算结果,绘制系统开环频率特性图



粗略频率特性绘制方法

$$G_0(j\omega) = \frac{b_m(j\omega)^m + b_{m-1}(j\omega)^{m-1} + \dots + b_1(j\omega) + b_0}{a_n(j\omega)^n + a_{n-1}(j\omega)^{n-1} + \dots + a_1(j\omega) + a_0}$$

$$m \leq n, b_0 \neq 0 \qquad = \frac{K(j\omega\tau_1 + 1)(j\omega\tau_2 + 1)\cdots(j\omega\tau_m + 1)}{(j\omega)^{\nu}(j\omega T_1 + 1)(j\omega T_2 + 1)\cdots(j\omega T_{n-\nu} + 1)}$$

v表示积分环节的个数

1) 奈奎斯特图的绘制

$$G_0(j\omega) \approx \frac{K}{(j\omega)^{\nu}} = \frac{K}{\omega^{\nu}} e^{j\nu \times (-\frac{\pi}{2})}$$



系统的型号

依据系统开环传递函数中积分环节的多少来对系 统进行分类的方法

0型系统 (ν=0)

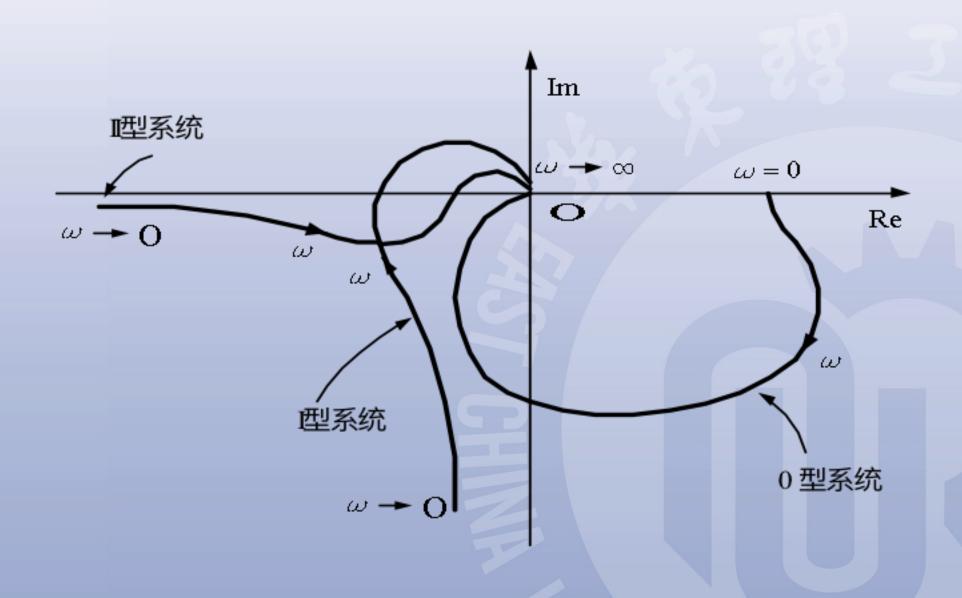
I型系统 (ν=1)

II 型系统 (v=2)

• • • • •



极坐标图形状与系统的型号有关(起始点)





开环系统奈奎斯特绘制

高频段

$$G_0(j\omega) \approx \frac{K \tau_1 \tau_2 \cdots \tau_m}{T_1 T_2 \cdots T_{n-\nu} \omega^{n-m}} e^{j(n-m)\times (-\frac{\pi}{2})}$$

n>m时,

$$|G_0(j\infty)| = 0, \angle G_0(j\infty) = -(n-m) \times 90^\circ$$

奈奎斯特曲线以特定的角度终止于坐标原点

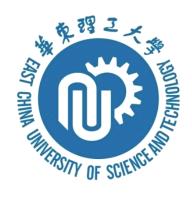
$$n=m$$
时,

$$G_0(j\omega) pprox rac{K_{T_1 T_2 \cdots T_m}}{T_1 T_2 \cdots T_{n-\nu}}$$
 频率特性曲线终止于实轴的有限点

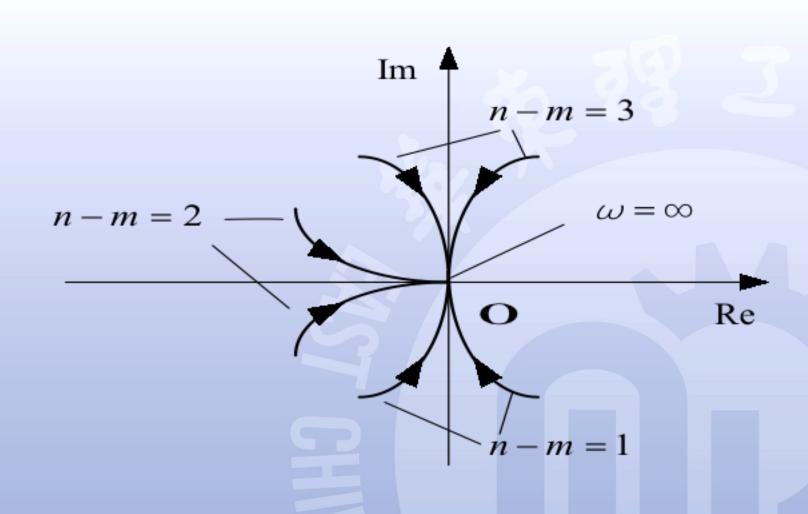
与负实轴的交点

与系统的稳定性有密切关系(§5.5)

$$\operatorname{Im}(G_0(j\omega)) = 0 \qquad \angle G_0(j\omega) = n\pi$$

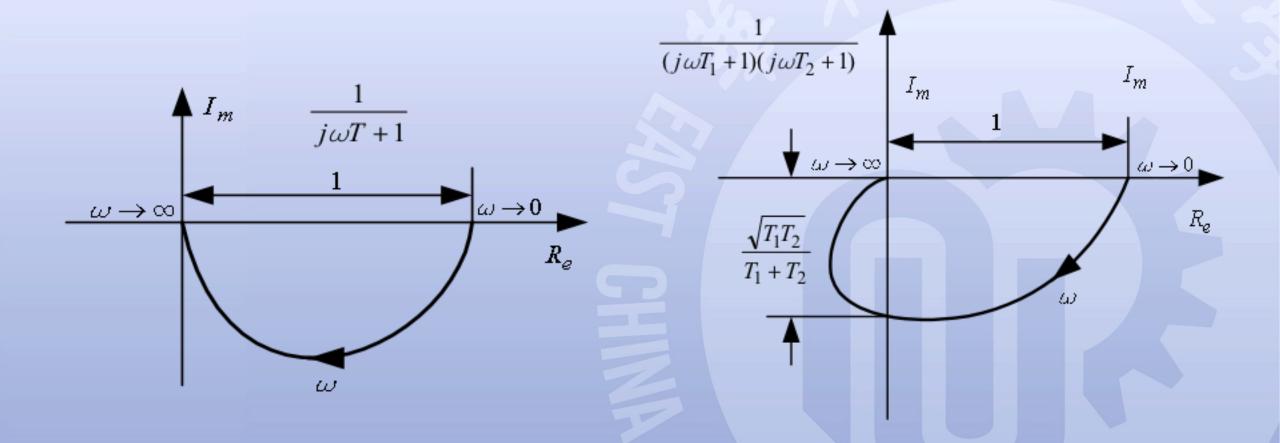


极坐标图形状与系统的型号有关(终止点)



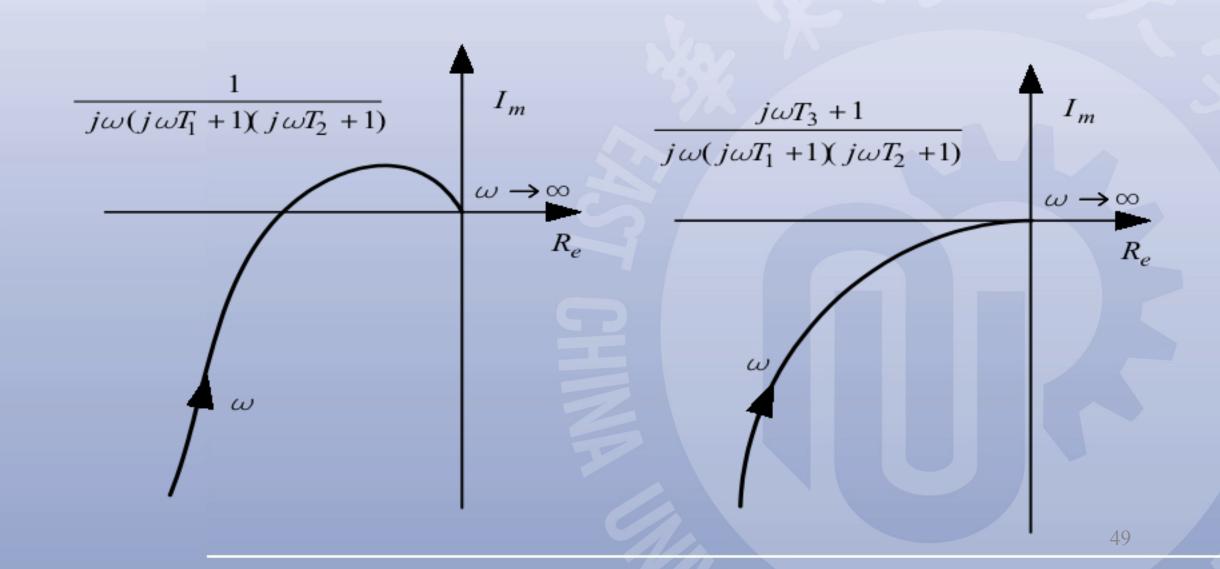


增加n个有限负实极点后, $\omega=0\to\infty$ 时,奈氏的曲线顺时针转 $n\pi/2$





增加n个有限负实零点后, $\omega=0\to\infty$ 时,奈氏的曲线逆时针转 $n\pi/2$

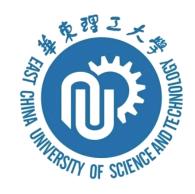




结论

0型系统: 极坐标图起始于正实轴上的有限点, 终止于原点。

Ⅰ型系统:由于存在一个积分环节,所以低频时,极坐标图是一条渐近于和虚轴平行的直线。当ω=∞时,幅值为零,曲线收敛于原点并且与某坐标轴相切。



2) 开环对数频率特性曲线的绘制

系统开环对数幅频与对数相频表达式为

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg |G_0(j\omega)| = 20 \lg |G_1(j\omega)G_2(j\omega)\cdots G_n(j\omega)|$$

$$= 20 \lg |G_1(j\omega)| + 20 \lg |G_2(j\omega)| + \cdots + 20 \lg |G_n(j\omega)|$$

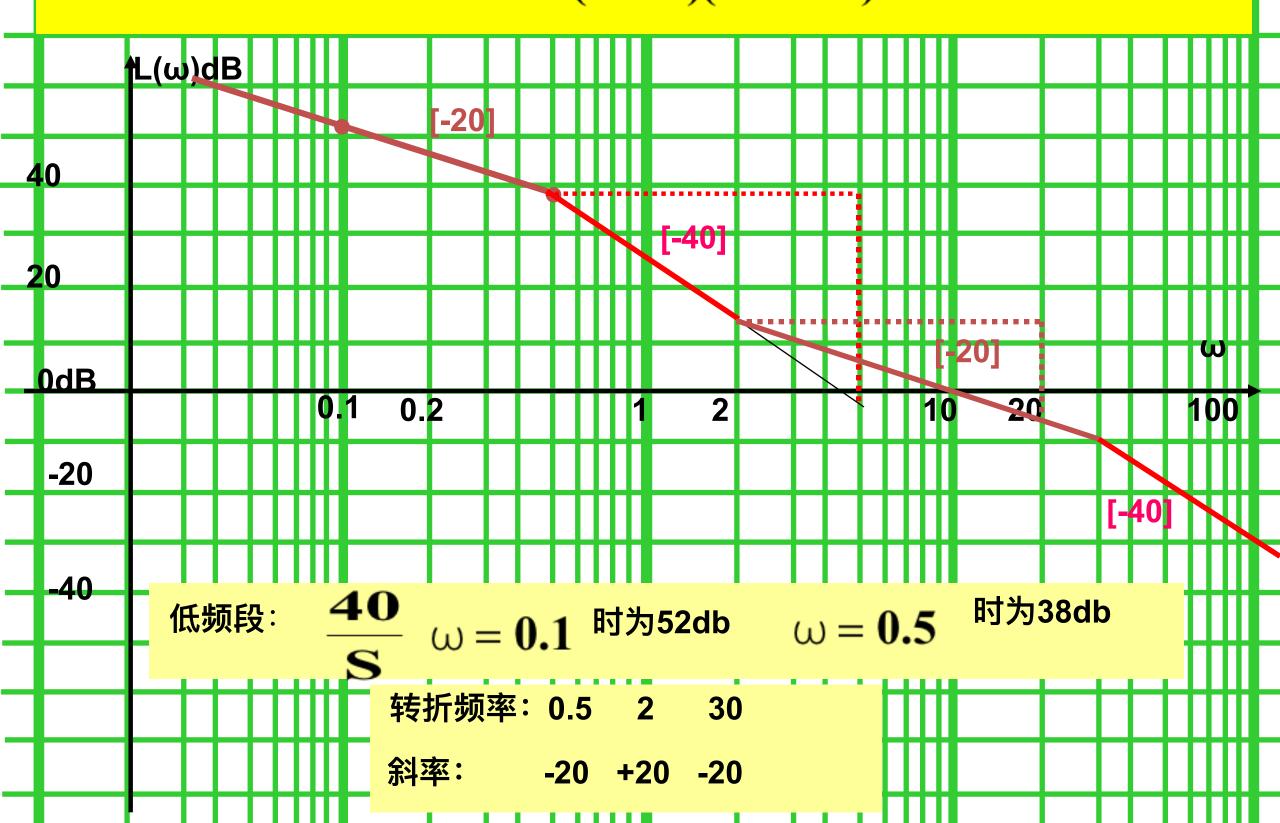
$$= L_1(\omega) + L_2(\omega) + \cdots + L_n(\omega)$$

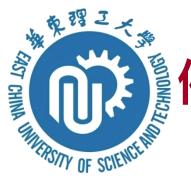
$$\varphi(\omega) = \varphi_1(\omega) + \varphi_2(\omega) + \varphi_3(\omega) + \dots + \varphi_n(\omega)$$

系统开环对数幅频等于各环节的对数幅频之和,相频等于各环节相频之和。

例题1

绘制 $G(s)H(s) = \frac{40(0.5s+1)}{s(2s+1)(s/30+1)}$ 的 $L(\omega)$ 曲线





》例2 绘制开环系统的近似对数频率特性图

绘制开环系统Bode图的步骤

(1) 化G(jw) 为尾1标准型

(2)顺序列出转折频率

(3)确定基准线

(最小转折频率之左) | 的特性及其延长线|

(4)叠加作图

$$G(s) = \frac{40(s+0.5)}{s(s+0.2)(s^2+s+1)}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{0.5}+1)}{s(s+0.5)(s^2+s+1)}$$

€ 0.2 惯性环节€ 0.5 一阶复合微分1 振荡环节

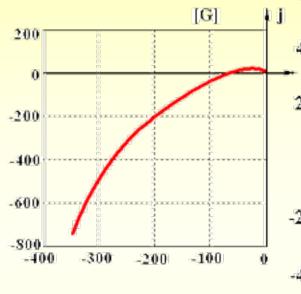
$$\begin{cases}$$
基准点 $(\omega = 1, L(1) = 20 \lg K) \end{cases}$
斜率 $-20 \cdot v \text{ dB/dec}$

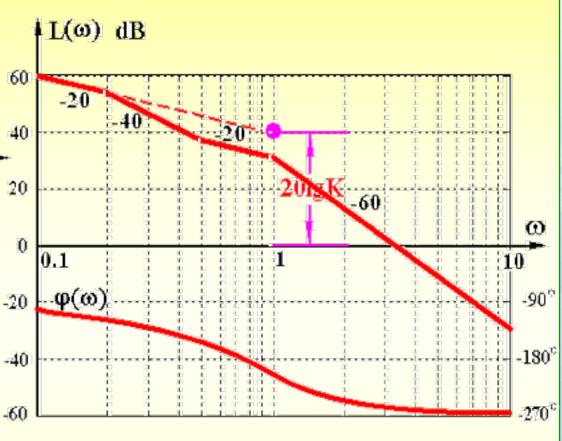


$$G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{0.5} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1)(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

基准点 $(\omega = 1, L(1) = 20 \lg K)$ 斜率 $-20 \cdot v$ dB/dec

w=0.2 惯性环节 -20 w=0.5 一阶复合微分 +20 w=1 振荡环节 -40



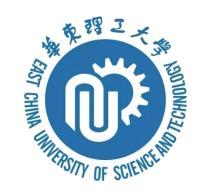


(5)修正

- ① 两惯性环节转折频率很接近时
- ②振荡环节 x ∉(0.38, 0.8) 时
- (① L(w) 最右端曲线斜率=-20(n-m) dB/dec

(6) 检查

- ② 转折点数=(惯性)+(一阶复合微分)+(振荡)+(二阶复合微分)
- $\Im \varphi(\omega) \Rightarrow -90^{\circ}(\text{n-m})$



3) 最小相位系统

如果系统开环传递函数在右半S平面上没有零点和极点,那么称该系统为最小相位系统;

如果系统的开环传递函数在右半S平面上有零点和极点,则称该系统为 非最小相位系统。

如果两个开环稳定的系统有相同的幅频特性,那么对于任意的ω≥0, 最小相位系统的相位滞后总小于非最小相位系统

最小相位系统的对数幅频特性与对数相频特性具有一一对应的关系,非最小相位系统的对数幅频特性与对数相频特性的对应关系不是唯一的。