



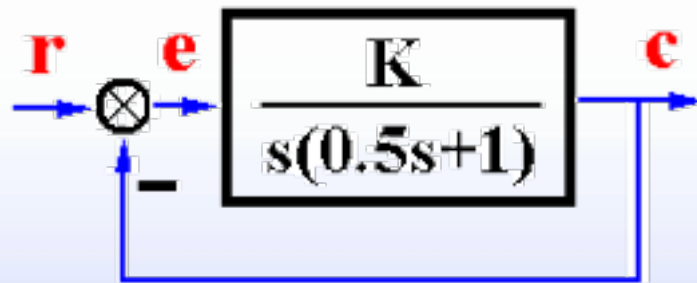
第4章 线性系统的根轨迹分析

系统的闭环极点也就是特征方程的根。当系统中的某一或某些参量变化时，特征方程的根在 s 平面上运动的轨迹被称为**根轨迹**。

采用根轨迹法可以在已知系统的开环零、极点条件下，绘制出系统特征方程的根（闭环传递函数的极点）在 s 平面上随参数变化而形成的轨迹。

比较简便、直观地分析系统特征方程式的根与系统参数之间的关系，**研究自动控制系统的有效分析工具**。

4.1 根轨迹的基本概念



$$K = K_g \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m z_i}{\prod_{j=1}^n p_j}$$

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

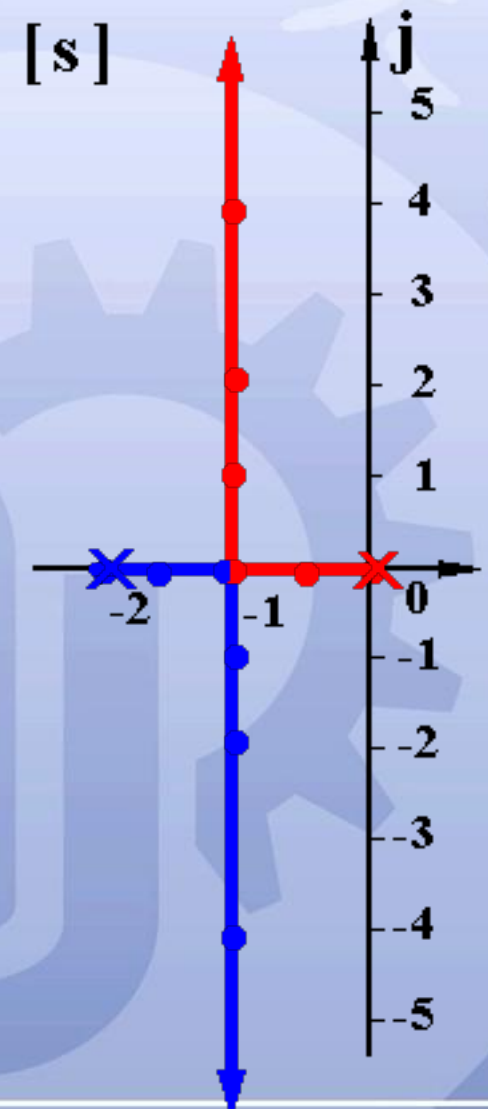
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K : \text{开环增益} \\ K^* : \text{根轨迹增益} \end{array} \right.$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K^*}{s^2 + 2s + K^*}$$

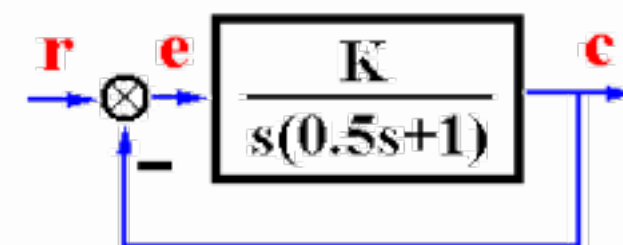
$$D(s) = s^2 + 2s + K^* = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - K^*}$$

$K^* = 2K$	λ_1	λ_2
0	0	-2
0.64	-0.4	-1.6
1	-1	-1
2	-1+j1	-1-j1
5	-1+j2	-1-j2
17	-1+j4	-1-j4
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
∞	$-1+j\infty$	$-1-j\infty$



根轨迹与系统性能



$$D(s) = s^2 + 2s + K^* = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - K^*}$$

$$K^* = 2K = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad \infty$$

动态性能

$$\xi > 1$$

$$0 < \xi < 1$$

$$\sigma\% = 0$$

$$\beta \uparrow \Rightarrow \xi \downarrow \Rightarrow \sigma\% \uparrow$$

$$t_s \downarrow$$

$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\xi \omega_n} \sim$$

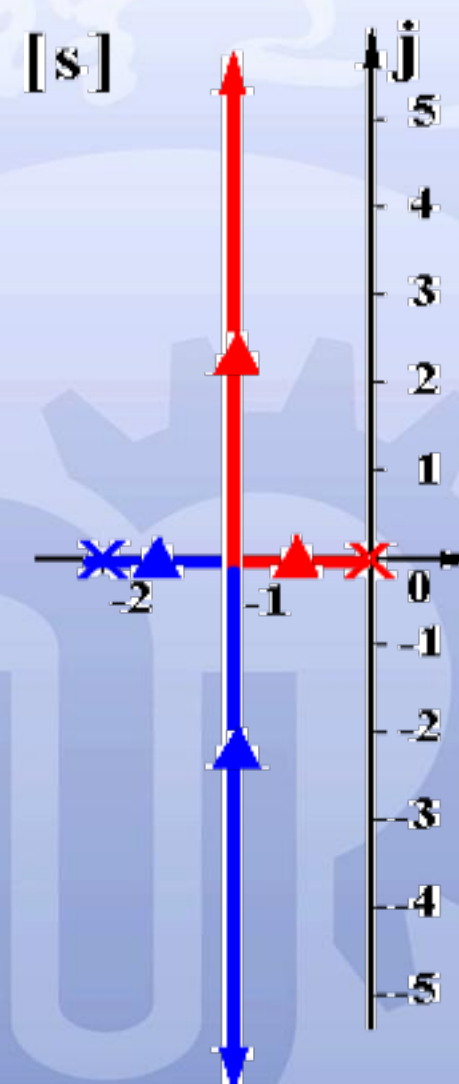
稳定性

$$\text{Re}[\lambda_{1,2}] < 0, \text{ 系统绝对稳定}$$

稳态误差

$$[r(t) = At]$$

$$K^* \uparrow \Rightarrow e_{ss} = \frac{A}{K} = \frac{2A}{K^*} \downarrow$$



4.2 根轨迹方程的幅值条件和幅角条件

根轨迹方程及其含义

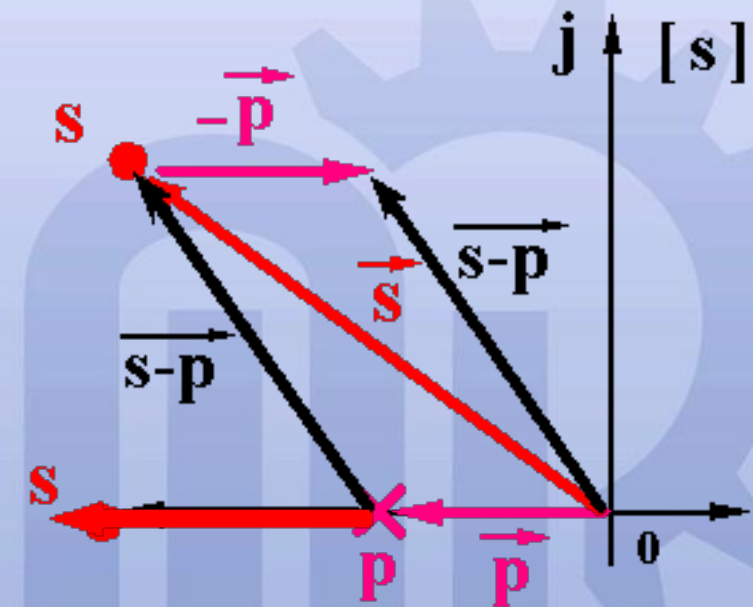
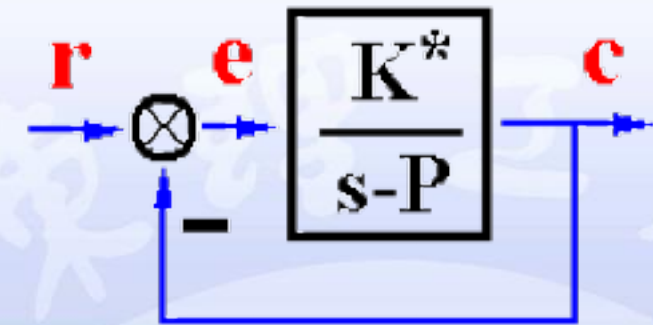
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s - p}$$

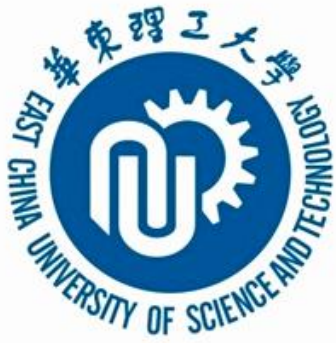
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$

$$1 + G(s) = 0$$

$$G(s) = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} |G(s)| = \frac{K^*}{|s - p|} = 1 \\ \angle G(s) = -\angle(s - p) = \pm(2k + 1)\pi \end{cases}$$





一般情况下的根轨迹方程

开环传递函数

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^* (s - z_1) \cdots (s - z_m)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_n)} = \frac{K^* \prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j)}$$

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

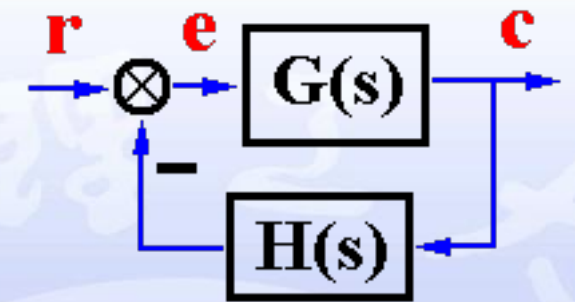
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^* (s - z_1) \cdots (s - z_m)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_n)} = -1 \quad \text{- 根轨迹方程}$$

$$|G(s)H(s)| = \frac{K^* |s - z_1| \cdots |s - z_m|}{|s - p_1| |s - p_2| \cdots |s - p_n|} = K^* \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m |(s - z_i)|}{\prod_{j=1}^n |(s - p_j)|} = 1$$

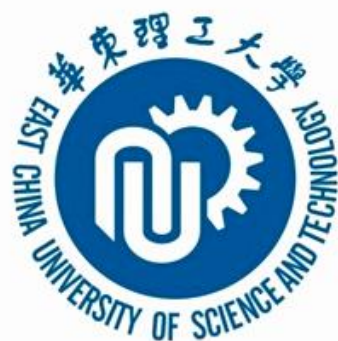
- 模值条件

$$\angle G(s)H(s) = \sum_{i=1}^m \angle(s - z_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n \angle(s - p_j) = (2k + 1)\pi$$

- 相角条件



$$K = K^* \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m |z_i|}{\prod_{j=1}^n |p_j|}$$



例：判定 s_i 是否为根轨迹上的点。

解. $G(s) = \frac{K^*}{(s+1)(s+5)}$

模值条件 $K^* = |s+1||s+5|$

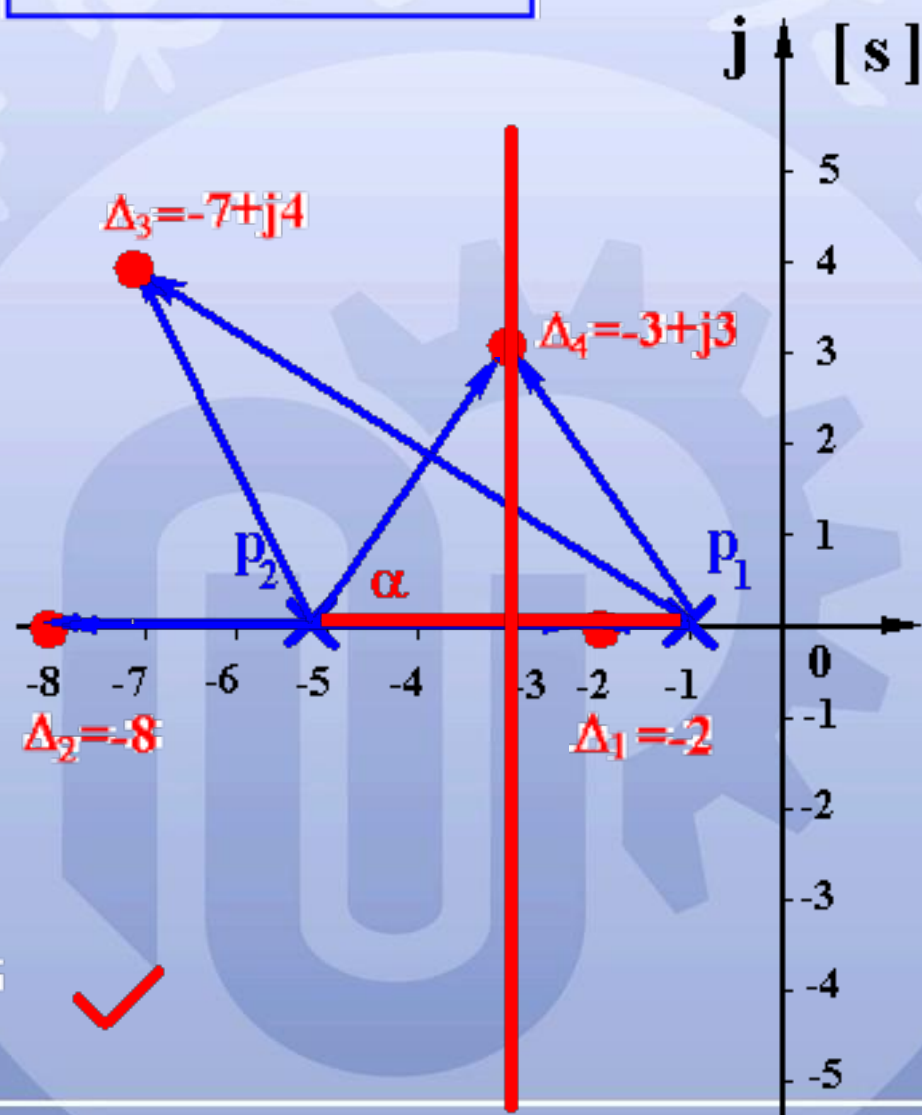
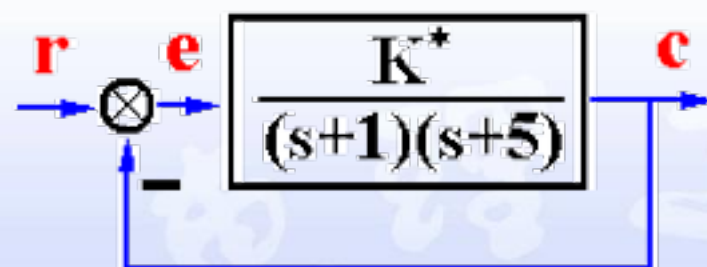
相角条件 $-\angle s-p_1 - \angle s-p_2 = (2k+1)\pi$

$\Delta_1 = -2 \begin{cases} K_{\Delta_1}^* = |-2+1||-2+5| = 3 \\ -\angle -2+1 - \angle -2+5 = -180 - 0 = -180 \end{cases}$ ✓

$\Delta_2 = -8 \begin{cases} K_{\Delta_2}^* = |-8+1||-8+5| = 21 \\ -\angle -8+1 - \angle -8+5 = -180 - 180 = -360 \end{cases}$ ✗

$\Delta_3 = -7+j4 \begin{cases} K_{\Delta_3}^* = |-7+j4+1||-7+j4+5| \\ = \sqrt{6^2+4^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2+4^2} = 32.25 \\ -\angle -7+j4+1 - \angle -7+j4+5 \neq (2k+1)\pi \end{cases}$ ✗

$\Delta_4 = -3+j3 \begin{cases} K_{\Delta_4}^* = |-3+j3+1||-3+j3+5| = \sqrt{2^2+3^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2+3^2} = 13 \\ -\angle -3+j3+1 - \angle -3+j3+5 = -(180-\alpha) - \alpha = -180 \end{cases}$ ✓





关于幅值条件、幅角条件的说明

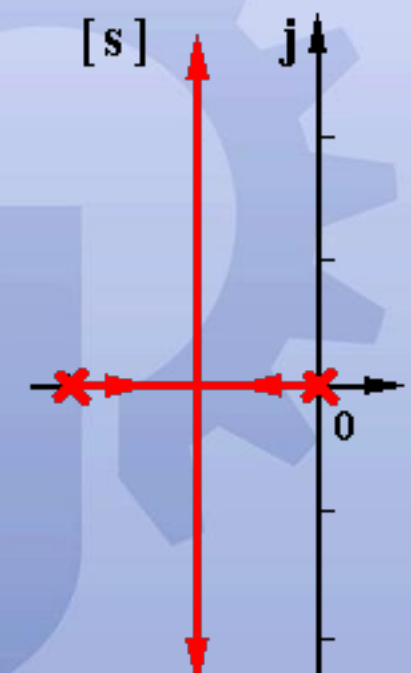
- 对s平面上任意的点，总存在一个 K^* ，使其满足模值条件，但该点不一定是根轨迹上的点。幅值条件为必要条件
- s平面上满足相角条件的点（必定满足幅值条件）一定在根轨迹上。
满足相角条件是s点位于根轨迹上的充分必要条件。
- 根轨迹上某点对应的 K^* 值，应由模值条件来确定。

4.3 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(1)

法则1 根轨迹的起点和终点

根轨迹起始于开环极点，终止于开环零点；如果开环零点个数少于开环极点个数，则有 $n-m$ 条根轨迹终止于无穷远处。

$$K^* = \frac{|s - p_1| \cdots |s - p_n|}{|s - z_1| \cdots |s - z_m|} = \frac{|s^{n-m}| \left| 1 - \frac{p_1}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{p_n}{s} \right|}{\left| 1 - \frac{z_1}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{z_m}{s} \right|} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} s = p_i & i = 1, 2, \cdots n \end{matrix}$$

$$K^* = \frac{|s - p_1| \cdots |s - p_n|}{|s - z_1| \cdots |s - z_m|} = \frac{|s^{n-m}| \left| 1 - \frac{p_1}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{p_n}{s} \right|}{\left| 1 - \frac{z_1}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{z_m}{s} \right|} = \infty \quad \begin{cases} s = z_j \\ s = \infty \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} j = 1, 2, \cdots m \end{matrix}$$


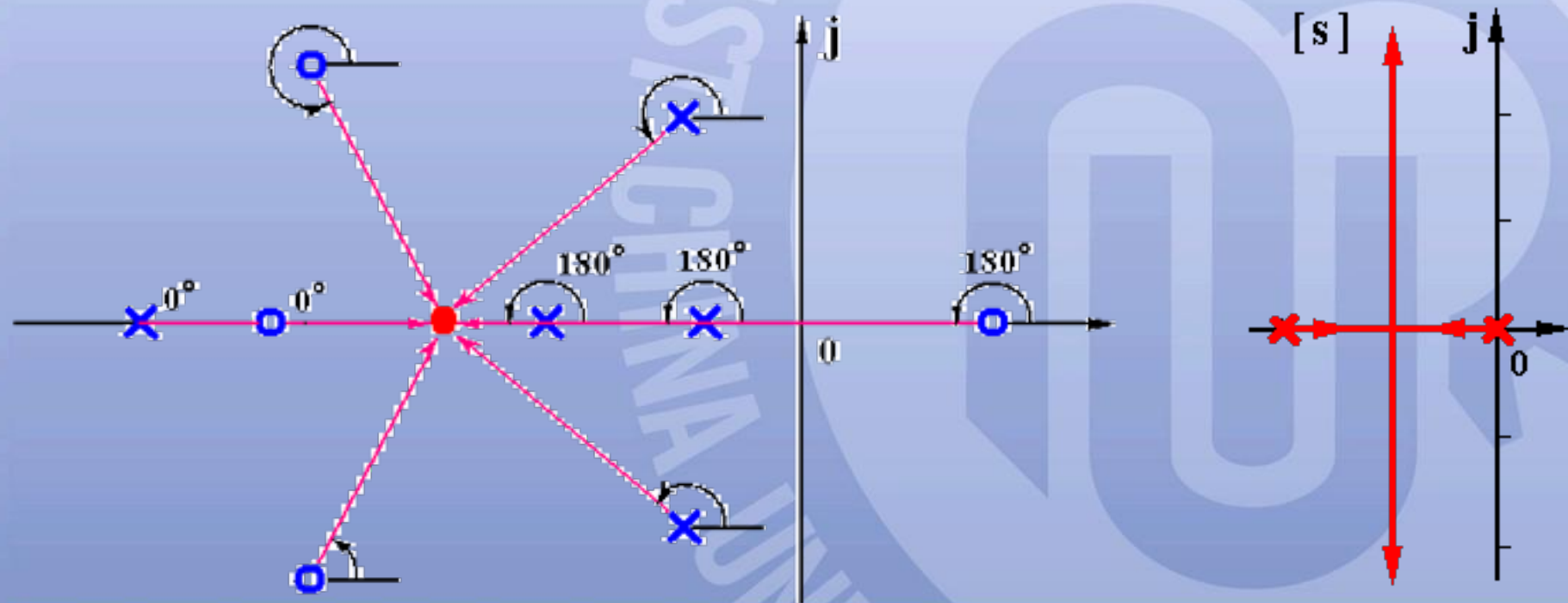
绘制根轨迹的基本法则(2、3)

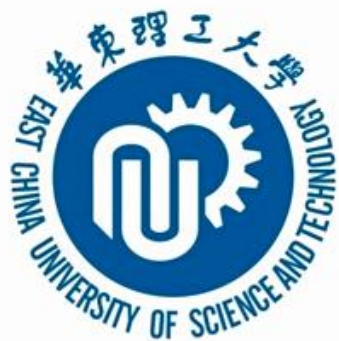
法则2 根轨迹的分支数，对称性和连续性

根轨迹的分支数=开环极点数；根轨迹连续且对称于实轴。

法则3 实轴上的根轨迹

实轴上的任意点，只要在其右方的开环零、极点数目的总和为奇数则该点必为根轨迹上的点。





例 某单位反馈系统的开环传递函数如下式，证明复平面的根轨迹为圆弧。

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

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{s(s+1)} \quad \begin{cases} K = 2K^* \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = s(s+1) + K^*(s+2) = s^2 + (1+K^*)s + 2K^*$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-(1+K^*) \pm \sqrt{(1+K^*)^2 - 8K^*}}{2}$$

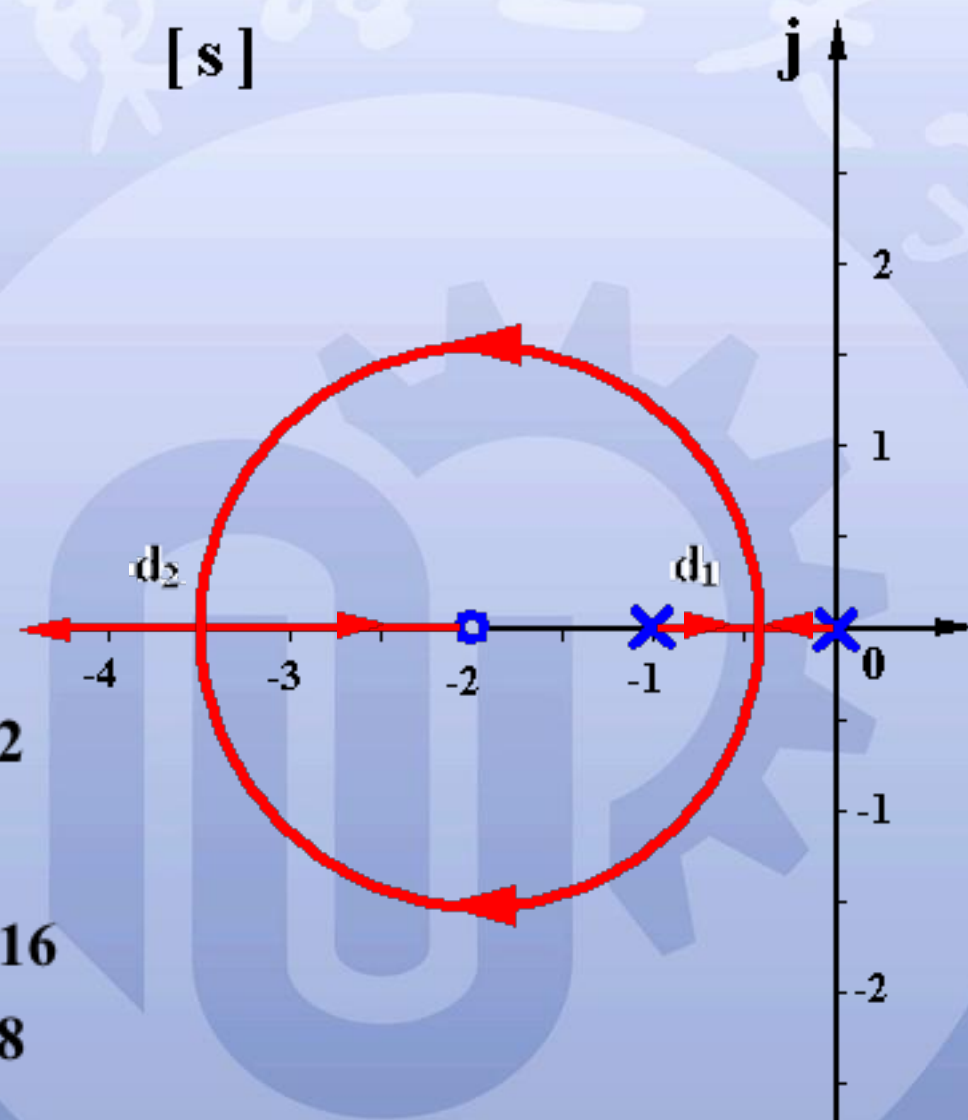
$$= \frac{-(1+K^*)}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{8K^* - (1+K^*)^2}}{2} = \sigma \pm j\omega$$

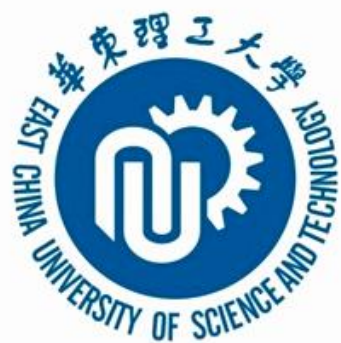
$$\sigma = \frac{-(1+K^*)}{2} \Rightarrow K^* = -2\sigma - 1$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{8K^* - (1+K^*)^2}{4} = \frac{-8(2\sigma+1) - 4\sigma^2}{4} = -\sigma^2 - 4\sigma - 2$$

$$\sigma^2 + 4\sigma + 4 + \omega^2 = 2 \quad (\sigma+2)^2 + \omega^2 = \sqrt{2}^2$$

$$\Delta = (1+K^*)^2 - 8K^* = K^{*2} - 6K^* + 1 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} K_{d_1}^* = 0.1716 \\ K_{d_2}^* = 5.828 \end{cases}$$





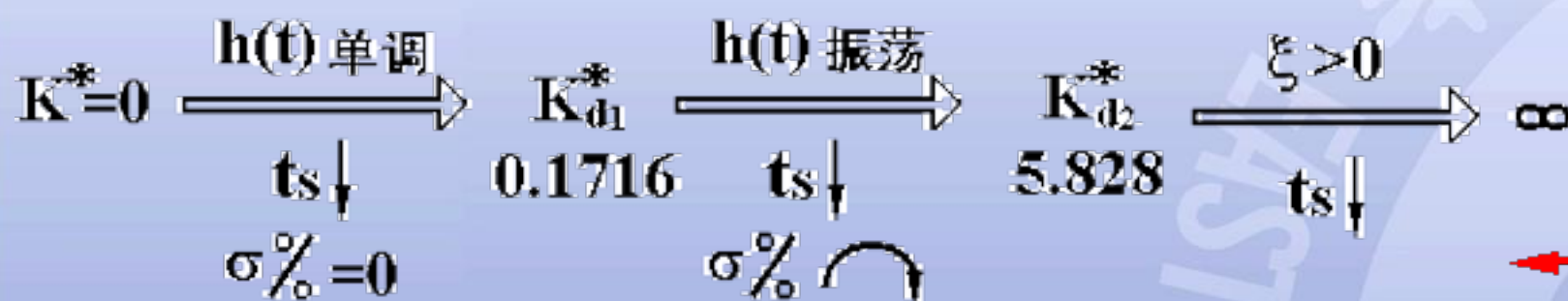
例 某单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$K^* = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ ，证明复平面的根轨迹为圆弧。

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

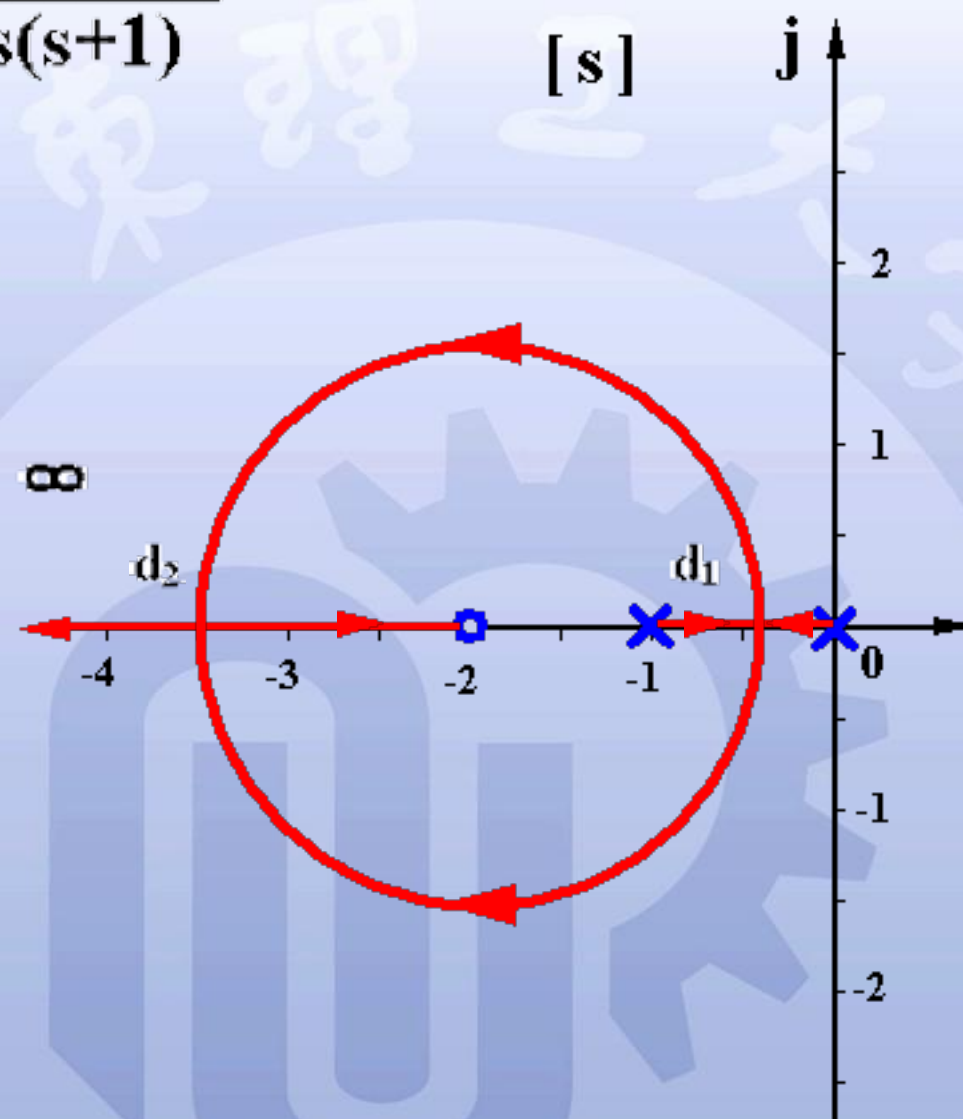
$[s]$ j

系统性能分析



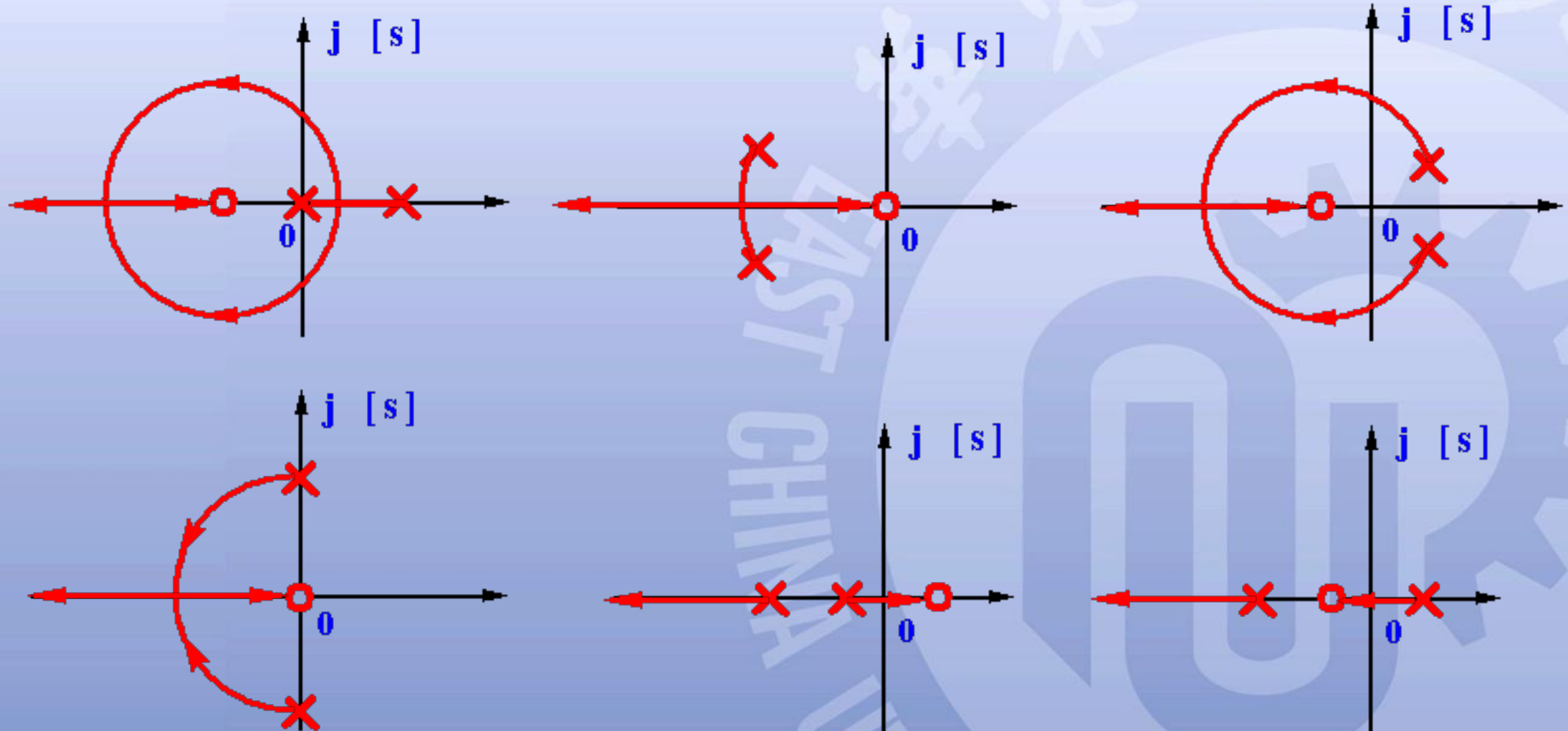
系统绝对稳定

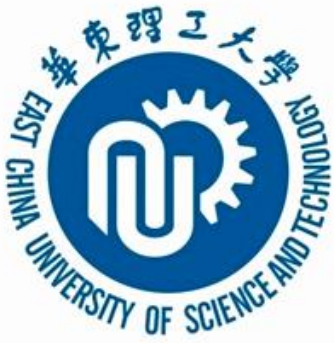
$$K^* \uparrow \Rightarrow e_{ss} \xrightarrow{r(t)=t} \frac{A}{K} = \frac{1}{2K^*} \downarrow$$



定理

若系统有2个开环极点，1个开环零点，且在复平面存在根轨迹，则复平面的根轨迹一定是以该零点为圆心的圆弧。





绘制根轨迹的基本法则(4)

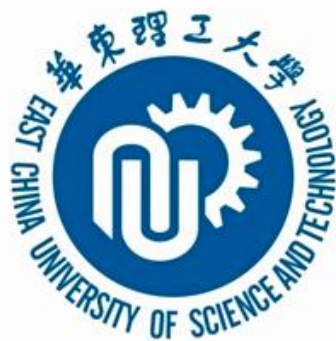
法则4 根轨迹的渐近线

若 $n > m$, 则当 $K_g \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有 $n-m$ 条根轨迹趋于复平面的无穷远处。

$$\frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (s + z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s + p_j)} = \frac{s^m + b_{m-1}s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_1s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1s + a_0} = -\frac{1}{K_g}$$

由韦达定理可以得知:

$$b_{m-1} = \sum_{i=1}^m z_i, \quad a_{n-1} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j$$



$$K_g \rightarrow \infty, \Rightarrow s \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{s^m + b_{m-1}s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_1s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1s + a_0} \approx s^{m-n} + (b_{m-1} - a_{n-1})s^{m-n-1}$$

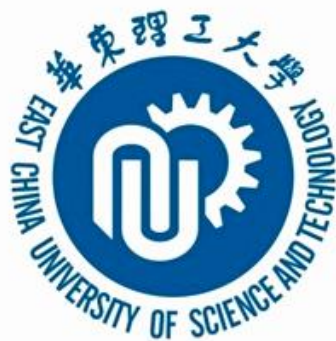
$$s^{m-n} + (b_{m-1} - a_{n-1})s^{m-n-1} = -\frac{1}{K_g}$$

$$s^{m-n} \left(1 + \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right) = -\frac{1}{K_g}$$

$$s \left(1 + \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}} = \left(-\frac{1}{K_g}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}}$$

根据二项式定理

$$\left(1 + \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}} = 1 + \frac{1}{m-n} \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s} + \frac{1}{2!} \times \frac{1}{m-n} \left(\frac{1}{m-n} - 1\right) \left(\frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right)^2 + \cdots$$



略去高次项

$$\left(1 + \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}} = 1 + \frac{1}{m-n} \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}$$

$$s \left(1 + \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}} = \left(-\frac{1}{K_g}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow s \left(1 + \frac{1}{m-n} \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{K_g}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}}$$

$$\text{令: } \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{m-n} = \frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m} = \sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow s \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{s}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{K_g}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}}$$

$$s = -\sigma + \left(-K_g\right)^{\frac{1}{n-m}}$$



$$-1 = e^{j(2k+1)\pi}$$

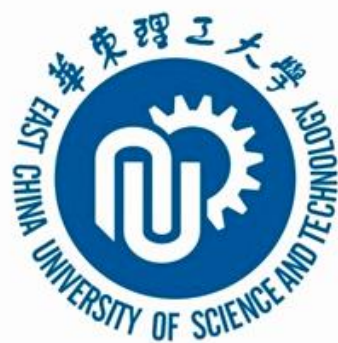
$$s = -\sigma + K_g \frac{1}{n-m} \cdot e^{j \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}} \quad \text{渐近线方程}$$

渐近线与实轴的交点：

$$-\sigma = -\frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m}$$
$$b_{m-1} = \sum_{i=1}^m z_i, \quad a_{n-1} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j$$
$$\sigma_a = -\sigma = -\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n p_j - \sum_{i=1}^m z_i}{n-m}$$

渐近线与实轴的夹角：

$$\theta = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, (n-m-1)$$



$$s = \sigma + j\omega$$

$$s\left(1 + \frac{1}{m-n} \frac{b_{m-1} - a_{n-1}}{s}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{K_g}\right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}}$$

$$\sigma + \frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m} + j\omega = (-K_g)^{n-m}$$

$$\sigma + \frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m} + j\omega = {}^{n-m}\sqrt{K_g} \left[\cos\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}\right) + j \sin\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}\right) \right]$$

$$\sigma + \frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m} = {}^{n-m}\sqrt{K_g} \cos\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}\right)$$

$$\omega = {}^{n-m}\sqrt{K_g} \sin\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}\right) \quad {}^{n-m}\sqrt{K_g} = \frac{\sigma + \frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m}}{\cos\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}} = \frac{\omega}{\sin\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}}$$

$${}^{n-m}\sqrt{K_g} = \frac{\sigma + \frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m}}{\cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}} = \frac{\omega}{\sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}}$$

$$\sigma_a = -\frac{a_{n-1} - b_{m-1}}{n-m} \quad \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, (n-m-1)$$

$${}^{n-m}\sqrt{K_g} = \frac{\sigma - \sigma_a}{\cos \varphi_a} = \frac{\omega}{\sin \varphi_a}$$

$$\omega = (\sigma - \sigma_a) \frac{\sin \varphi_a}{\cos \varphi_a} = (\sigma - \sigma_a) \tan \varphi_a$$



$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n-m} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} \end{cases}$$

$n > m$ 时, $n-m$ 条根轨迹分支趋于无穷远处的规律。

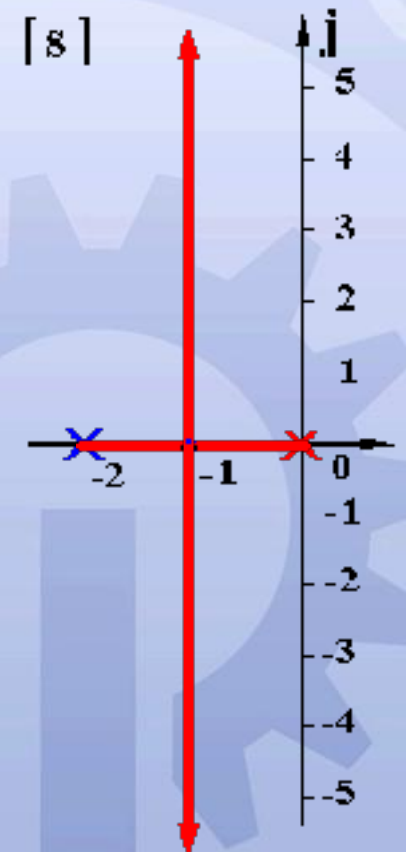
例 系统开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)}$, 试考察根轨迹

渐近线的特点。

解. ① 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-2, 0]$

② 渐近线:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_j}{n-m} = \frac{-2+0}{2-0} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} = \pm 90^\circ \end{cases}$$



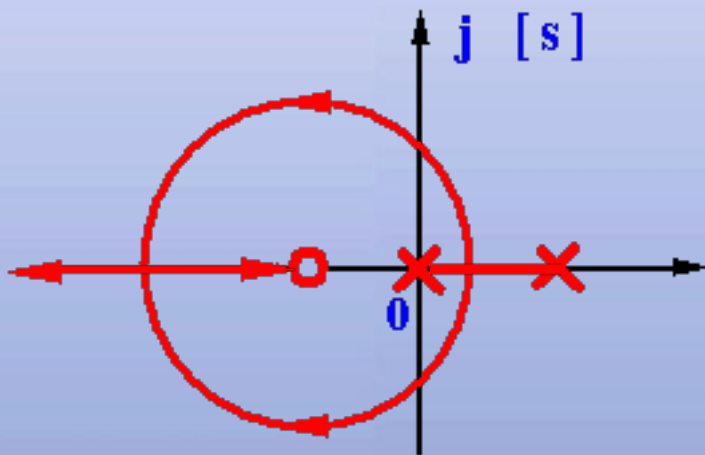
绘制根轨迹的基本法则(5)

法则5 实轴上根轨迹的分离点和汇合点

若干支根轨迹从实轴离开或进入实轴的点，叫做分离点或汇合点。

在分离点或汇合点处，根轨迹的切线和实轴的夹角成为分离角

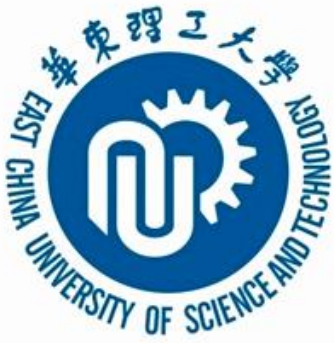
$$\theta_d = \frac{180^\circ}{k}$$



确定分离点或汇合点的位置的方法：

(1) 重根法

(2) 利用幅角条件求解法



(1) 重根法求解分离点(汇合点)

$$G_0(s) = K_g \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (s + z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s + p_j)} = K_g \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

系统的特征方程为：

$$1 + G_0(s) = 1 + K_g \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = 0$$

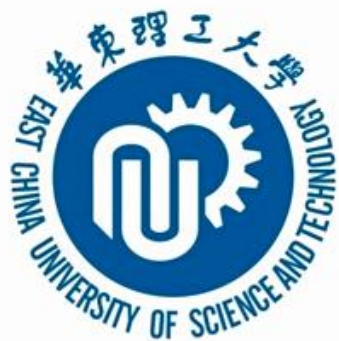
$$D(s) + K_g N(s) = 0$$

设当 $K_g = K_{gd}$ 系统的特征方程在实轴上有重根 $-\delta_d$

$$D(-\delta_d) + K_{gd} N(-\delta_d) = 0$$

$$D'(-\delta_d) + K_{gd} N'(-\delta_d) = 0$$

$$N(-\delta_d)D'(-\delta_d) - N'(-\delta_d)D(-\delta_d) = 0$$



重根法求解分离点(汇合点)另一种表现形式

$$G_0(s) = K_g \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j)}$$

$$D(s) = \prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j) + K_g \prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i) = 0$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j) = -K_g \prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i)$$

$$\dot{D}(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \left[\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j) + K_g \prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left[\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j) \right] = - \frac{d}{ds} \left[K_g \prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i) \right]$$

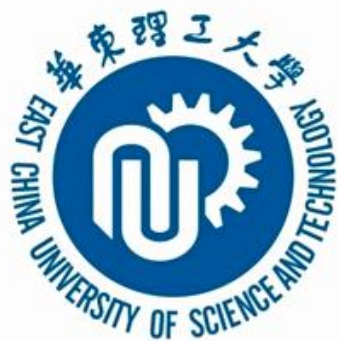
$$\frac{\frac{d}{ds} \left[\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j) \right]}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j)} = \frac{\frac{d}{ds} \left[\prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i) \right]}{\prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i)}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \ln \left[\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j) \right] = \frac{d}{ds} \ln \left[\prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i) \right]$$

$$\ln \left[\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j) \right] = \sum_{j=1}^n \ln(s - p_j) \quad \ln \left[\prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i) \right] = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln(s - z_i)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{d \ln(s - p_j)}{ds} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{d \ln(s - z_i)}{ds}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{(s - p_j)} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{(s - z_i)}$$



分离点 d:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{d - p_i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{d - z_j}$$

(对应重根)

说明: $D(s) = s(s+1)(s+4) + K^*(s+2) = (s + \lambda_3)(s - d)^2 = 0$

$$\frac{dD(s)}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} [s(s+1)(s+4)] + K^* \frac{d}{ds} (s+2) = (s-d)^2 + 2(s-d)(s-\lambda_3) \stackrel{s=d}{=} 0$$

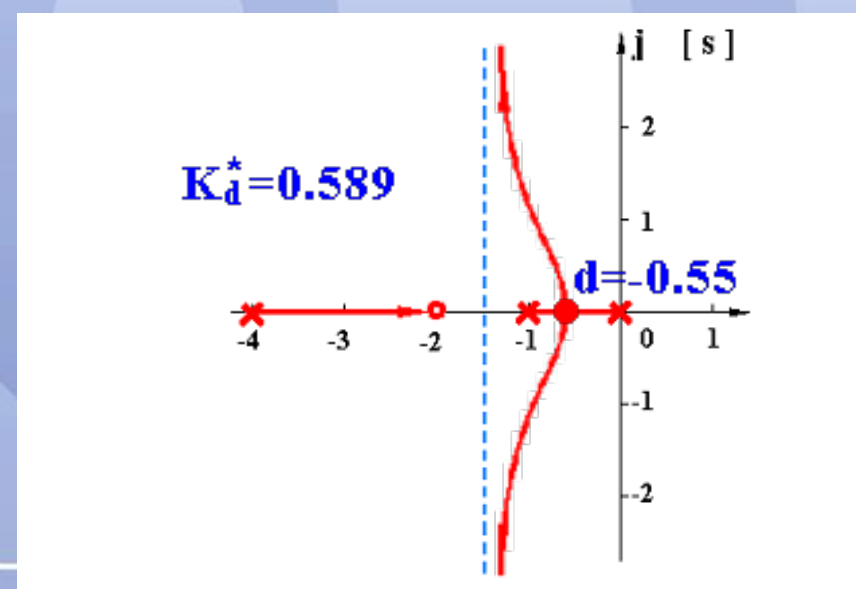
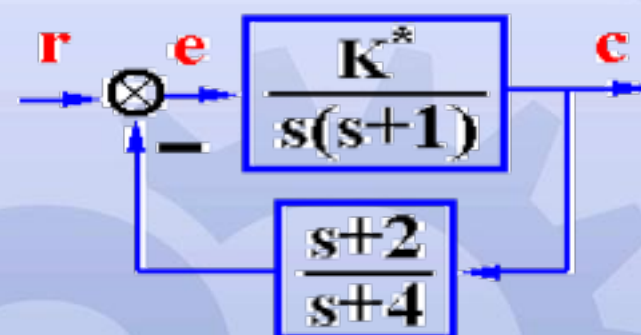
$$\frac{\frac{d}{ds} [s(s+1)(s+4)]}{s(s+1)(s+4)} = \frac{-K^* \frac{d}{ds} (s+2)}{-K^*(s+2)} = \frac{\frac{d}{ds} (s+2)}{s+2}$$

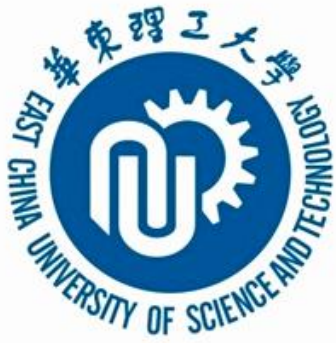
$$\frac{d}{ds} \ln [s(s+1)(s+4)] = \frac{d}{ds} \ln (s+2)$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} [\ln s + \ln(s+1) + \ln(s+4)] \stackrel{s=d}{=} \frac{d}{ds} \ln (s+2)$$

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+4} = \frac{1}{d+2}$$

(无零点时右端为0)





例 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为
绘制根轨迹。

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

解. $G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)} \quad \begin{cases} K = K^*/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$

① 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-\infty, -2], [-1, 0]$

② 渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0-1-2}{3} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

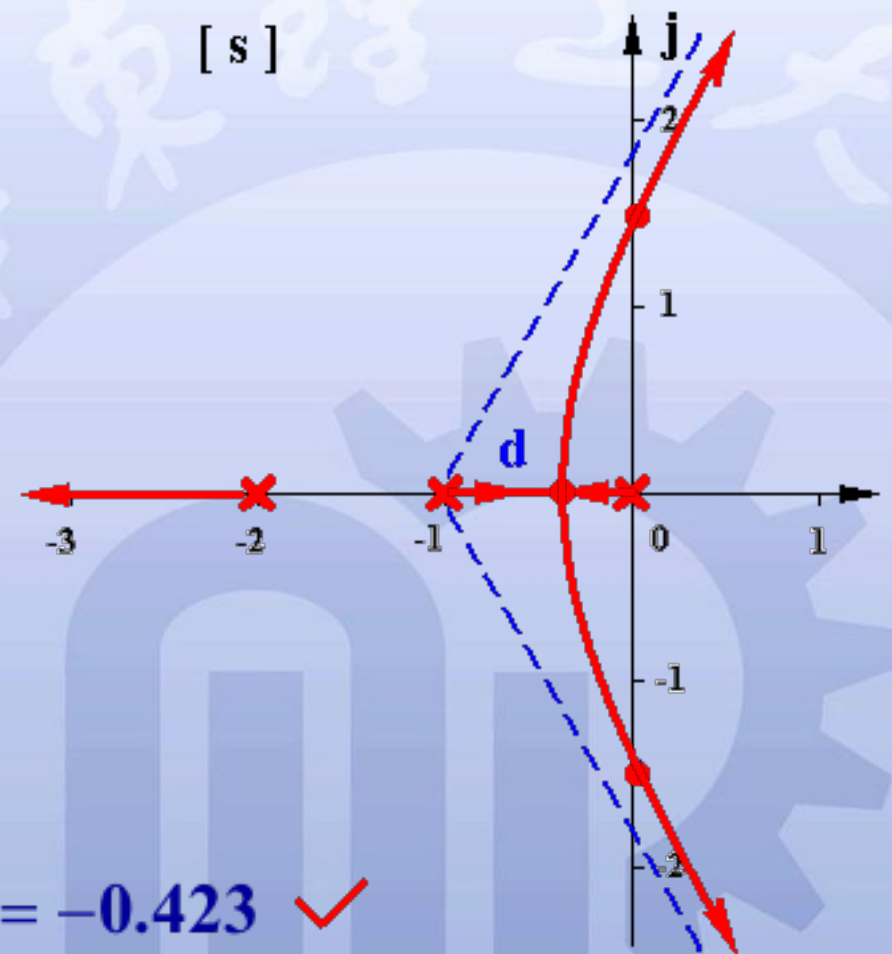
③ 分离点:
$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+2} = 0$$

整理得: $3d^2 + 6d + 2 = 0$

解根:
$$\begin{cases} d_1 = -0.423 \quad \checkmark \\ d_2 = -1.577 \quad \times \end{cases}$$

④ 与虚轴交点: ?

$$K_d^* = |d||d+1||d+2| \Big|_{d=-0.423} = 0.385$$





绘制根轨迹的基本法则(6)

法则6 与虚轴交点

- $$\begin{cases} 1) \text{ 系统临界稳定点} \\ 2) s = j\omega \text{ 是根的点} \end{cases}$$

稳定范围： $0 < K < 3$

[接上例] $G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$

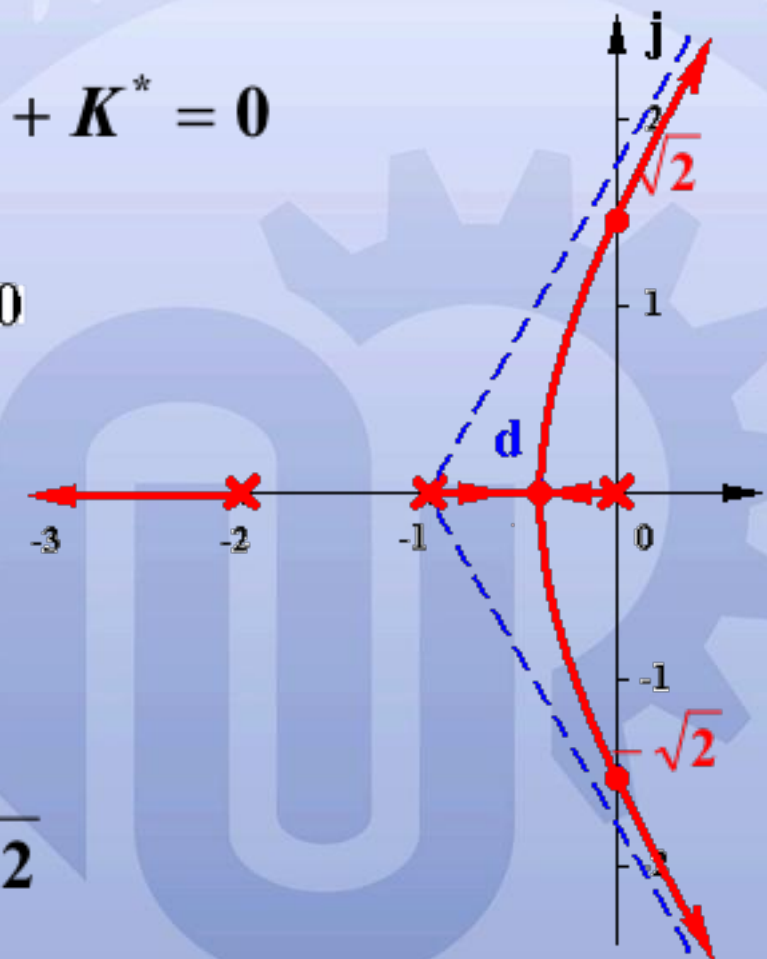
$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+2) + K^* = s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + K^* = 0$$

解法I: Routh:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s^3 & 1 & 2 \\ s^2 & 3 & K^* \\ s^1 & \frac{6-K^*}{3} & \\ s^0 & K^* & \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{令 } K^* = 6 \\ \Rightarrow K^* < 6 \\ \Rightarrow K^* > 0 \end{array} \begin{cases} 3s^2 + 6 = 0 \\ s = \pm j\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

解法II: $D(j\omega) = -j\omega^3 - 3\omega^2 + j2\omega + K^* = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -3\omega^2 + K^* = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 2\omega = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \omega = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ K^* = 6 \end{cases}$$

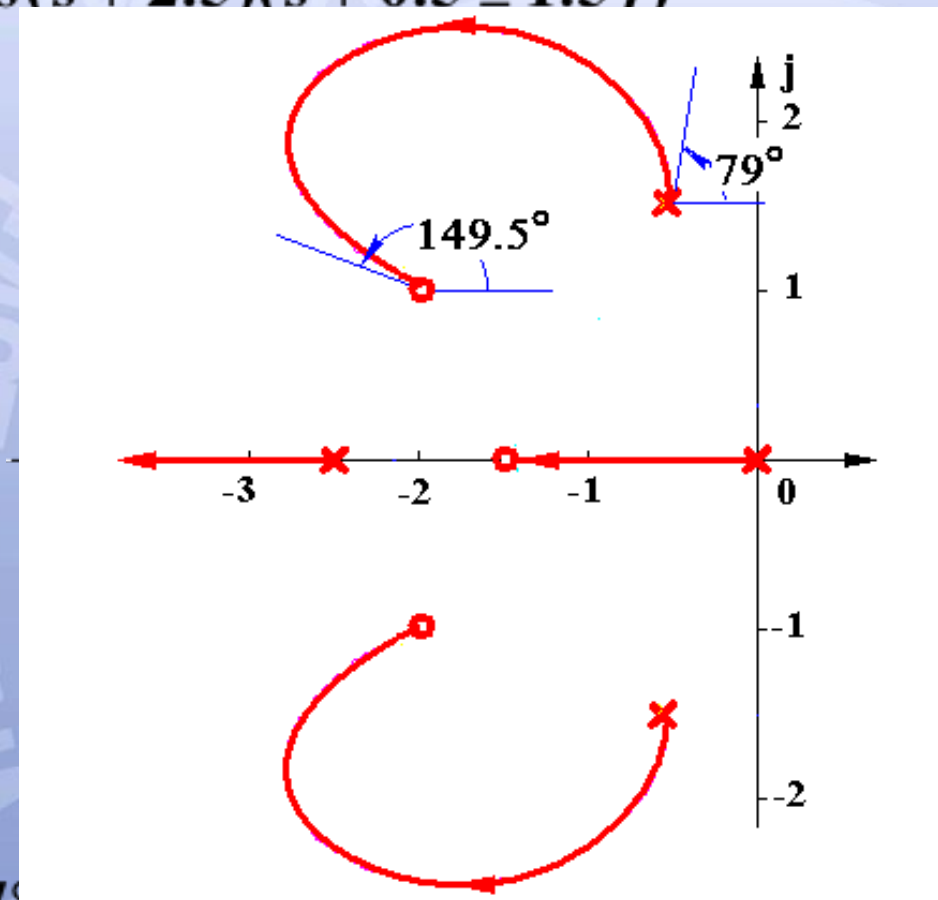
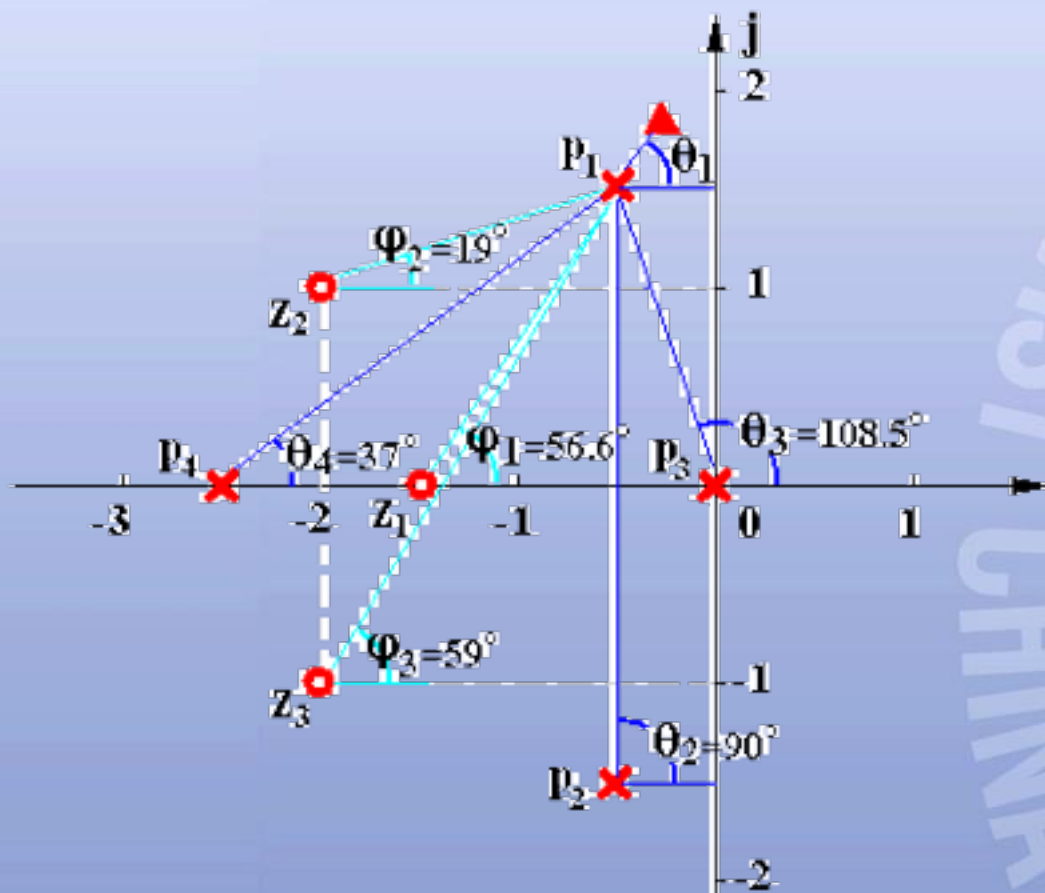


绘制根轨迹的基本法则(7)

法则7 出射角/入射角(起始角/终止角)

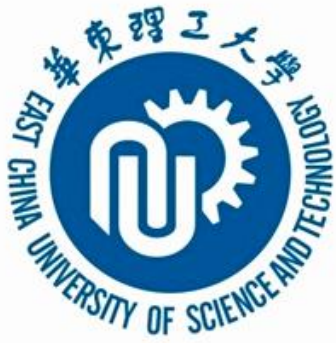
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \angle(s - p_i) - \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(s - z_j) = (2k + 1)\pi$$

例 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s + 1.5)(s + 2 \pm j)}{s(s + 2.5)(s + 0.5 \pm 1.5j)}$ ，绘制根轨迹。

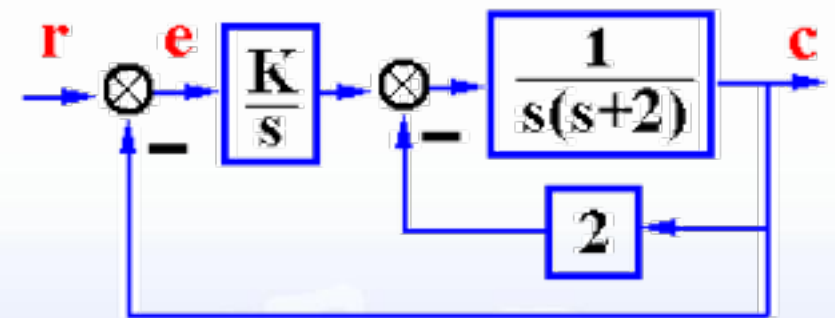


$$56.5^\circ + 19^\circ + 59^\circ - [\theta_1 + 90^\circ + 108.5^\circ + 37^\circ] = -180^\circ \quad \theta_1 = 149.5^\circ$$

$$[117^\circ + \varphi_2 + 90^\circ] - [199^\circ + 121^\circ + 153^\circ + 63.5^\circ] = -180^\circ \quad \varphi_2 = 149.5^\circ$$



例： 已知系统结构图，绘制根轨迹。



解.

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{K}{s[s^2 + 2s + 2]} \quad \begin{cases} K_k = K/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

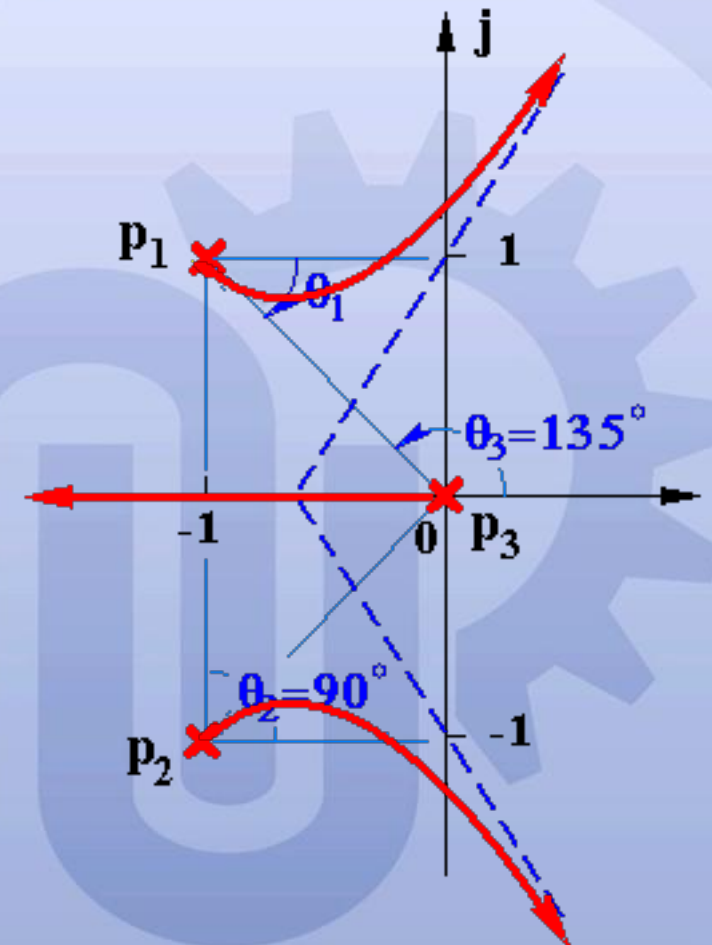
① 实轴上的根轨迹： $[-\infty, 0]$

② 渐近线：
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0 - 1 - 1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

③ 出射角： $0 - [\theta_1 + 90^\circ + 135^\circ] = -180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1 = -45^\circ$

④ 与虚轴交点： $D(s) = s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + K = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -2\omega^2 + K = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 2\omega = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ K = 4 \end{cases}$$





绘制根轨迹的基本法则(8)

法则8 根之和 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = C \quad (n-m \geq 2)$

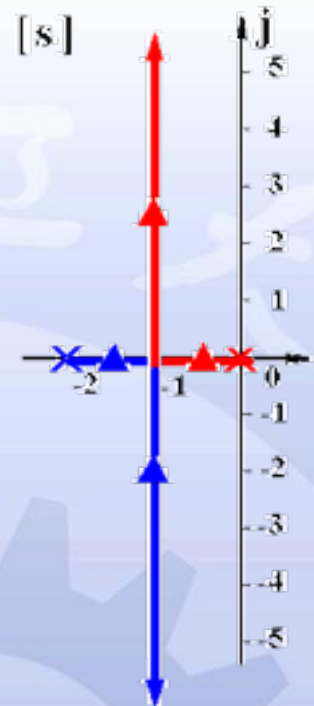
n-m ≥ 2时，闭环根之和保持一个常值。

证明

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^* (s - z_1) \cdots (s - z_m)}{(s - p_1) \cdots (s - p_n)} = \frac{K^* (s^m + b_{m-1}s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_0)}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0}$$

由代数定理： $-a_{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = -a_{n-1} = C$

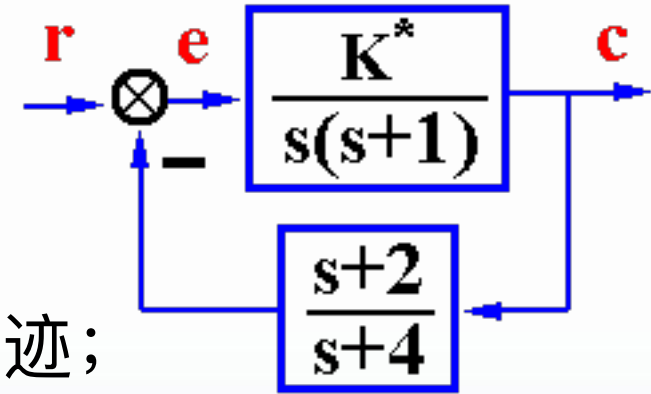
$$\begin{aligned} D(s) &= s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + a_{n-2}s^{n-2} + a_{n-3}s^{n-3} + \cdots + a_0 \\ &\quad + K^*s^{n-2} + K^*b_{n-3}s^{n-3} + \cdots + K^*b_0 \\ \hline &= s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + (a_{n-2} + K^*)s^{n-2} + (a_{n-3} + K^*b_{n-3})s^{n-3} + \cdots + (a_0 + K^*b_0) \\ D(s) &= (s - \lambda_1)(s - \lambda_2) \cdots (s - \lambda_n) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



n-m ≥ 2时，一部分根左移，另一部分根必右移，且移动总量为零。



例 系统结构图如图所示。



(1) 绘制当 $K^* = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时系统的根轨迹；

(2) 当 $\text{Re}[\lambda_1] = -1$ 时, $\lambda_3 = ?$

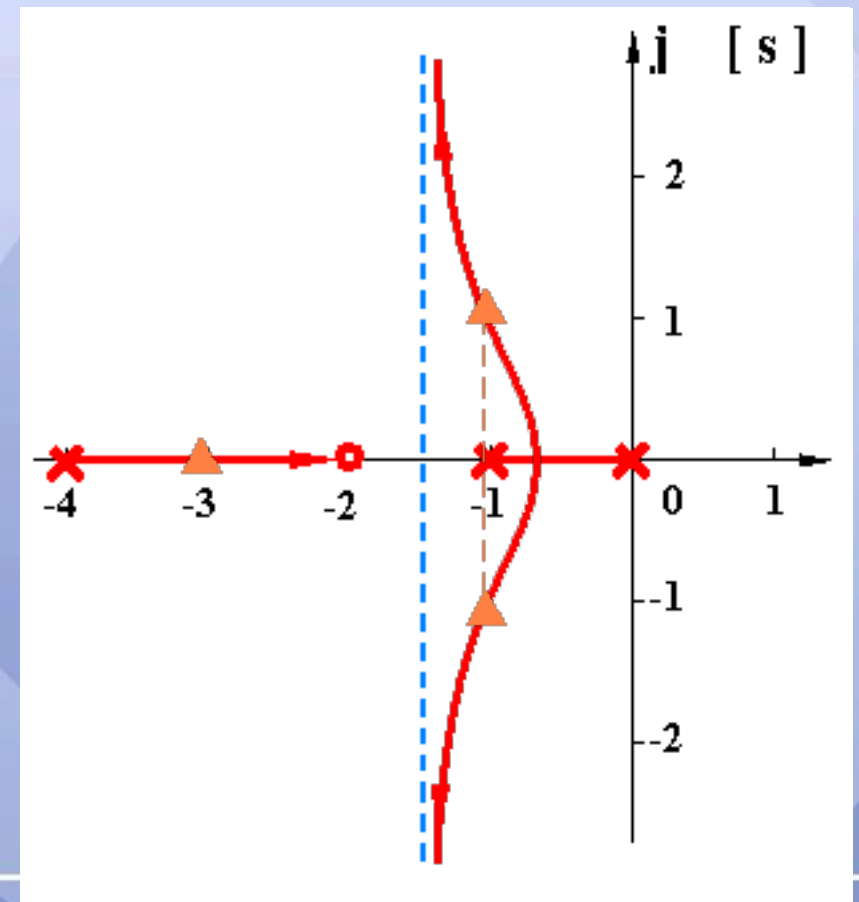
解. (1) $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{s(s+1)(s+4)} \quad \begin{cases} K = K^*/2 \\ \nu = 1 \end{cases}$

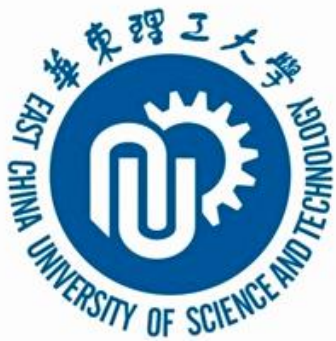
① 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-4, -2], [-1, 0]$

② 渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0-1-4+2}{3-1} = -\frac{3}{2} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3-1} = \pm 90^\circ \end{cases}$$

用根之和法则分析绘制根轨迹:

(2) $a_{n-1} = 0 - 1 - 4 = -5 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 2(-1) + \lambda_3$
 $\lambda_3 = -5 + 2 = -3$





例 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+20)(s^2+4s+20)}, \text{ 绘制根轨迹。}$$

解

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+20)(s+2 \pm j4)} \quad \begin{cases} K = K^*/400 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

① 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-20, 0]$

② 渐近线: $\sigma_a = \frac{0-20-2-2}{4} = -6 \quad \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} = \pm 45^\circ, \pm 135^\circ$

③ 出射角: $-\left[\theta_1 + 90^\circ + 116.5^\circ + 12.5^\circ\right] = -180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1 = -39^\circ$

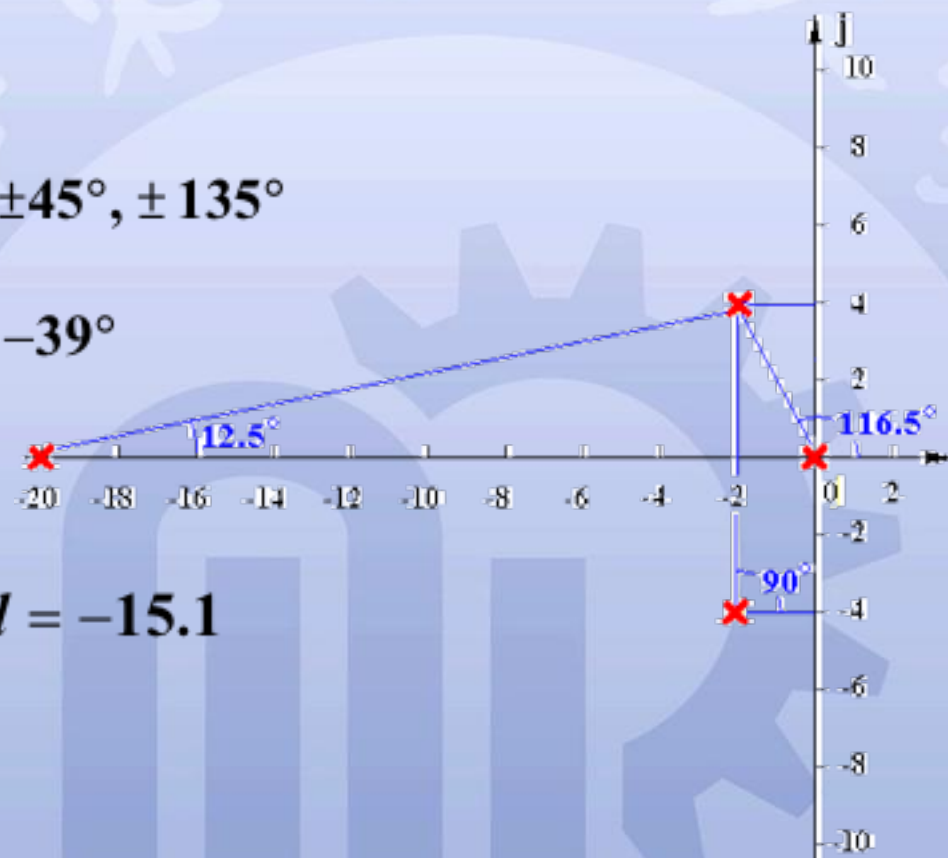
③ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+20} + \frac{1}{d+2+j4} + \frac{1}{d+2-j4} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+20} + \frac{2(d+2)}{(d+2)^2 + 4^2} = 0 \quad \text{试根得: } d = -15.1$$

$$K_d^* = |d||d+20|(d+2)^2 + 4^2 \Big|_{d=-15.1} = 13881$$

④ 虚轴交点: $D(s) = s^4 + 24s^3 + 100s^2 + 400s + K^* = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = \omega^4 - 100\omega^2 + K^* = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -24\omega^3 + 400\omega = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = \sqrt{400/24} = 4.1 \\ K^* = 1389 \end{cases}$$



例(续)

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+20)(s+2 \pm j4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/400 \\ \nu = 1 \end{cases}$$

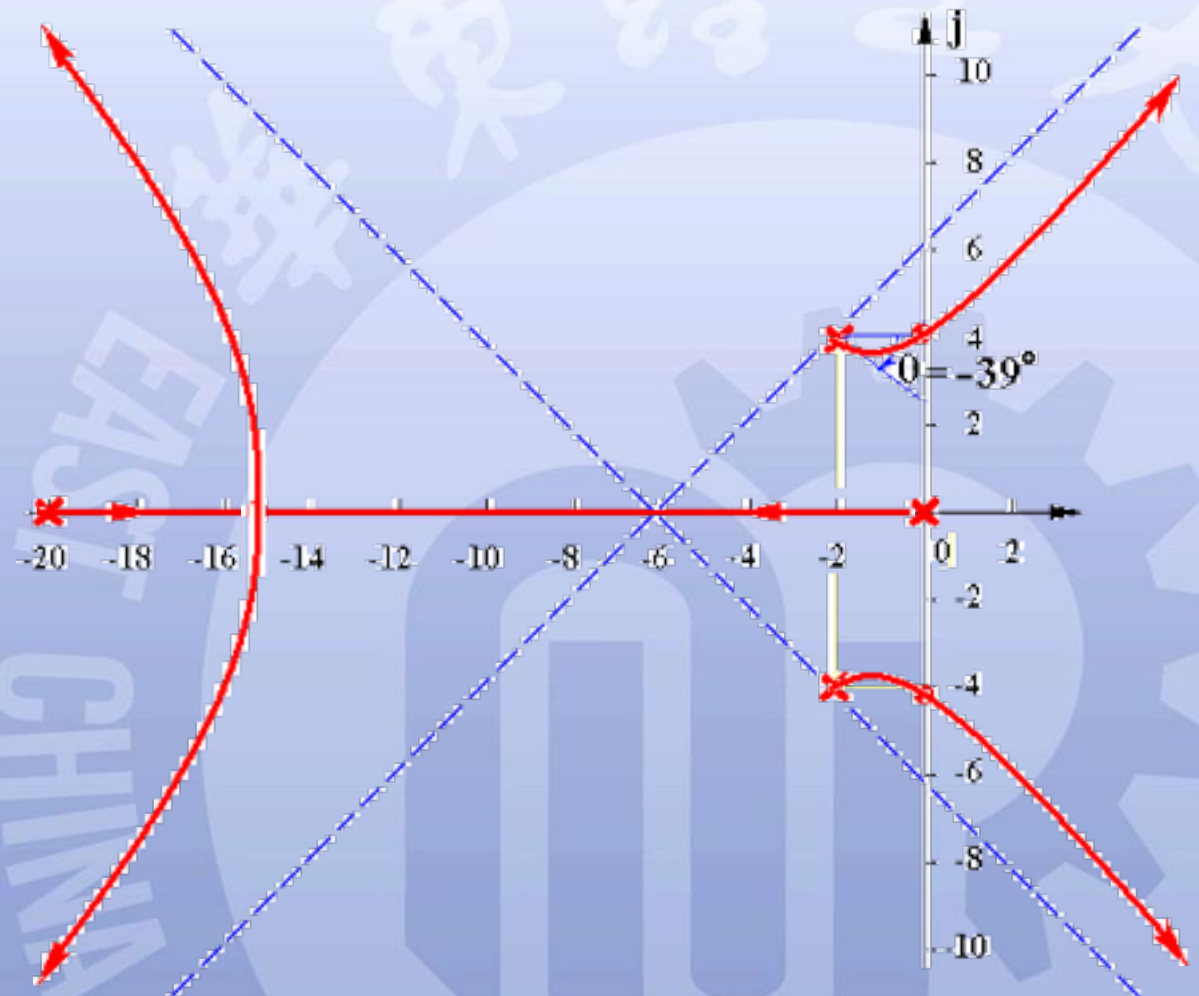
① 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-20, 0]$

② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = -6 \\ \varphi_a = \pm 45^\circ, \pm 135^\circ \end{cases}$

③ 出射角: $\theta = -39^\circ$

③ 分离点: $d = -15.1$
 $K_d^* = 13881$

④ 虚轴交点: $\begin{cases} \omega = 4.1 \\ K^* = 1389 \end{cases}$

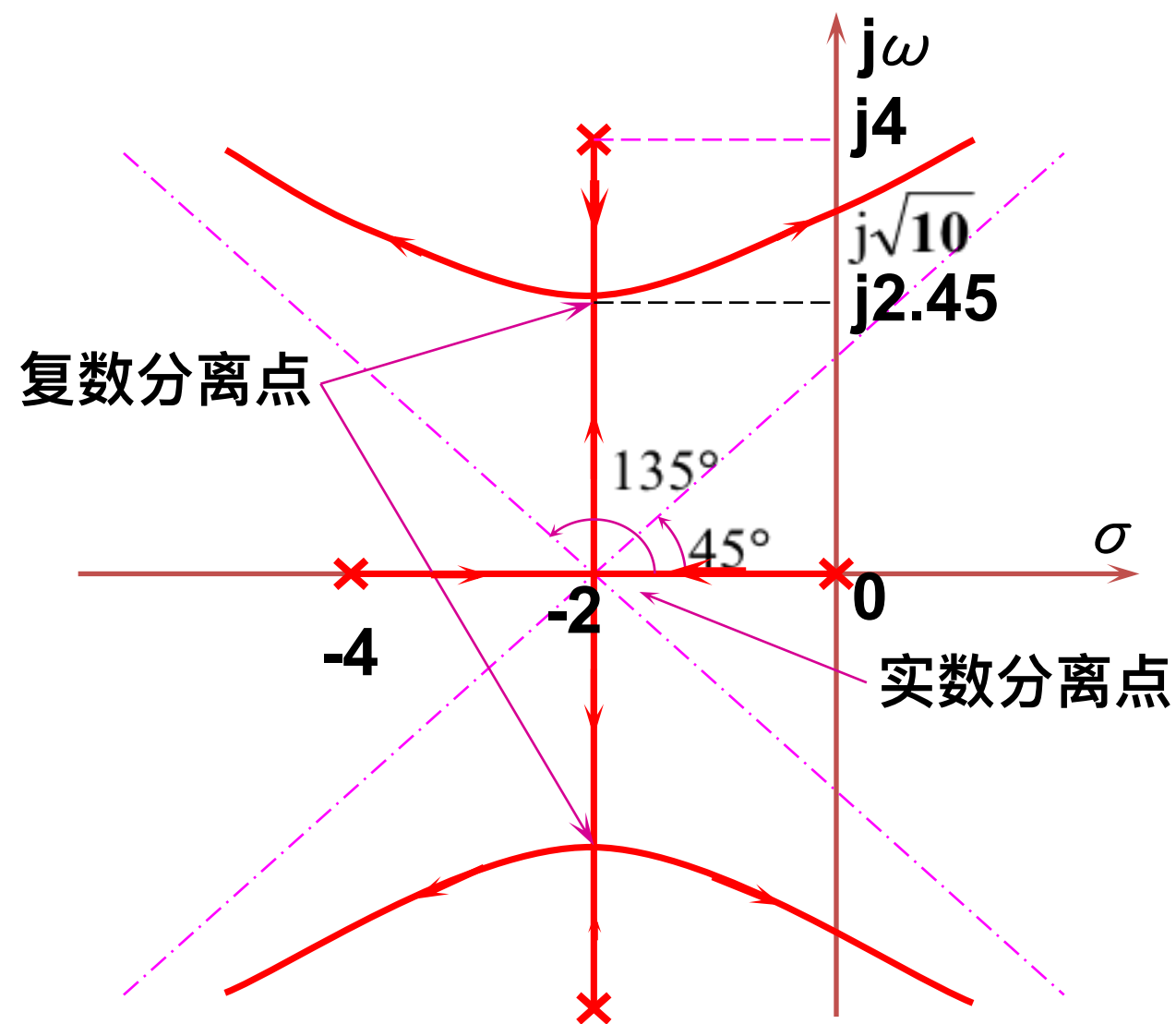


稳定的开环增益范围: $0 < K < 3.4725$

✿ 若开环零、极点个数均为偶数，且左右对称分布于一条平行于虚轴的直线，则根轨迹一定关于该直线左右对称。

• 例:

$$\begin{aligned} G(s)H(s) &= \frac{K^*}{s(s+4)(s^2+4s+20)} \\ &= \frac{K^*}{s(s+4)(s+2+j4)(s+2-j4)} \end{aligned}$$





例 已知 $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s^2+4s+16)}$, (1)绘根轨迹;
(2) 求稳定的K范围。

解 $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s+2 \pm j2\sqrt{3})} \quad \begin{cases} K = K^*/16 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$

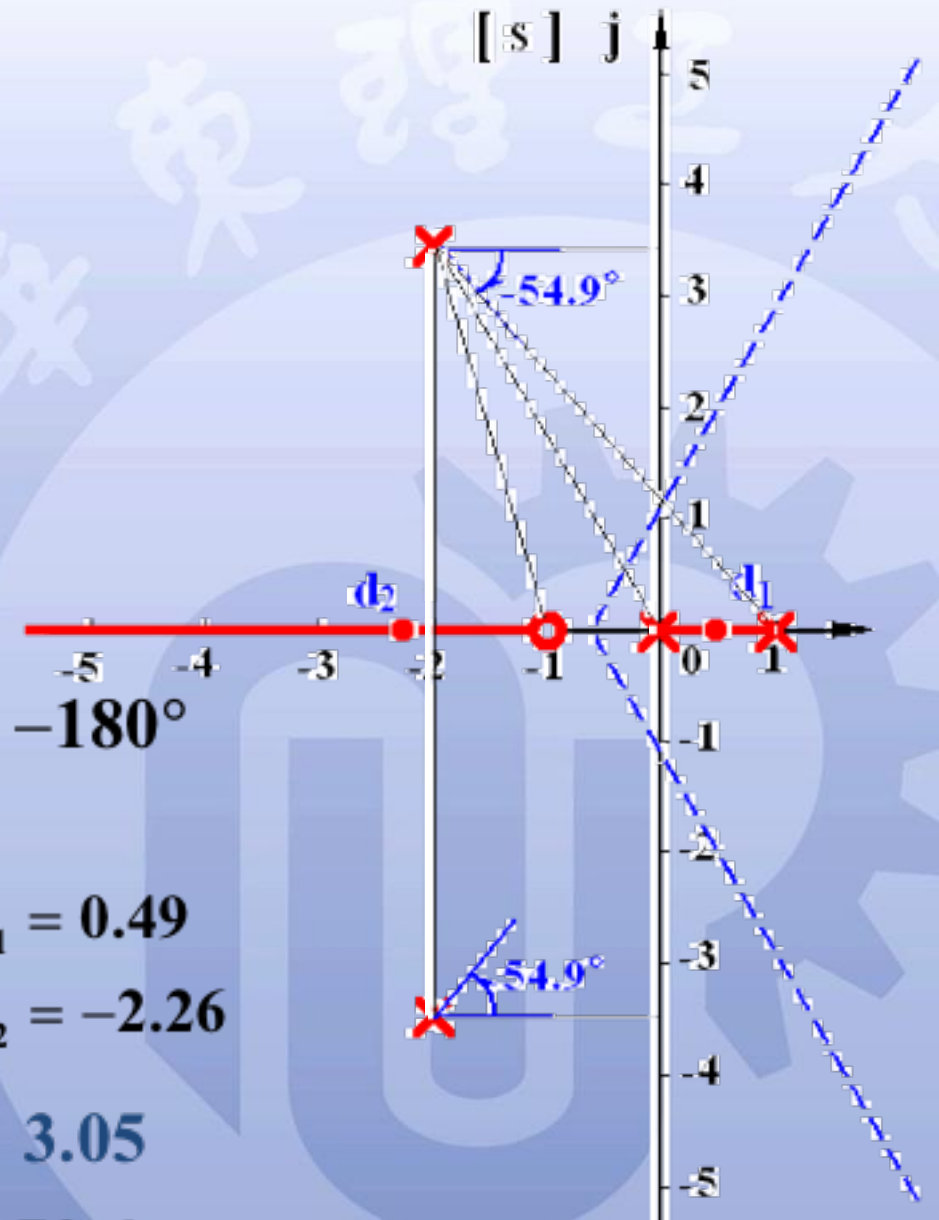
① 实轴上的根轨迹: $(-\infty, -1], [0, 1]$

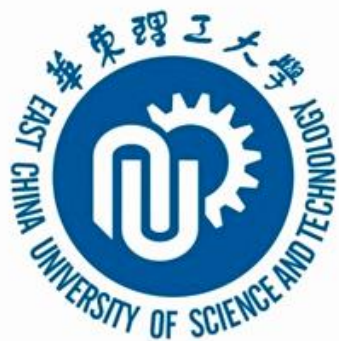
② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = (1-4+1)/3 = -2/3 \\ \varphi_a = (2k+1)\pi/3 = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$

③ 出射角: $106.1^\circ - [\theta_1 + 90^\circ + 120^\circ + 130.9^\circ] = -180^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \theta_1 = -54.9^\circ$

④ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d-1} + \frac{2(d+2)}{d^2+4d+16} = \frac{1}{d+1} \quad \begin{cases} d_1 = 0.49 \\ d_2 = -2.26 \end{cases}$

$$K_{d_{1,2}}^* = \frac{|d||d-1||d^2+4d+16|}{|d+1|} \quad \begin{matrix} d=0.49 \\ d=-2.26 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{cases} 3.05 \\ 70.6 \end{cases}$$





例(续)

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s^2+4s+16)} \quad \begin{cases} K = K^*/16 \\ \nu = 1 \end{cases}$$

⑤ 虚轴交点:

$$D(s) = s^4 + 3s^3 + 12s^2 + (K^* - 16)s + K^* = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = \omega^4 - 12\omega^2 + K^* = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -3\omega^3 + (K^* - 16)\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$K^* = 3\omega^2 + 16$$

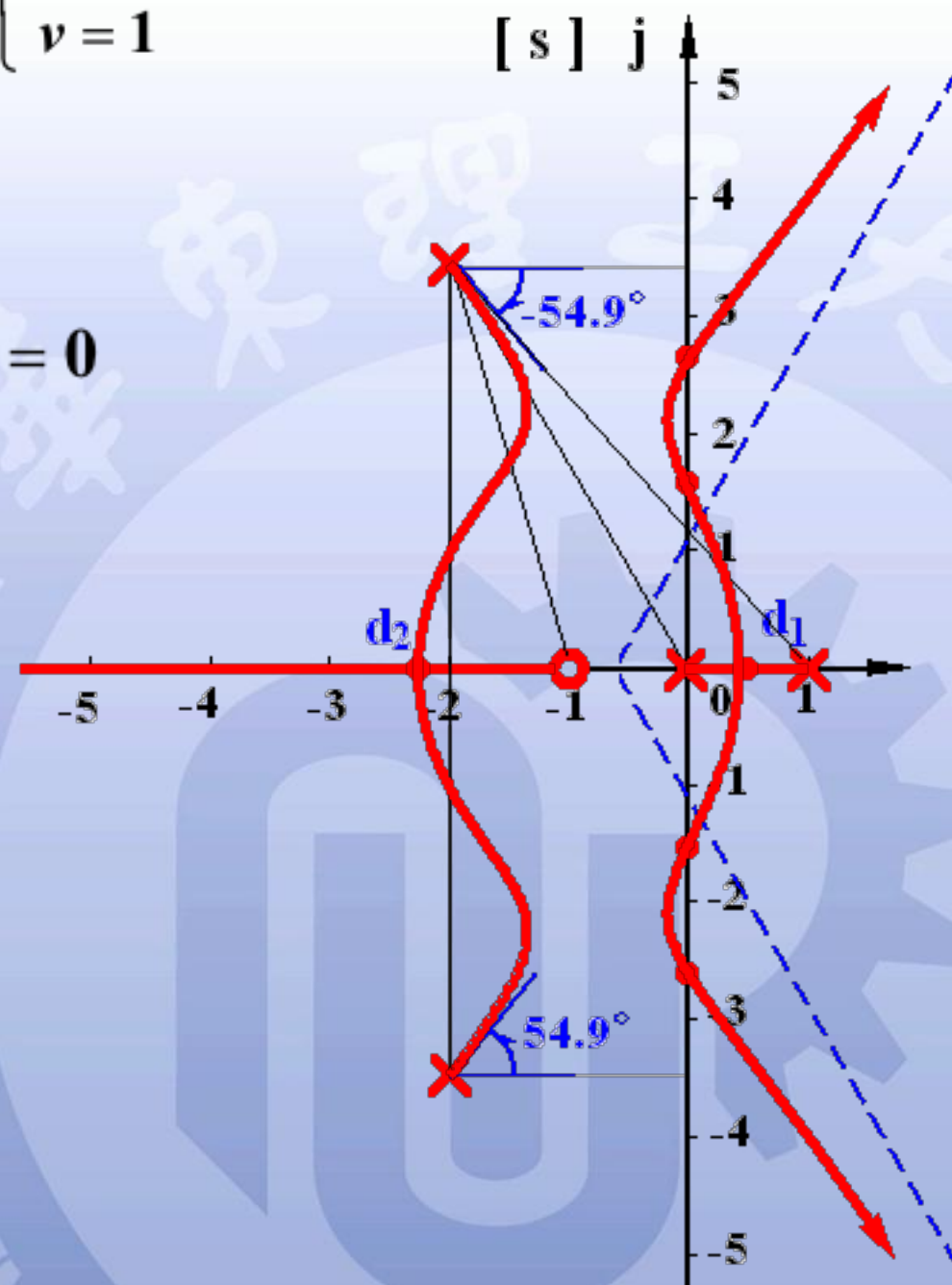
$$\omega^4 - 9\omega^2 + 16 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 = 1.56 \\ \omega_2 = 2.56 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} K_1^* = 19.7 \\ K_2^* = 35.7 \end{cases}$$

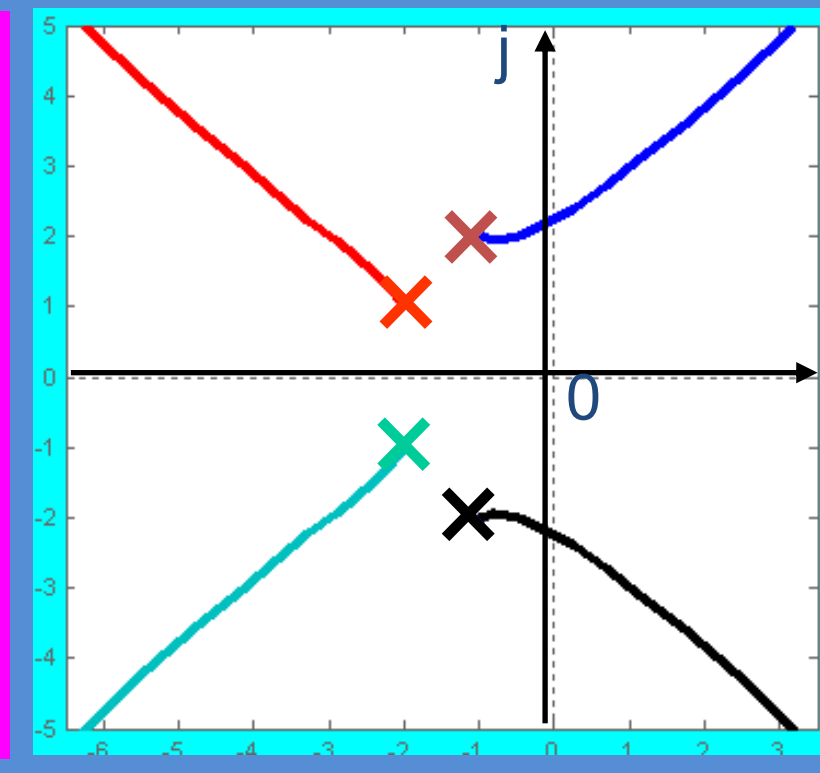
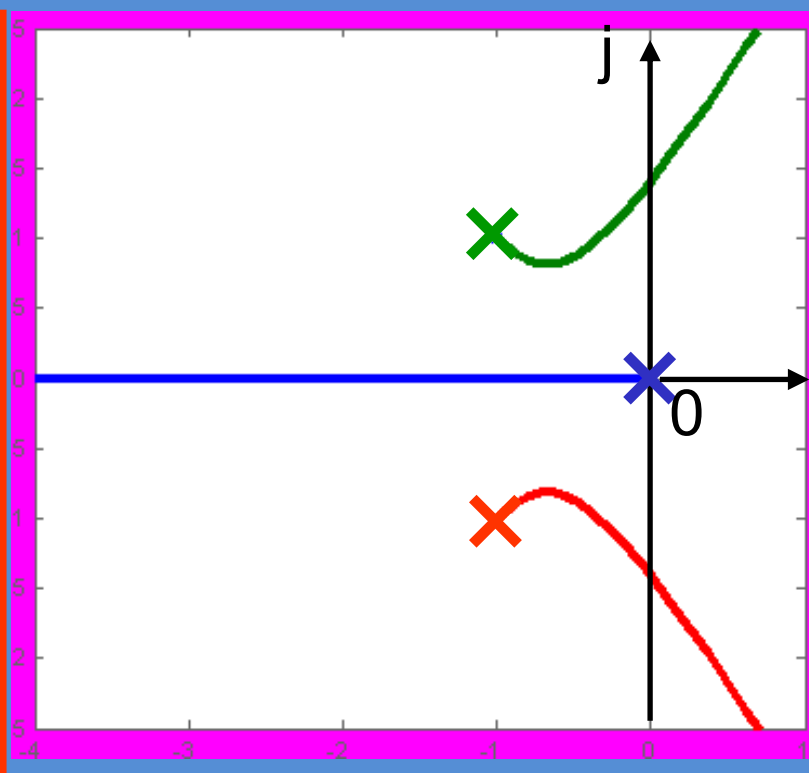
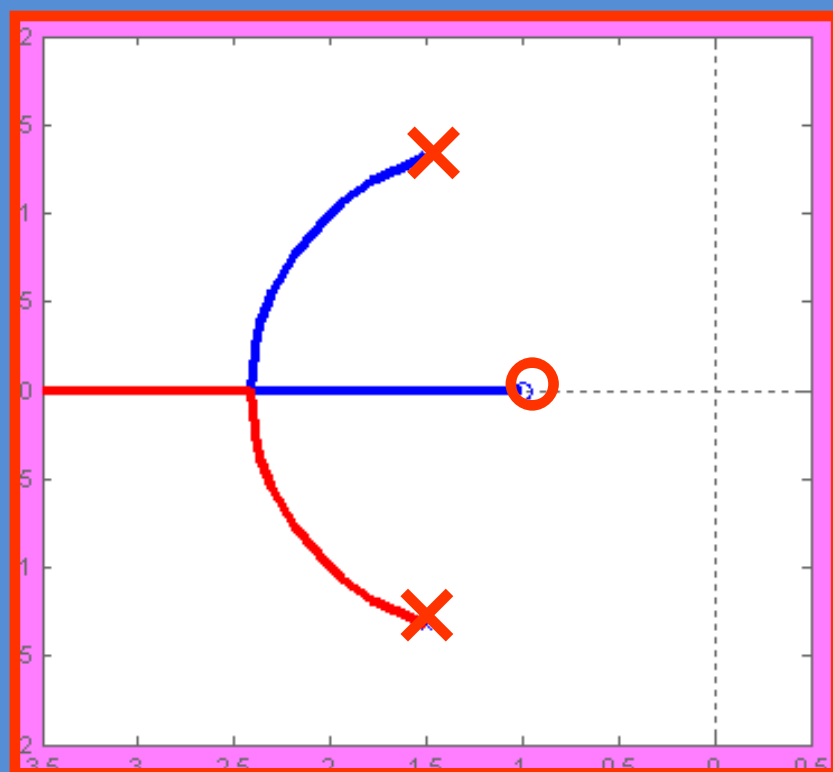
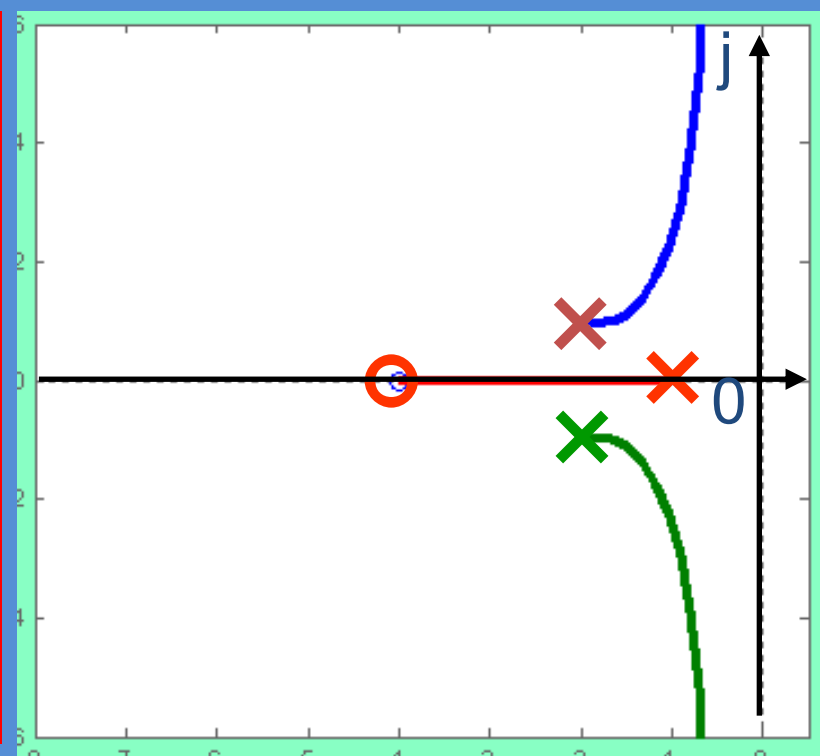
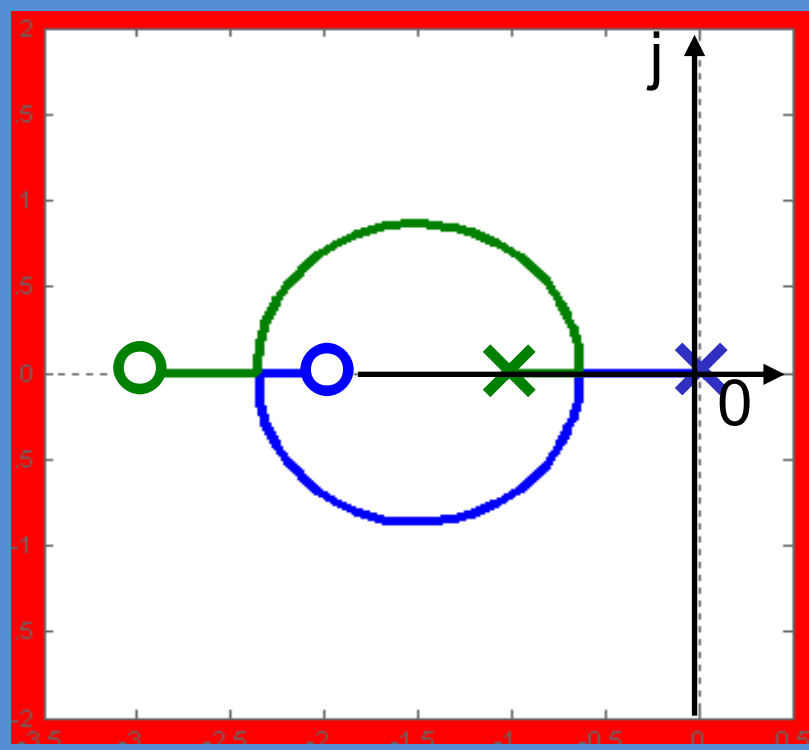
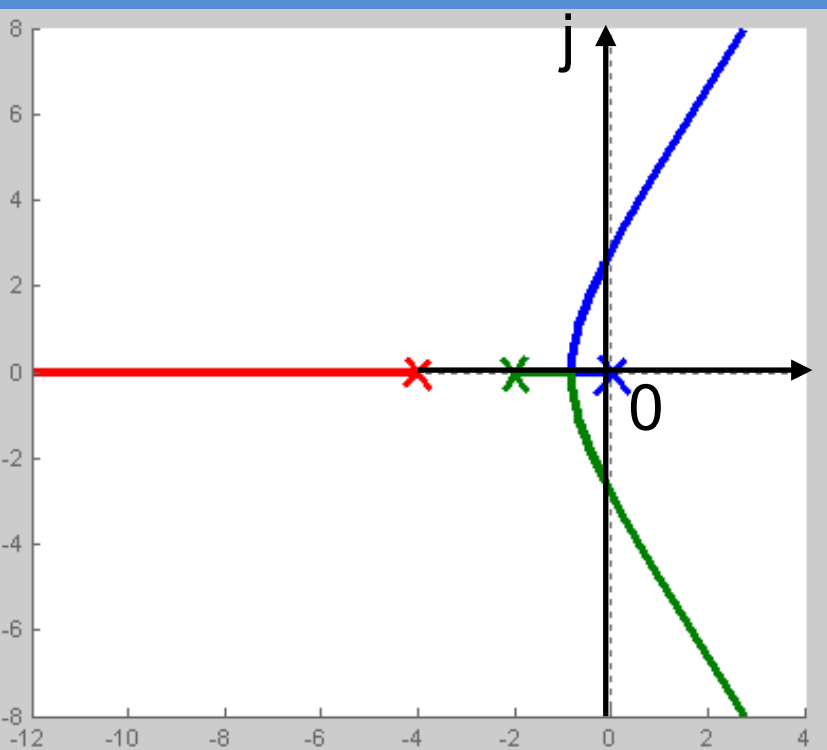
稳定的范围:

$$19.7 < K^* < 35.7$$

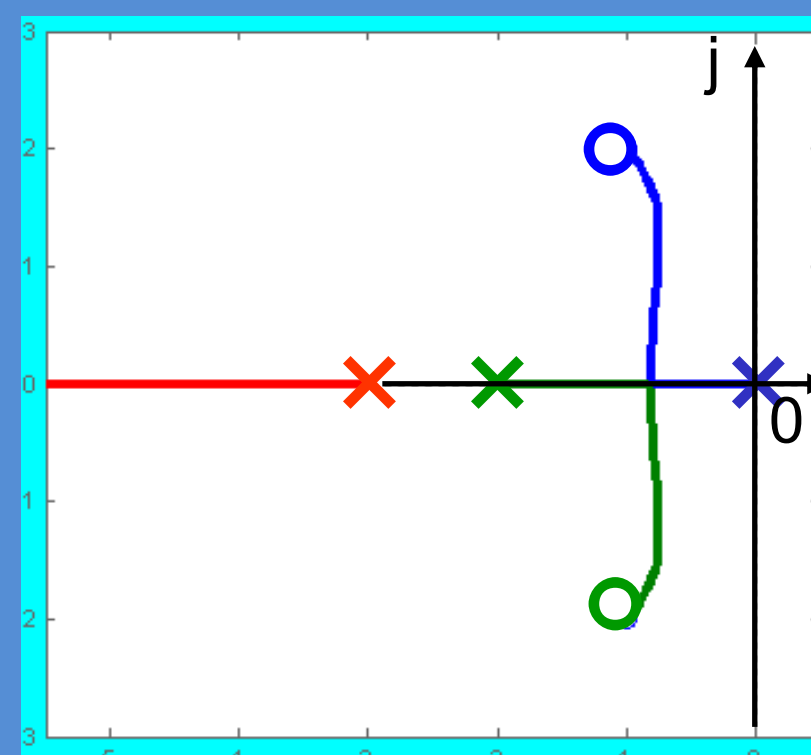
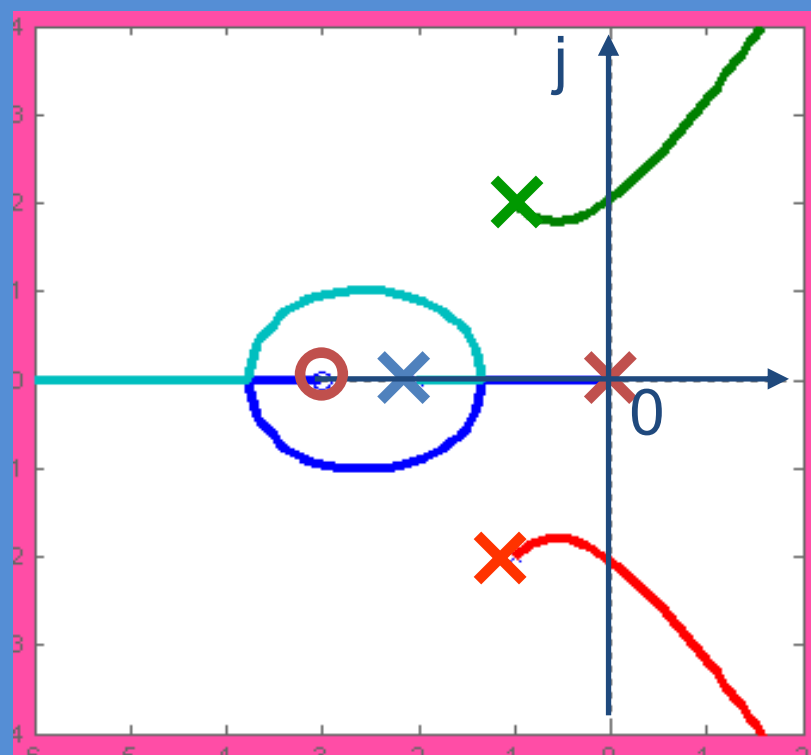
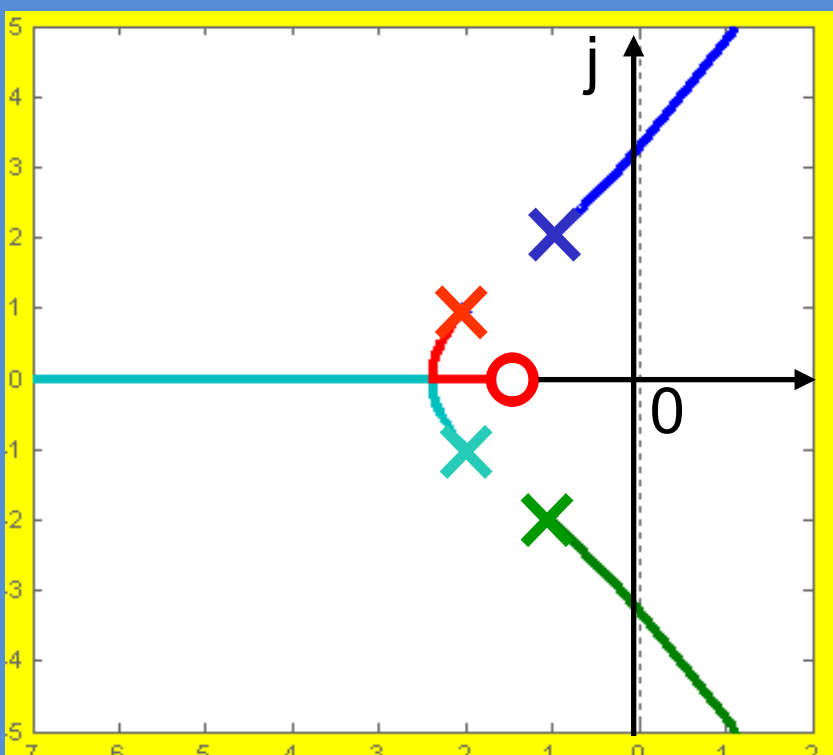
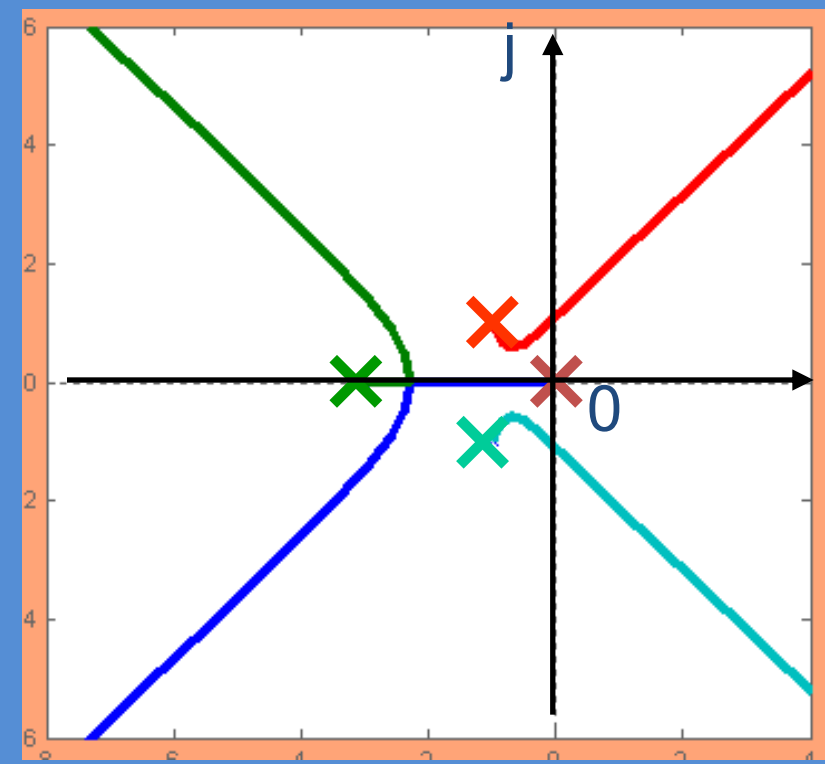
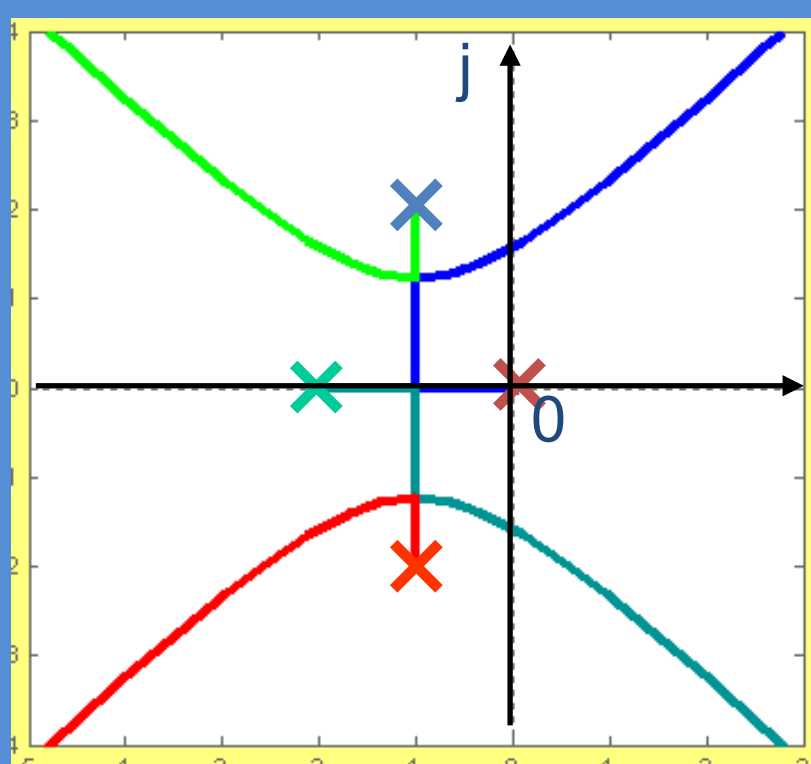
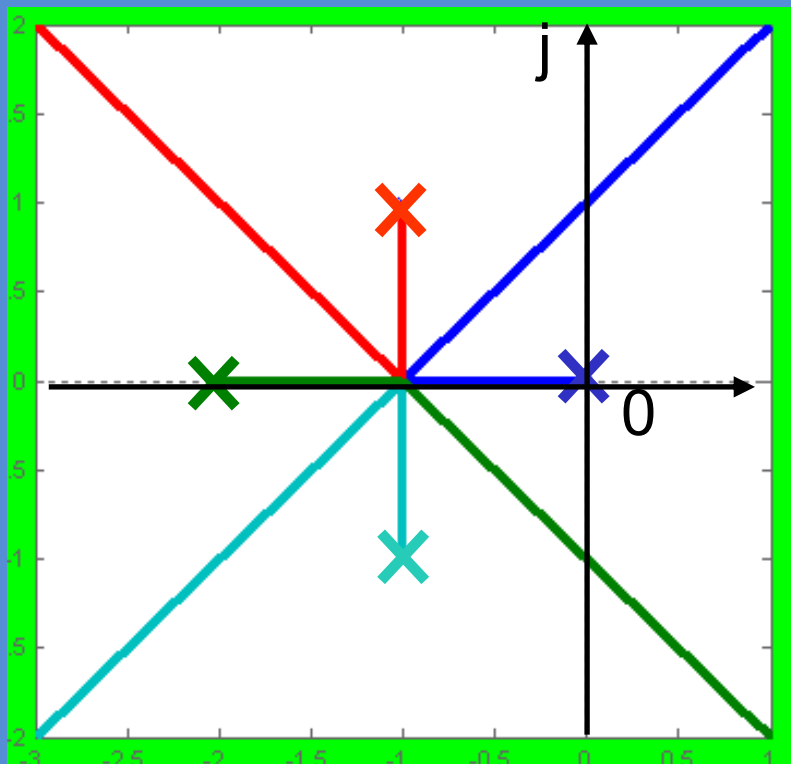
$$1.234 < K = \frac{K^*}{16} < 2.23$$



常见根轨迹类型(1)



常见根轨迹类型(2)





4.4 广义根轨迹

在负反馈系统中， K^* 变化时的根轨迹叫做**常规根轨迹**。其他情况下的根轨迹称**广义根轨迹**。通常有：

(1)参数根轨迹 (2)多回路系统的根轨迹 (3)正反馈回路和零度根轨迹。

4.4.1 参数根轨迹

变化的参数不是开环根轨迹增益 K^* 的根轨迹叫参数根轨迹。**将开环传函变形让变化的参数处于开环增益的位置**就可以采用绘制常规根轨迹时的法则。



参数根轨迹

解题关键：通过引入**等效传递函数**，要将开环传函变形，将非开环增益的参数变换到开环增益的地位。

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K_1(s+a)}{s(s^2+2s+2)}$$

系统的特征方程为

$$1 + \frac{K_1(s+a)}{s(s^2+2s+2)} = 0$$

$$s(s^2+2s+2) + k_1(s+a) = 0$$

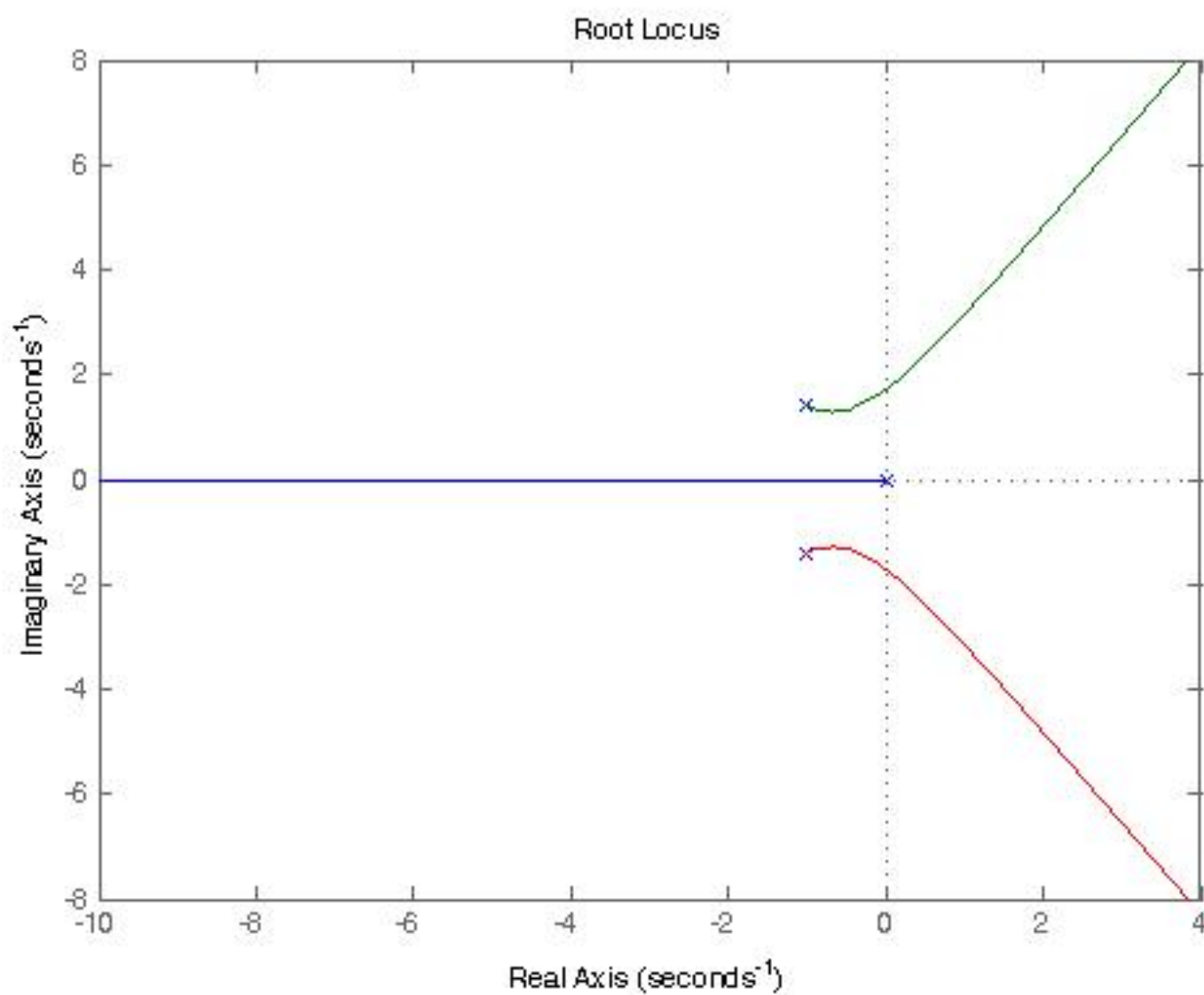
以 a 为变量时考察：

$$1 + \frac{K_1 a}{s[s^2+2s+(2+K_1)]} = 0$$

$$k_1 = 1$$

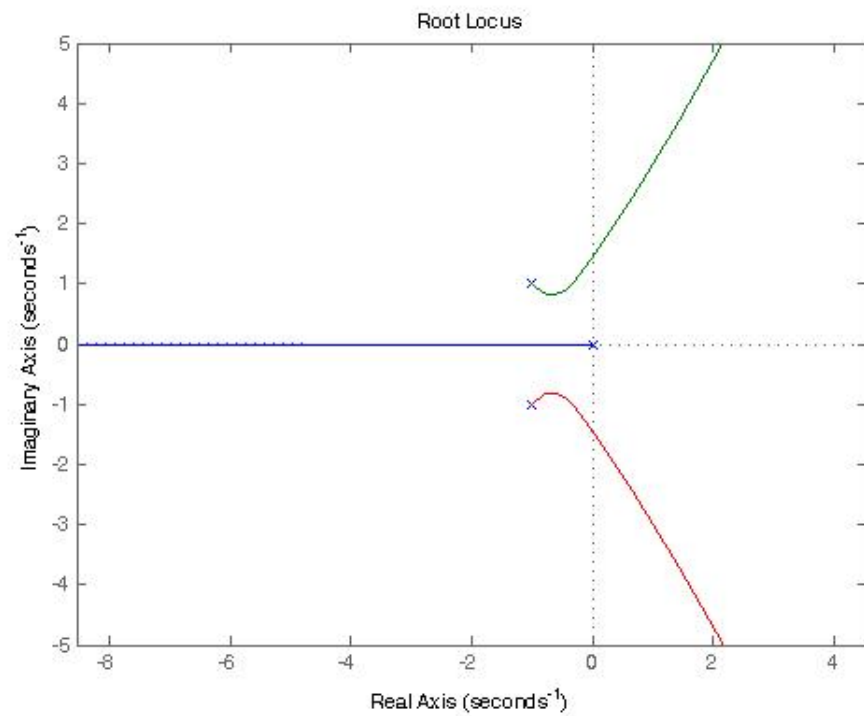
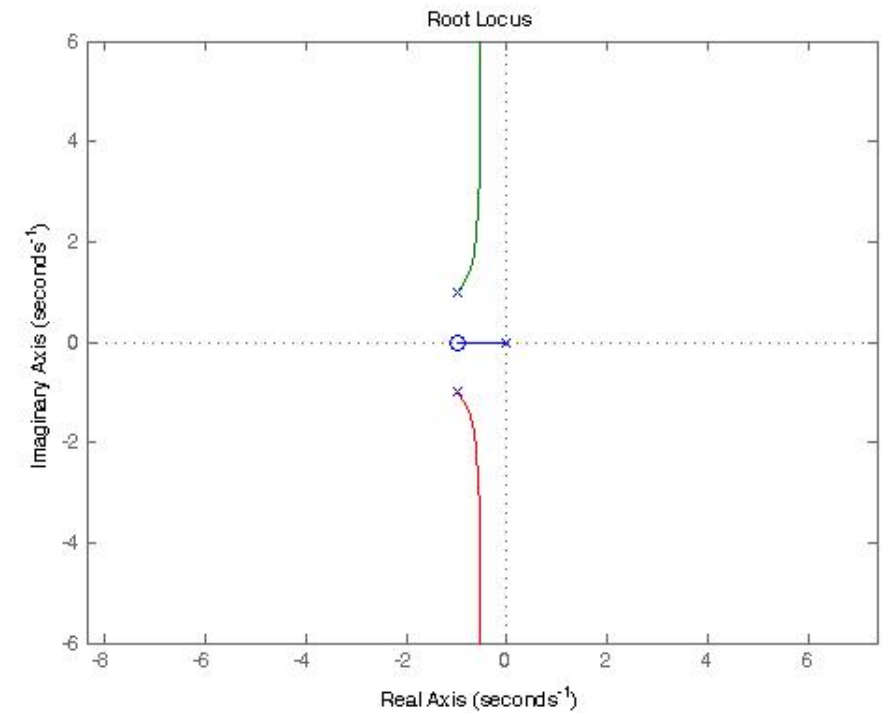
$$\frac{a}{s[s^2+2s+3]} = -1$$

参数根轨迹



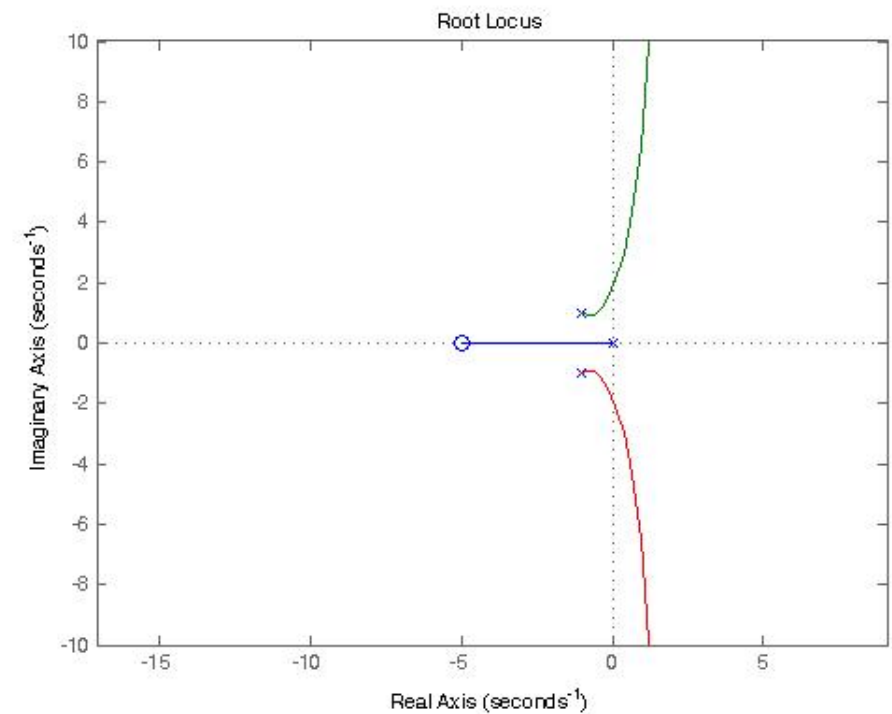
$$1 + \frac{K_1(s + a)}{s(s^2 + 2s + 2)} = 0$$

$$a = 1$$



$$a = 5$$

$$a = \infty$$



4.4.2 多回路系统的根轨迹

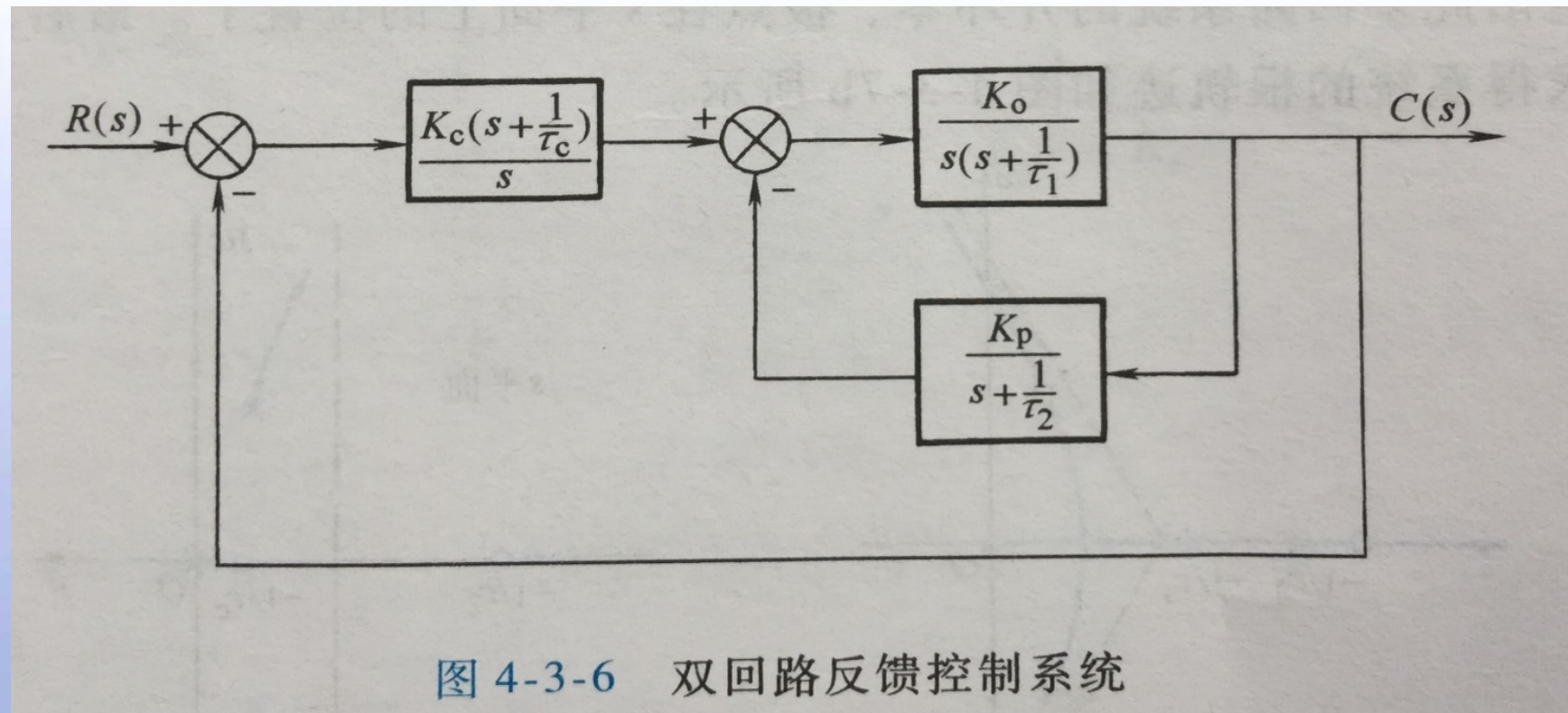


图 4-3-6 双回路反馈控制系统

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K_c K_o \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_c} \right)}{s \left[s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) + K_o K_p \right] + K_c K_o \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_c} \right)}$$



4.4.2 多回路系统的根轨迹

系统的特征方程为：

$$s \left[s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) + K_o K_p \right] + K_c K_o \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_c} \right) = 0$$
$$\frac{K_c K_o \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_c} \right)}{s \left[s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) + K_o K_p \right]} = -1$$

根轨迹起始于系统开环极点

$$s \left[s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) + K_o K_p \right] = 0$$



4.4.2 多回路系统的根轨迹

系统内环传递函数为：

$$G'(s) = \frac{K_o \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right)}{s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) + K_o K_p}$$

系统内环特征方程：

$$s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) + K_o K_p = 0$$

$$\frac{K_o K_p}{s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right)} = -1$$

4.4.2 多回路系统的根轨迹

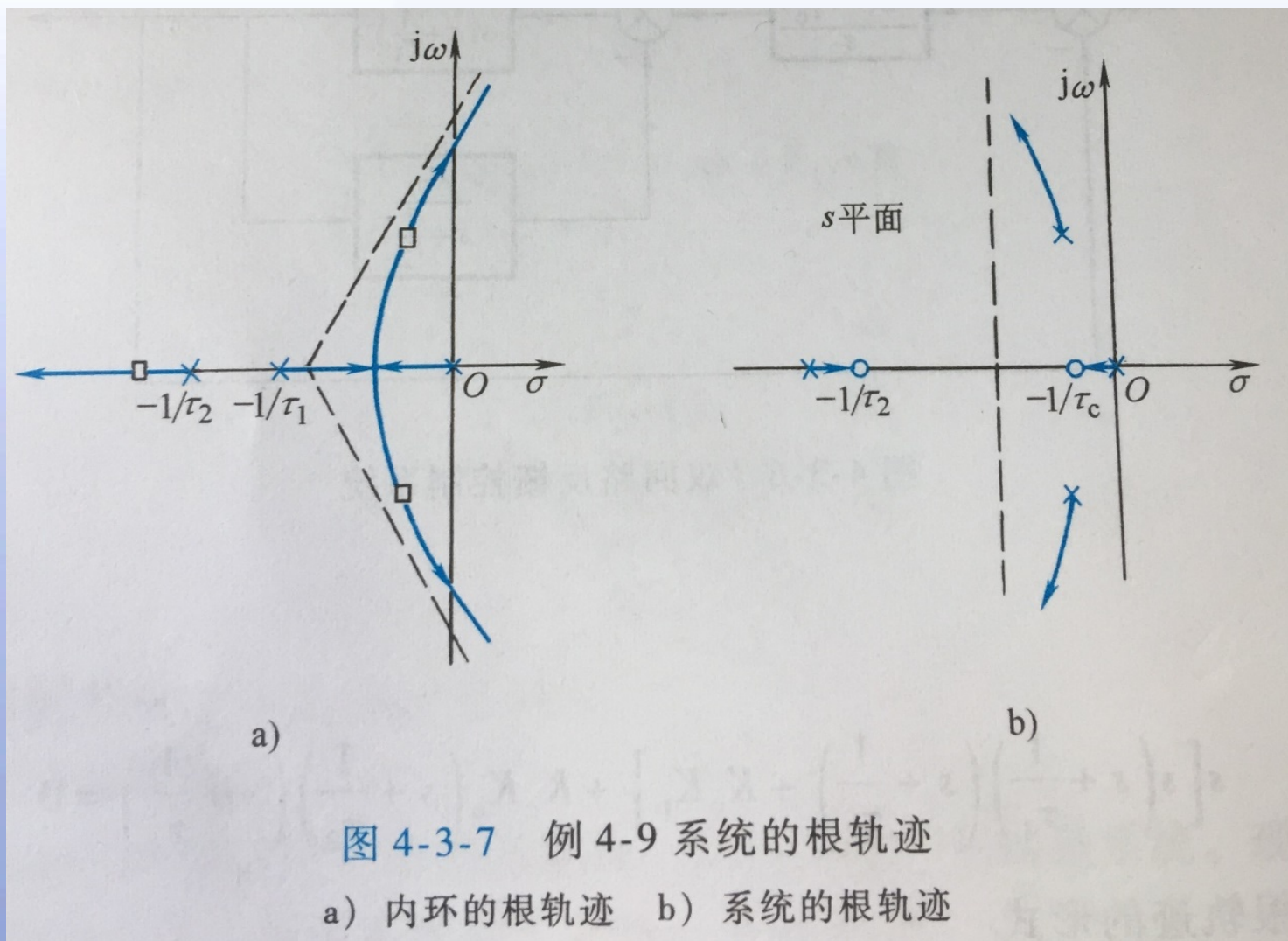
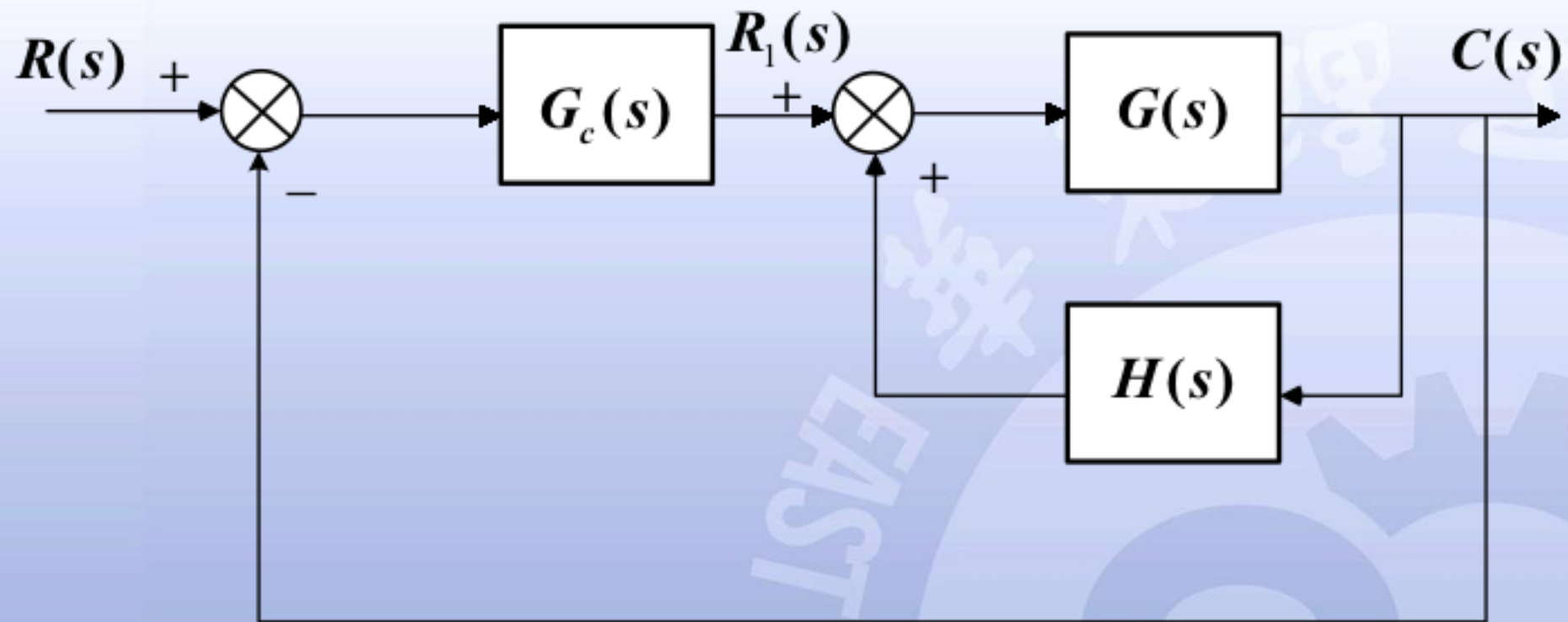


图 4-3-7 例 4-9 系统的根轨迹

a) 内环的根轨迹 b) 系统的根轨迹

绘制多回路反馈控制系统的根轨迹的方法是：**从内环开始，分层绘制，逐步扩展到整个系统**

4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹



$$\frac{C(s)}{R_1(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 - G(s)H(s)}$$

正反馈回路的特征方程： $1 - G(s)H(s) = 0$ $G(s)H(s) = 1$



4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

$$|G(s)H(s)| = \frac{K_1 \prod_{j=1}^m |s - z_j|}{\prod_{i=1}^n |s - p_i|} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle G(s)H(s) &= \sum_{j=1}^m \angle (s - z_j) - \sum_{i=1}^n \angle (s - p_i) \\ &= 2K\pi \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

针对零度根轨迹的相角条件变化，需要相应修订根轨迹的绘制规则：

规则三 在实轴的线段上存在根轨迹的条件是：其右边的开环零、极点数目之和为偶数。



4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

规则四 (n-m) 条渐进线的相角为：

$$\varphi_a = \frac{2k}{(n-m)}180^\circ \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

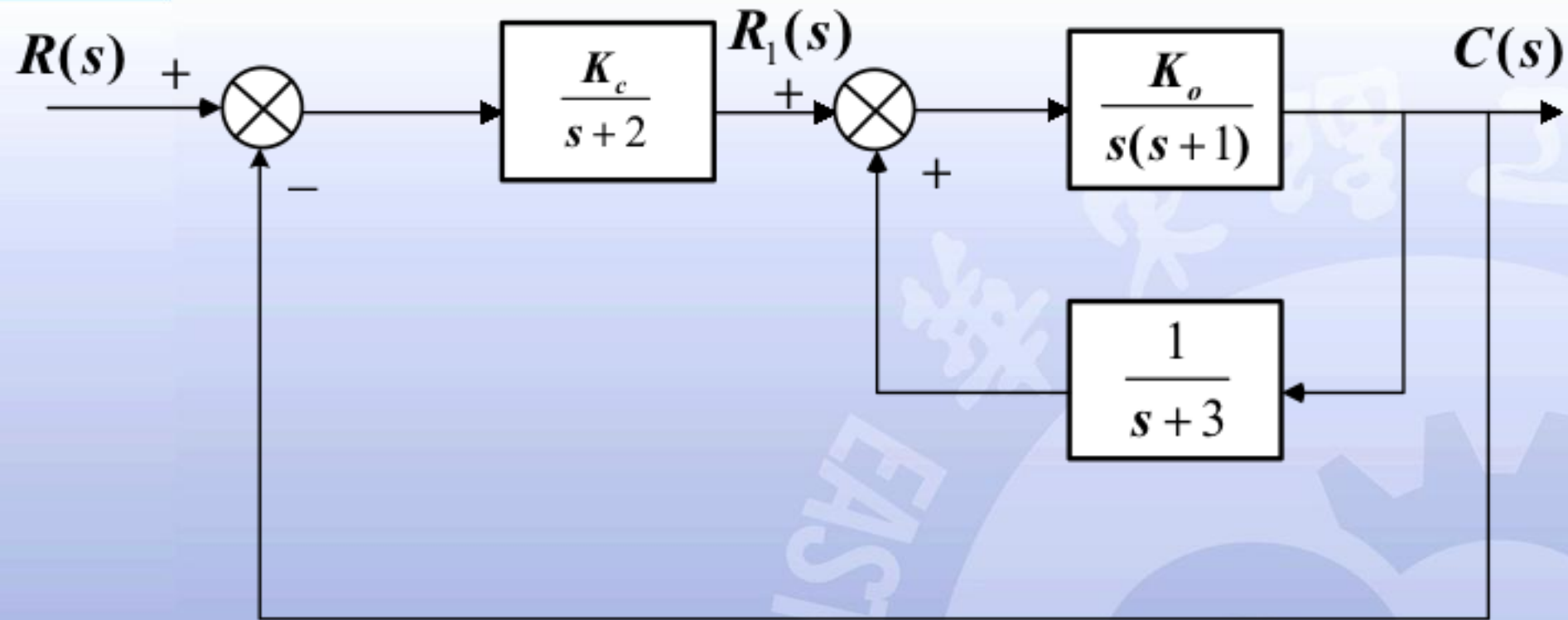
规则七 根轨迹的出射角为

$$\varphi_p = \mp 180^\circ (2k) + (\sum \theta_z - \sum \theta_p)$$

根轨迹的出射角为

$$\varphi_p = \pm 180^\circ (2k) - (\sum \theta_z - \sum \theta_p)$$

4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹



(1) 绘制内环的根轨迹

$$G_1(s)H_1(s) = \frac{K_o}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$



4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

$$G_1(s)H_1(s) = \frac{K_o}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$

1) 内环的根轨迹有3支，分别起始于开环极点，等 $K_o \rightarrow \infty$ ，三条根轨迹分支趋于无穷远处

2) 实轴上的根轨迹： $[0, \infty]$, $[-3, -1]$

3) 渐近线与实轴的夹角：

$$\varphi_a = \pm \frac{2k \times 180^\circ}{3} = 0^\circ, \pm 120^\circ, k = 0, 1$$

渐近线与实轴的交点：

$$\sigma_a = \frac{0-1-3}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} = -1.33$$



4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

4) 内环的特征方程为:

$$s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s - K_o = 0$$

5) 分离点的坐标:

$$\frac{dK_o}{ds} = 3s^2 + 8s + 3 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} s_1 = -2.22 \\ s_2 = -0.45 \end{cases}$$

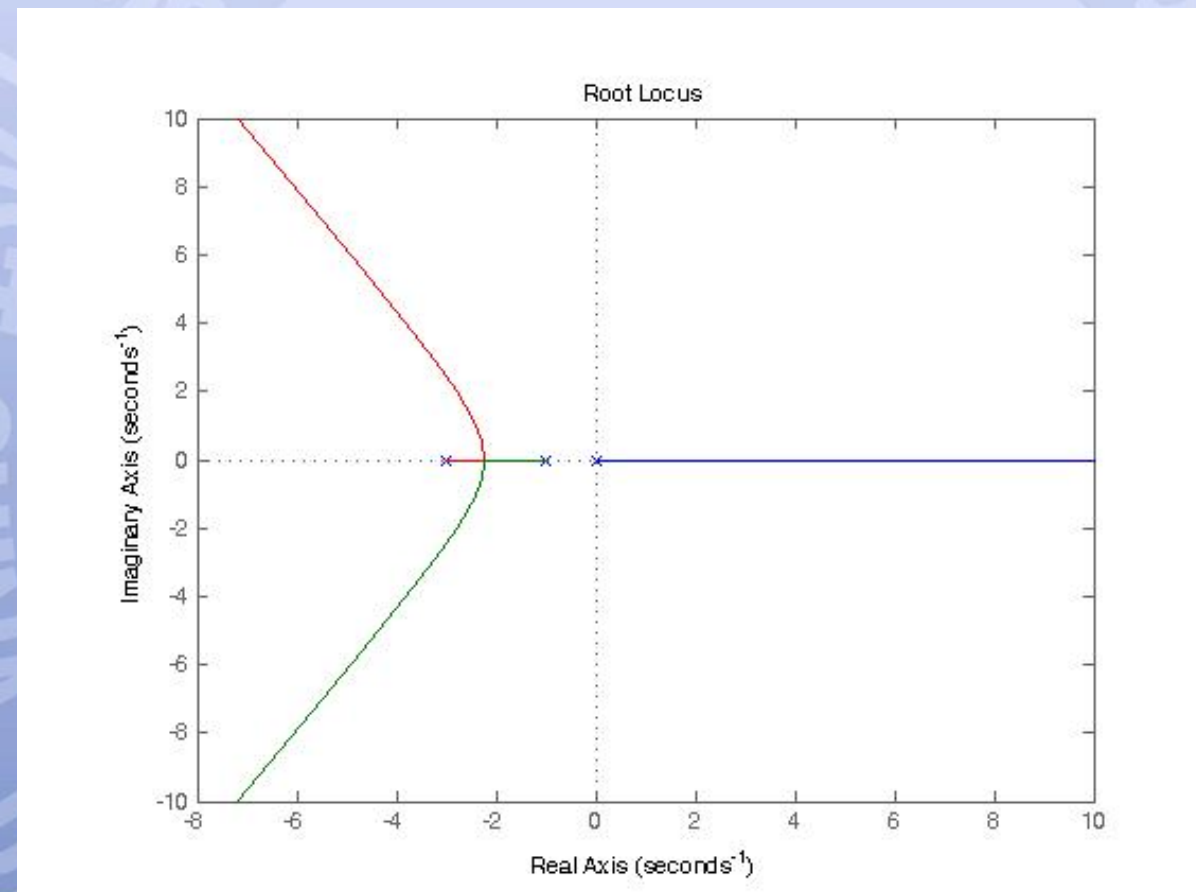
5) $K_o=4$, 确定闭环极点坐标

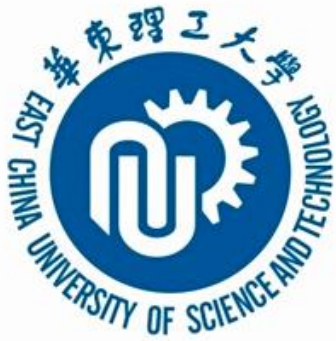
为简便首先确定闭环实极点

$$K_o = |p_1 - 0| |p_1 + 1| |p_1 + 3| = 4$$

$$p_1 = 0.66$$

$$K_o = 0.66 \times 1.66 \times 3.66 = 4.01 \approx 4$$





4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

$$s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s - 4 = (s - 0.66)(s^2 + 4.66s + 6.075) = 0$$

$$s_{2,3} = -2.33 \pm j0.8$$

(1) 绘制外环的根轨迹（常规根轨迹）

外环的开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K_c}{s+2} \cdot \frac{\frac{4}{s(s+1)}}{1 - \frac{4}{s(s+1)(s+3)}} = \frac{K_c(s+3)}{(s+2)(s-0.66)(s^2 + 4.66s + 6.075)}$$

系统具有s平面右半部的开环零、极点，系统被称为**非最小相位系统**；当系统的所有开环零、极点都位于s平面的左半部时，系统称为**最小相位系统**



4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K_c(s+3)}{(s+2)(s-0.66)(s^2+4.66s+6.075)}$$

- 1) 系统有4条根轨迹分支
- 2) 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-2, 0.66]$ 、 $[-\infty, -3]$
- 3) 渐进线的相位角及与实轴的交点坐标:

$$\varphi_a = \pm \frac{(2k+1)180^\circ}{4-1} = \pm 60^\circ, \pm 180^\circ, k = 0, 1$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{-2 + 0.66 - 4.66 + 3}{4-1} = -1$$

- 4) 渐进线的相位角及与虚轴的交点坐标及临界 K_c :

闭环特征方程 $(s+2)(s-0.66)(s^2+4.66s+6.075) + K_c(s+3) = 0$



4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

闭环特征方程 $(s + 2)(s - 0.66)(s^2 + 4.66s + 6.075) + K_c(s + 3) = 0$

多次试差方法确定与虚轴的交点：

$$\begin{aligned} & \angle(j1.3 + 3) - \angle(j1.3 + 2) - \angle(j1.3 - 0.66) - \angle(j1.3 + 2.33 - j0.8) - \angle(j1.3 + 2.33 + j0.8) \\ & = -180.57^\circ \approx 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= \frac{|j1.3 - 0.66| \times |j1.3 + 2| \times |j1.3 + 2.33 - j0.8| \times |j1.3 + 2.33 + j0.8|}{|j1.3 + 2|} \\ &= 7.96 \end{aligned}$$

4.4.2 正反馈回路和零度根轨迹

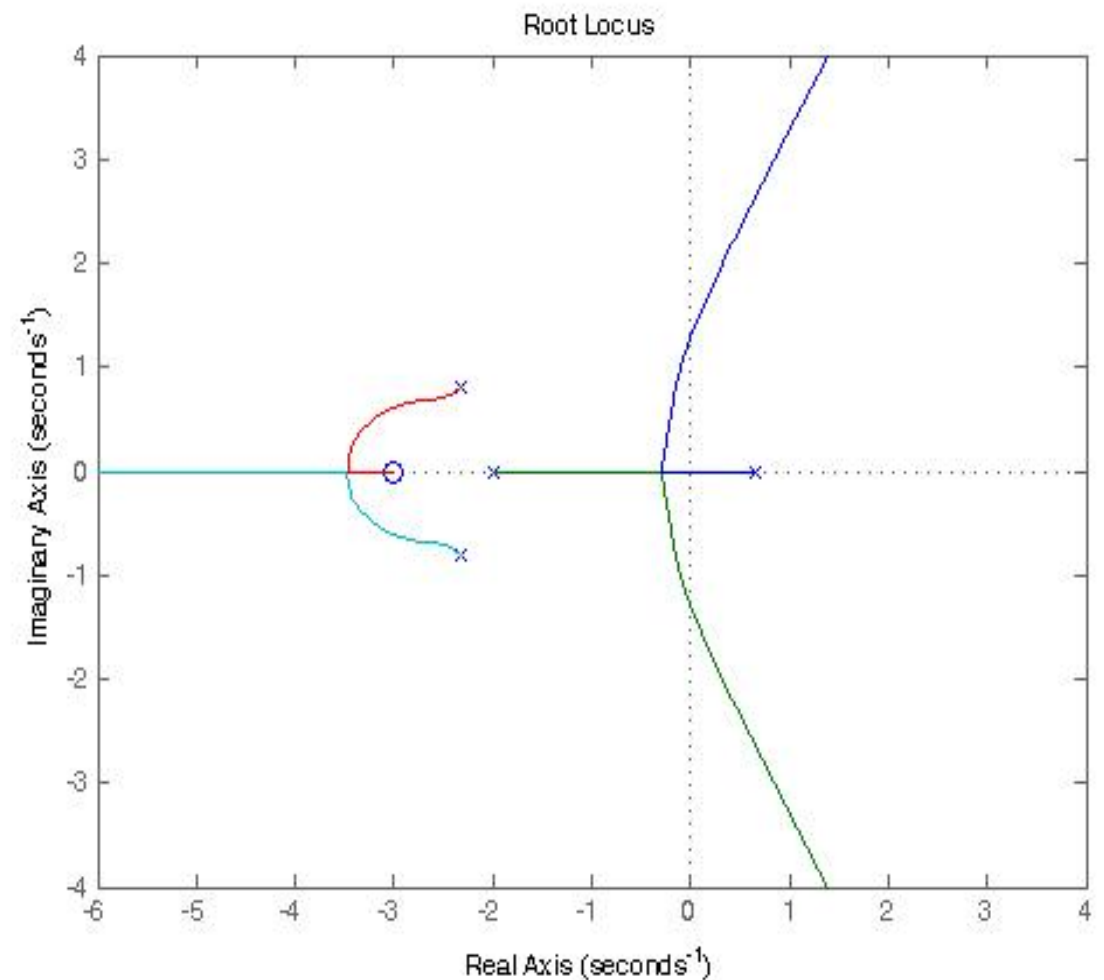
5) 分离点及汇合点

按照相位条件反复验算后

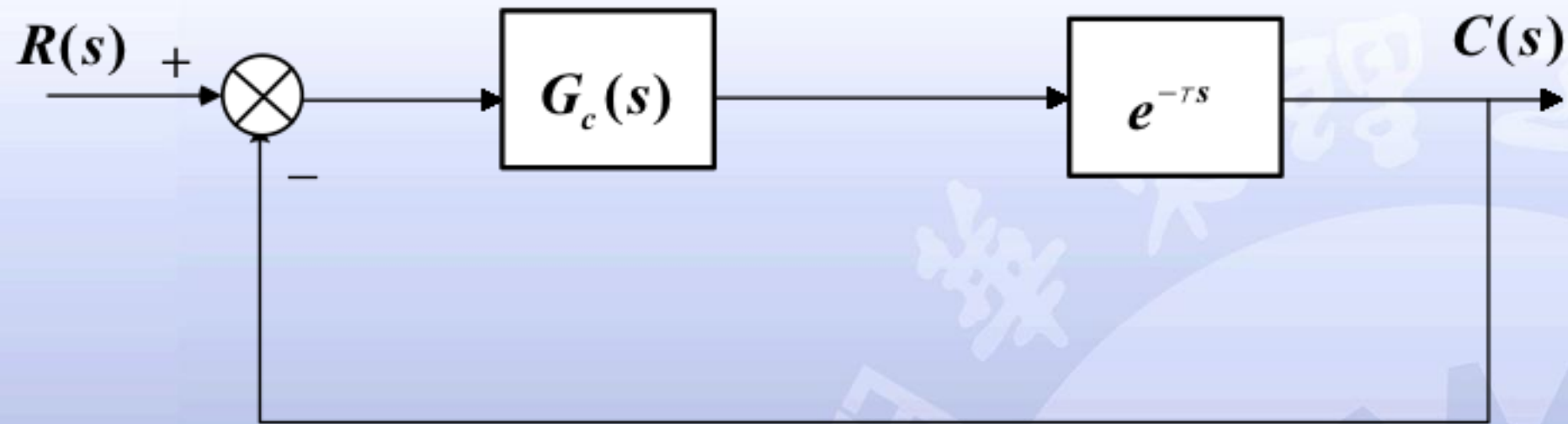
$$(-0.283, j0) \quad (-3.478, j0)$$

6) 复数极点的根轨迹的出射角为

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_p &= 180^\circ + (\sum \theta_z - \sum \theta_p) \\ &= 220^\circ, -138^\circ\end{aligned}$$



4.5 滞后系统根轨迹



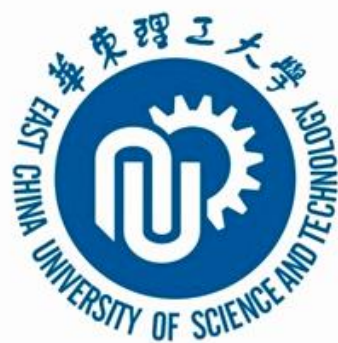
系统闭环传递函数为

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{e^{-\tau s} G(s)}{1 + e^{-\tau s} G(s)}$$

系统特征方程为

$$1 + e^{-\tau s} G(s) = 0$$

系统特征方程为超越方程，无限多个根



4.5 滞后系统根轨迹

$$e^{-\tau s} = \frac{1}{e^{\tau s}} = \frac{1}{1 + \tau s + \frac{\tau^2}{2!} s^2 + \dots}$$

$$e^{-\tau s} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \tau s}$$

$$e^{-\tau s} = 1 - \tau s + \frac{\tau^2}{2!} s^2 - \frac{1}{3!} (\tau s)^3 + \dots$$

$$e^{-\tau s} \approx 1 - \tau s$$

$$e^{-\tau s} = \frac{e^{-\tau s/2}}{e^{\tau s/2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\tau}{2} s + \frac{\tau^2}{8} s^2 + \dots}{1 + \frac{\tau}{2} s + \frac{\tau^2}{8} s^2 + \dots}$$

$$e^{-\tau s} \approx \frac{1 - \frac{\tau}{2} s}{1 + \frac{\tau}{2} s}$$



4.5 滞后系统根轨迹

系统特征方程为

$$1 + e^{-Ts} G(s) = 0$$

$$e^{-Ts} G(s) = -1$$

$$G(s) = K_1 \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)}$$

$$e^{-Ts} = e^{-T(\sigma + j\omega)} = e^{-T\sigma} e^{-j\omega T} = e^{-T\sigma} \angle \varphi_T \quad \varphi_T = -57.3^\circ \omega T$$

$$K_1 \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |s - z_j|}{\prod_{i=1}^n |s - p_i|} e^{-\sigma T} = 1$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \angle(s - z_j) - \sum_{i=1}^n \angle(s - p_i) = 57.3^\circ \omega T \pm 180^\circ (2k + 1)$$

相位条件取决于 ω ，可以得到无限多条根轨迹

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



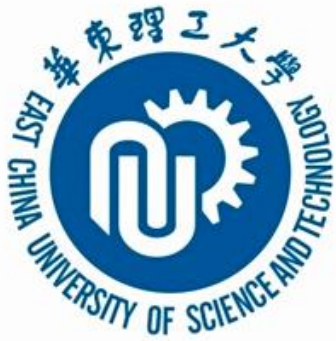
4.5 滞后系统根轨迹

规则一 滞后系统根轨迹是连续的，并对称与实轴。

规则二 $K_1=0$ 时，滞后系统根轨迹从开环极点 p_i 和 $\sigma=-\infty$ 处出发； $K_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 时，根轨迹趋向于开环零点和 $\sigma=\infty$ 处

$$\frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |s - z_j|}{\prod_{i=1}^n |s - p_i|} e^{-\sigma T} = \frac{1}{K_1}$$

规则三 滞后系统根轨迹在实轴上的线段存在的条件是，其右边开环零、极点数目之和为奇数



4.5 滞后系统根轨迹

规则四 滞后系统根轨迹的渐近线有无穷多条，且都平行于s平面实轴。

规则五 滞后系统根轨迹渐近线与虚轴的交点为

$$\omega = \frac{180^\circ N}{57.3^\circ \tau}$$

N值根据相位条件式得到,参见P151表4-4-1

规则六 滞后系统根轨迹的分离点必须满足

$$\frac{d[e^{-\tau s} G(s)]}{ds} = 0$$



4.5 滞后系统根轨迹

规则七 滞后系统根轨迹出射角与入射角根据相位条件式确定

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \angle(s - z_j) - \sum_{i=1}^n \angle(s - p_i) = 57.3^\circ \omega T \pm 180^\circ (2k + 1)$$

规则八 滞后系统根轨迹与虚轴的交点，用 $s=j\omega$ 代入特征方程求解



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

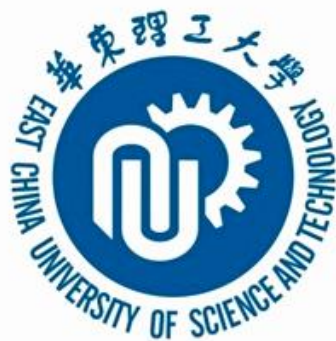
4.6.1 暂态响应性能分析

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{M(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)}$$

单位阶跃输入信号的作用下

$$C(s) = \frac{1}{s} K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)}$$



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

$$C(s) = K \left(\frac{A_0}{s} + \frac{A_1}{s-p_1} + \frac{A_2}{s-p_2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{s-p_n} \right) \quad C(s) = \frac{1}{s} K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s-z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s-p_i)}$$

$$C(s) = K \left(\frac{A_0}{s} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{s-p_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{s} K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s-z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s-p_i)} = K \left(\frac{A_0}{s} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_k}{s-p_k} \right)$$

$$A_k = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (p_k - z_j)}{p_k \prod_{i=1}^n (p_k - p_i)} \quad i \neq k$$

$$A_k = |A_k| e^{j\varphi_k} \quad i \neq k$$



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

$$A_k = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (p_k - z_j)}{p_k \prod_{i=1}^n (p_k - p_i)} \quad i \neq k$$

$$A_k = |A_k| e^{j\varphi_k} \quad i \neq k$$

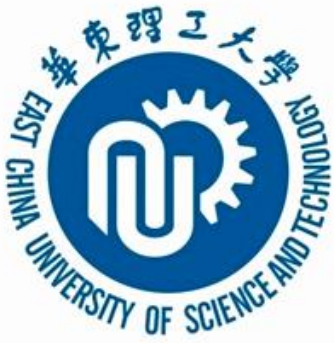
$$|A_k| = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_k - z_j|}{|p_k| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_k - p_i|} \quad (i \neq k)$$

$$\varphi_k = \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_k - z_j) - \left[\angle(p_k) + \sum_{i=1}^n \angle(p_k - p_i) \right] \quad (i \neq k)$$

当 p_k 为实数极点时:

$$\varphi_k = q\pi$$

q 为 p_k 右面实数零、极点数目之和



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

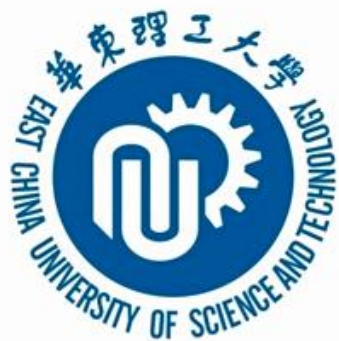
$$A_k = (-1)^q \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_k - z_j|}{|p_k| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_k - p_i|}$$

当 p_1 、 p_2 为复数极点时，共轭的复数极点：

$$A_1 = |A_1| e^{j\varphi_1} \quad A_2 = |A_2| e^{j\varphi_2} = |A_1| e^{-j\varphi_1}$$

其所对应的输出分量

$$\begin{aligned} C_1(t) + C_2(t) &= K \left\{ A_1 e^{(-\sigma_1 + j\omega_1)t} + A_2 e^{(-\sigma_1 - j\omega_1)t} \right\} \\ &= K \left\{ |A_1| e^{j\varphi_1} e^{(-\sigma_1 + j\omega_1)t} + |A_1| e^{-j\varphi_1} e^{(-\sigma_1 - j\omega_1)t} \right\} \\ &= K |A_1| e^{-\sigma_1 t} \left\{ e^{j(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)} + e^{-j(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)} \right\} \\ &= K |A_1| e^{-\sigma_1 t} \left\{ e^{j(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)} + e^{-j(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)} \right\} = a_1 e^{-\sigma_1 t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \end{aligned}$$



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

$$a_1 = 2K|A_1| = 2K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_1 - z_j) - \left[\angle(p_1) + \sum_{i=1}^n \angle(p_1 - p_i) \right] \quad i \neq 1$$

$$C(t) = a_0 + a_1 e^{-\sigma_1 t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) + \sum_{k=3}^n a_k e^{-\sigma_k t}$$

$$a_k = K|A_k| e^{jq\pi} = K(-1)^q \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|} \quad (i \neq k)$$



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

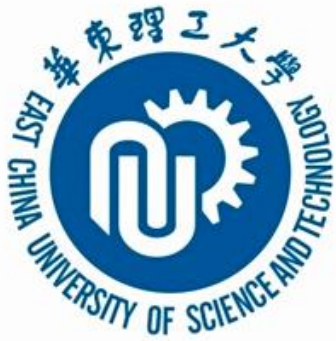
闭环零点、极点与虚轴距离远近对于暂态性能的分析

$$a_1 = 2K|A_1| = 2K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|}$$

$$a_i = 2K|A_i| = K(-1)^q \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|}$$

闭环极点距离虚轴较近时，所对应单位阶跃响应的分量在 $t=0$ 时的初值较大，随时间推移衰减得缓慢

闭环极点距离虚轴较远时，所对应单位阶跃响应的分量在 $t=0$ 时的初值较小，随时间推移衰减得迅速



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

闭环零点、极点与虚轴距离远近对于暂态性能的分析

$$a_1 = 2K|A_1| = 2K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|} \quad a_i = 2K|A_i| = K(-1)^q \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|}$$

闭环零点越靠近极点时，该极点所对应单位阶跃响应的分量在 $t=0$ 时的初值越小

闭环零点与闭环极点相互抵消，该极点所对应单位阶跃响应的分量在 $t=0$ 时的初值等于零



4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

闭环零点、极点与虚轴距离远近对于暂态性能的分析

$$a_1 = 2K|A_1| = 2K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|} \quad a_i = 2K|A_i| = K(-1)^q \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{|p_1| \prod_{i=1}^n |p_1 - p_i|}$$

无闭环零点靠近且又距离虚轴最近的闭环极点，所对应单位阶跃响应的分量在 $t=0$ 时具有最大的初值，又在全部分量中衰减的最慢，在系统响应中起主导作用，成为闭环主导极点

4.6 利用根轨迹分析系统的性能

闭环主导极点

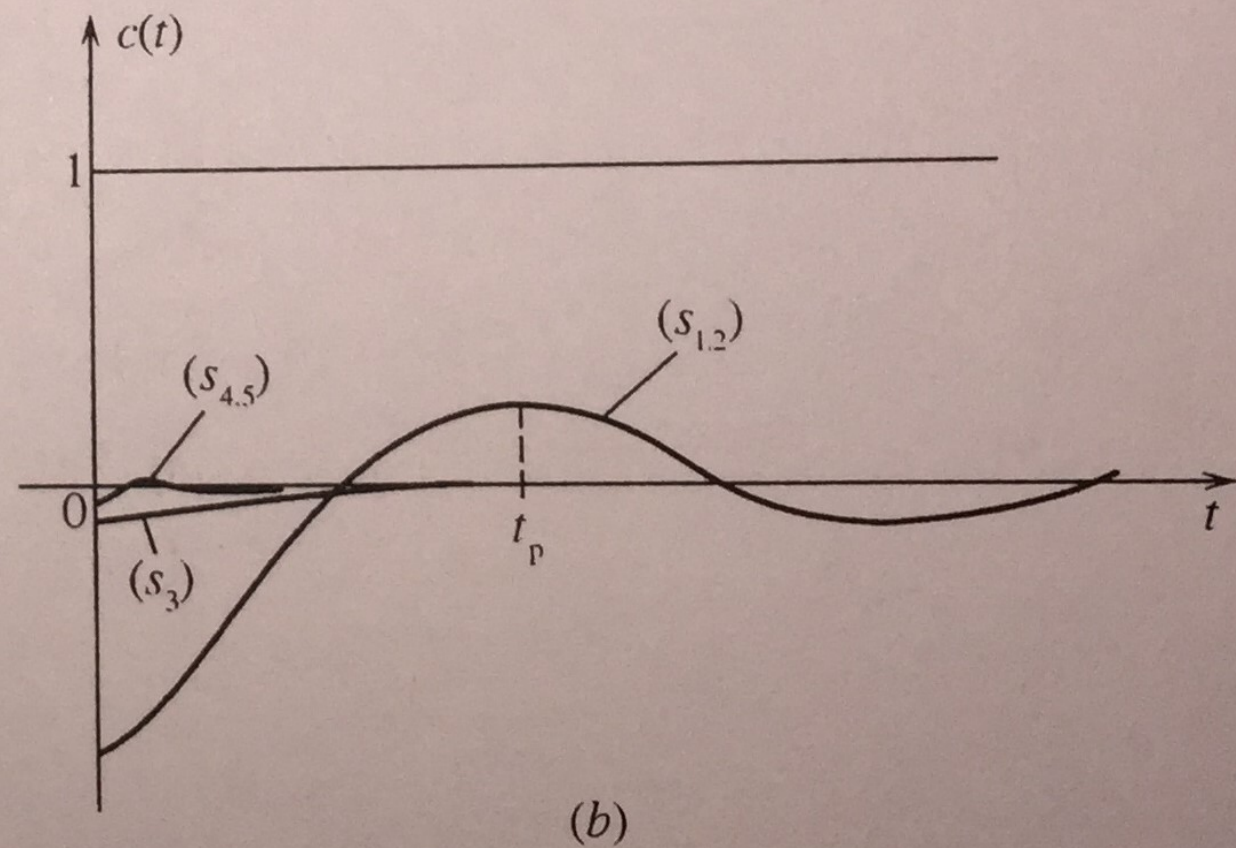
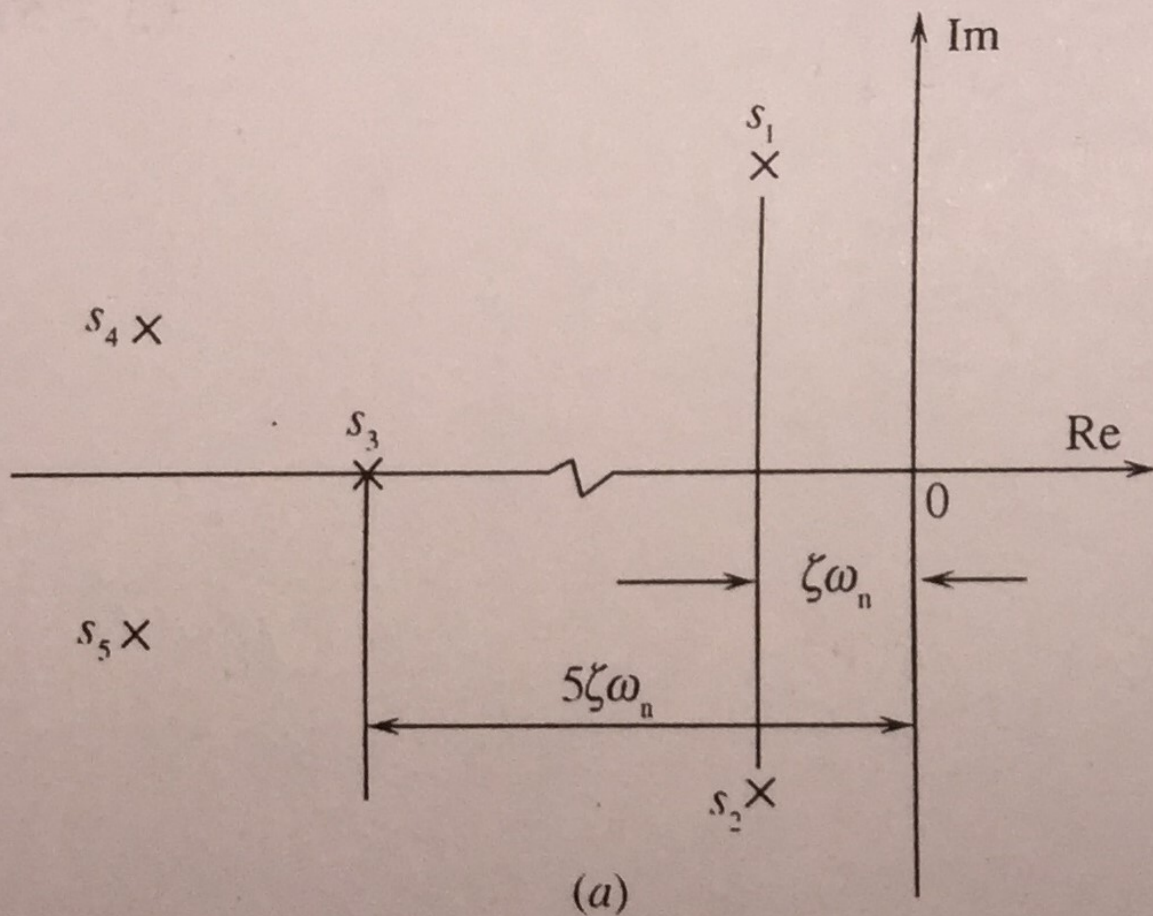
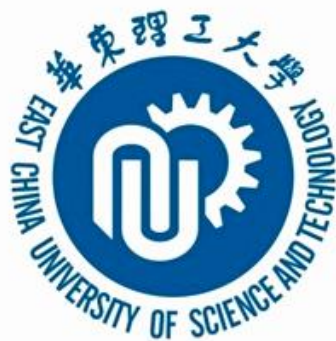


图 3-18 高阶系统的闭环极点分布及构成高阶系统单位阶跃响应的各分量



闭环主导极点

$$|\operatorname{Re}(s_3)| \geq 5\zeta\omega_n$$

$$t_{s3} \leq \frac{4}{5\zeta\omega_n} = 0.2t_{s1}$$

$$\frac{t_{r1}}{t_{s1}} = \left[\frac{\pi - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \right] / \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{\pi - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}}{4} \cdot \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$\frac{t_{p1}}{t_{s1}} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} / \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

阻尼比0.4-0.707时

$$t_{r1} = (0.216 \sim 0.59)t_{s1}$$

$$t_{p1} = (0.34 \sim 0.785)t_{s1}$$



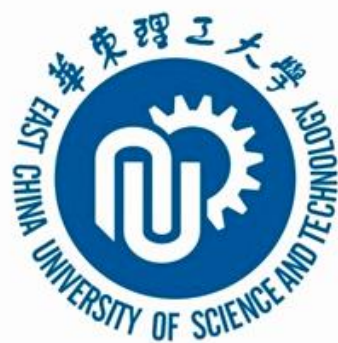
闭环主导极点

共轭复极点 s_1 和 s_2 的 阻尼比0.4-0.707时，在构成高阶系统单位阶跃响应的各个分量中，由 s_3 决定的响应分量将早在有 s_1 、 s_2 决定的响应分量达到第一个峰值，甚至在第一次达到其稳态值之前已基本衰减完毕。其对系统单位阶跃响应影响可以忽略不计。

$$\frac{M(0)}{D(0)} = 1$$

$$C(s) \approx \frac{M(s)}{D(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \left(\frac{M(s)}{\dot{D}(s)} \frac{1}{s} \right) \bigg|_{s=p_1} \frac{1}{s-p_1} + \left(\frac{M(s)}{\dot{D}(s)} \frac{1}{s} \right) \bigg|_{s=p_2} \frac{1}{s-p_2}$$

$$C(t) \approx 1 + 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)}) \quad (t \geq 0)$$



闭环主导极点

峰值时间计算

$$C(t) \approx 1 + 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)}) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$\left. \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=t_p} = 0 \quad \omega_d \sin \left(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right) = -\sigma \cos \left(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right)$$

$$\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} = \arctan \left(\frac{-\sigma}{\omega_d} \right)$$

$$\angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} = \angle \frac{K \prod_{j=1}^m p_1 - z_j}{p_1 \prod_{i=2}^n p_1 - p_i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_1 - z_j) - \left[\angle(p_1) + \angle(p_1 - p_2) + \sum_{i=3}^n \angle(p_1 - p_i) \right]$$



闭环主导极点

共轭复极点 p_1 和 p_2

$$\angle p_1 = \pi - \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega_d}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\angle(p_1 - p_2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arctan\left(-\frac{\sigma}{\omega_d}\right) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right)$$

$$\omega_d t_p + \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_1 - z_j) - (\pi - \varphi) - \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{i=3}^n \angle(p_1 - p_i) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right)$$

$$t_p = \frac{1}{\omega_d} \left(\pi - \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_1 - z_j) + \sum_{i=3}^n \angle(p_1 - p_i) \right)$$

$$\omega_d = \omega \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$



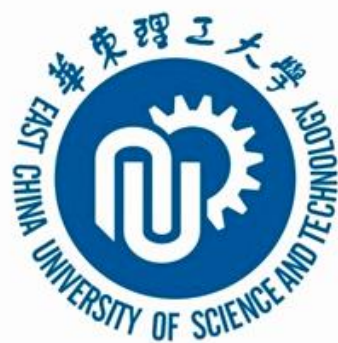
闭环主导极点

$$t_p = \frac{1}{\omega_d} \left(\pi - \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_1 - z_j) + \sum_{i=3}^n \angle(p_1 - p_i) \right)$$

闭环零点对高阶系统单位阶跃响应的影响，表现为峰值时间的减小，其作用在于提高系统的响应速度，闭环零点越靠近虚轴，作用越显著。

非主导闭环极点对高阶系统单位阶跃响应的影响，表现为峰值时间的增大，其作用在于降低系统的响应速度。

闭环极点与零点彼此靠近时，它们对系统单位阶跃响应的影响将削弱，若二者相等，影响将完全抵消。



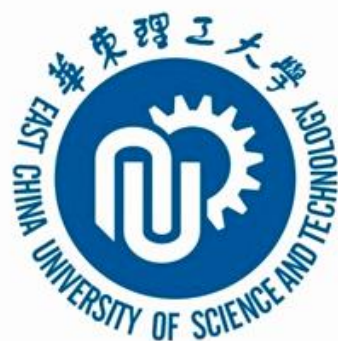
闭环主导极点

超调量计算

$$C(t) \approx 1 + 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)}) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$\sigma_p \approx 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)}\right) &= \cos\left\{\omega_d \frac{1}{\omega_d} \left(\pi - \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_1 - z_j) + \sum_{i=3}^n \angle(p_1 - p_i)\right)\right. \\ &\quad \left.+ \sum_{j=1}^m \angle(p_1 - z_j) - (\pi - \varphi) - \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{i=3}^n \angle(p_1 - p_i)\right\} \\ &= \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\omega_d}{|p_1|} \end{aligned}$$



闭环主导极点

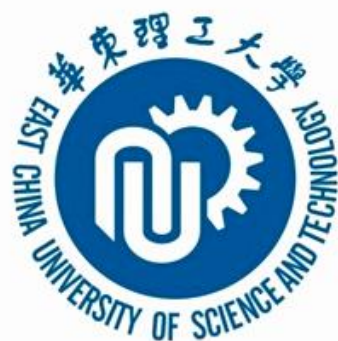
$$\frac{M(s)}{D(s)} = K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)}$$

$$\frac{M(0)}{D(0)} = 1 \quad K = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (-p_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^m (-z_j)}$$

$$\frac{M(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (-p_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^m (-z_j)} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)}$$

$$\dot{D}(p_1) = \prod_{i=1}^m (-z_i) \prod_{i=2}^n (p_1 - p_i)$$

$$\left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| = \left| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (-p_i)}{p_1 \prod_{j=1}^m (-z_j)} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (p_1 - z_j)}{\prod_{i=2}^n (p_1 - p_i)} \right|$$



闭环主导极点

$$\sigma_p \approx 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)})$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (-p_i) \prod_{j=1}^m (p_1 - z_j)}{p_1 \prod_{j=1}^m (-z_j) \prod_{i=2}^n (p_1 - p_i)} \right| \frac{\omega_d}{|p_1|} e^{-\sigma t_p}$$

$$= \frac{|p_1 - p_2|}{|p_1| |p_2|} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n |p_i| \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{\prod_{j=1}^m |z_j| \cdot \prod_{i=2}^n |p_1 - p_i|} e^{-\sigma t_p}$$

$$|p_1 - p_2| = 2\omega_d$$

$$\frac{|p_1 - p_2|}{2} = \omega_d$$

$$= \frac{\prod_{i=3}^n |p_i| \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{\prod_{i=3}^n |p_1 - p_i| \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m |z_j|} e^{-\sigma t_p}$$



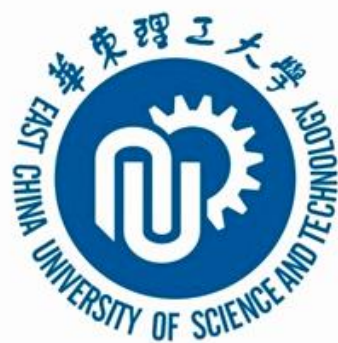
闭环主导极点

超调量计算

$$\sigma_p = \frac{\prod_{i=3}^n |p_i| \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{\prod_{i=3}^n (p_1 - p_i) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m |z_j|} e^{-\sigma t_p}$$

闭环零点，例如负实零点 z_1 距虚轴较近，致使 $|p_1 - z_1|$ 远大于 $|z_1|$ 时，超调将增大。闭环零点可以提高系统的响应速度，但这种零点因距离虚轴太近，将导致超调量过分增大而使系统阻尼特性变差，响应速度与阻尼程度存在矛盾。

闭环非主导极点，例如负实零点 p_3 靠近虚轴，致使 $|p_1 - p_3|$ 远大于 $|p_3|$ 时，超调将减小，阻尼特性增强。但峰值时间加强，降低系统的响应速度。



闭环主导极点

$$|C(t) - C(\infty)| \leq \Delta C(\infty), \quad t > t_s$$

调整时间计算

$$C(t) \approx 1 + 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)}) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$\left| 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \angle \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)}) \right| < \Delta \quad (t \geq t_s)$$

$$\left| 2 \left| \frac{M(p_1)}{p_1 \dot{D}(p_1)} \right| e^{-\sigma t} \right| < \Delta \quad (t \geq t_s)$$

$$t_s = \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \ln \left(\frac{2 \prod_{i=2}^n |p_i| \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m |p_1 - z_j|}{\Delta \prod_{i=2}^n (p_1 - p_i) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m |z_j|} \right)$$