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∴根轨迹两个分支，终点均为无穷远

$$\gamma = \frac{\pm 180^\circ (2k+1)}{2} = \pm 90^\circ$$

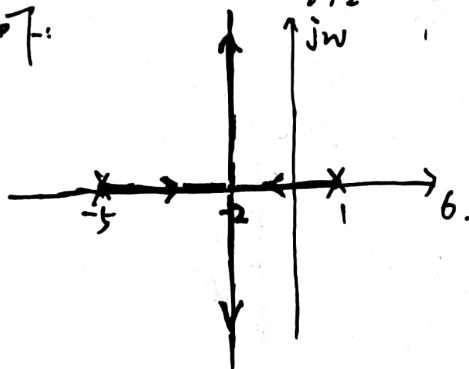
$$\frac{k}{(s-1)(s+5)} + 1 = 0 \quad k = -\cancel{(s-1)(s+5)}$$

$$\frac{dk}{ds} = - \frac{(2s+4)}{s^2} = 0 \quad s = -2 \quad \text{2. 令 } s = -2$$

$$k = - \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+5)} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{9} > 0$$

$$\phi_{P_1} = \pm 180^\circ - \arg(p_1 - p_2) = \mp 180^\circ \quad \phi_{P_2} = \pm 180^\circ - \arg(p_2 - p_1) = 0^\circ$$

∴可绘制根轨迹草图如下:



稳定增益范围:
 $k > 5$

(b) 解: 无零点, 极点 $p_{1,2,3,4} = -1$ 根轨迹四个分支, 终点均无穷远

$$\gamma = \pm \frac{180^\circ (2k+1)}{4} = \pm 45^\circ, \pm 135^\circ$$

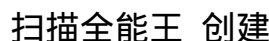
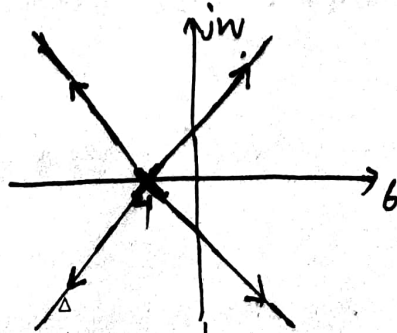
$$K = -(s+1)^4 \quad \frac{dK}{ds} = -4(s+1)^3 = 0 \quad s = -1$$

$k=0$ \therefore 鞍点 $s=-1$ 非平衡点, 但是四条轨迹的共同起点

$$4\phi_{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4} = \pm (2k+1)\pi \quad \therefore \phi_{p_1} = 45^\circ \quad \phi_{p_2} = -45^\circ \quad \phi_{p_3} = 135^\circ \quad \phi_{p_4} = -135^\circ$$

∴可绘制根轨迹草图如下:

稳定增益范围: $0 \leq K < 4$





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(c) 解: 零点 $z_1 = j$ $z_2 = -j$ 极点 $p_{1,2,3} = -1$ \therefore 根轨迹三个分支, 终点分别是 $j, -j$, 无穷远

$$\gamma = \pm 180^\circ(2k+1) = 180^\circ \quad k = -\frac{(s+1)^3}{s^2+1}$$

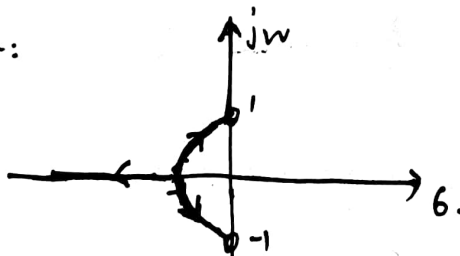
$$\frac{dk}{ds} = -\frac{3(s+1)^2(s^2+1) - 2s(s+1)^3}{(s^2+1)^2} = 0 \quad s = -1 \quad k = -\frac{(s+1)^3}{(s^2+1)} \Big|_{s=-1} = 0$$

 $\therefore s = -1$ 为分离点, 且为三条轨迹的共同起点.

$$-3\phi_{p_{1,2,3}} = \pm(2k+1)\pi - (225^\circ + 135^\circ) \quad \therefore \phi_1 = 180^\circ, \phi_2 = \pm 60^\circ$$

~~$$1. \frac{(s+1)^3}{s^2+1} = 0 \quad (s+1)^3 = 0 \quad s = -1 \quad k = 0$$~~

~~$$\therefore \frac{(s+1)^3}{s^2+1} = 0 \quad (s+1)^3 = 0 \quad s = -1 \quad k = 0$$~~

 \therefore 可绘制根轨迹图如下:(d) 解: 零点 $z_1 = -0.5$, 极点 $p_1 = -1.47$ $p_{2,3} = 0.23 \pm 0.79j$. \therefore 根轨迹三个分支, 终点, 分别有一个是 -0.5 , 另两个为无穷远.

$$\gamma = \pm \frac{180^\circ(2k+1)}{2} = \pm 90^\circ \quad k = -\frac{s^3+s^2+1}{s+0.5}$$

$$\frac{dk}{ds} = -\frac{(3s^2+2s)(s+0.5) - s^3 - s^2 - 1}{(s+0.5)^2} = 0 \quad s = 0.4179$$

$$k = -\frac{s^3+s^2+1}{s+0.5} \Big|_{s=0.4179} = -1.359 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{不存在会合点/会合点.}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{-1.47 + 0.23 \times 2 + 0.5}{2} = -0.25$$





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$$\phi_{P_1} = 0^\circ, \phi_{P_2} = 47.3^\circ \pm (2k+1)\pi - 90^\circ - 24.9^\circ = 112.4^\circ$$

$$\phi_{P_3} = -112.4^\circ$$

∴ 可绘制根轨迹图如下:



稳定增益范围
 $K > 2$

(2) 解: 零点 $z_1 = -2$, 极点 $p_{1,2} = -3 \pm j$, $p_{3,4} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}j$
∴ 根轨迹四个分支, 极点有一个是 -2 , 另三个为无穷远

$$\gamma = \frac{\pm 180^\circ(2k+1)}{3} = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ, \sigma_a = \frac{2-2-6}{3} = -2$$

$$K = -\frac{(s^2+6s+10)(s^2+2s+4)}{s+2}$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$K_1 = -14.78 < 0$$

$$K_2 = 6.78 > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{分合点是 } \frac{-6-2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\phi_{P_1} = 135^\circ \pm (2k+1)\pi - 90^\circ - (180^\circ + 20.1^\circ) - (90^\circ + 53.8^\circ)$$

$$= -118.9^\circ, \phi_{P_2} = 118.9^\circ$$

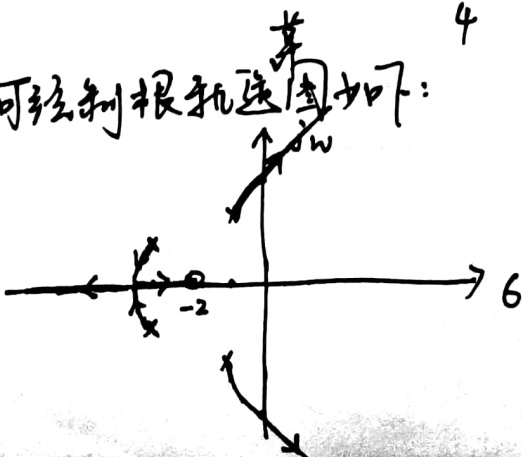
$$\phi_{P_3} = 60^\circ \pm (2k+1)\pi - 90^\circ - 20.1^\circ - 53.8^\circ = 76.1^\circ, \phi_{P_4} = -76.1^\circ$$

$$1 < (j\omega+2) + (j\omega)^4 + 8(j\omega)^3 + 26(j\omega)^2 + 44j\omega + 40 = 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{8\sqrt{73}+40})}{4} \approx \pm 3.68$$

$$K = 8\sqrt{73} - 4$$

∴ 可绘制根轨迹图如下:



稳定增益范围 $K < 8\sqrt{73} - 4$





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(f) 解: $Z_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2j$ $P_1 = 0$ $P_2 = -2$ $P_3 = -3$.

\therefore 根轨迹有 3 个分支, 终点为 $-1+2j$, $-1-2j$, 无穷远.

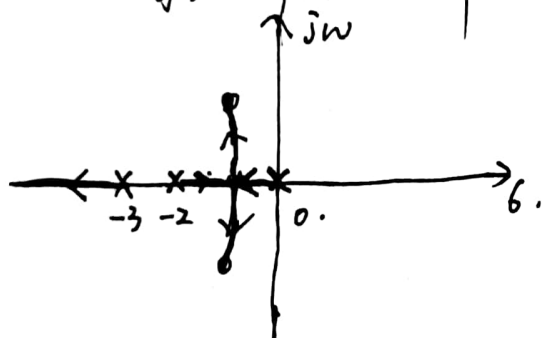
$$\gamma = \pm \frac{180^\circ(2k+1)}{n-1} = 180^\circ \quad k = -\frac{s(s+2)(s+3)}{s^2+2s+5}$$

$\frac{dk}{ds} = 0$. $s = -0.82$ 时取极值, 且 $k > 0$. \therefore 分离点是 -0.82 .

$$\phi_{P_1} = \pm(2k+1)\pi - 180^\circ - 180^\circ = 180^\circ.$$

$$\phi_{P_2} = \pm(2k+1)\pi - 180^\circ = 0^\circ. \quad \phi_{P_3} = \pm(2k+1)\pi = 180^\circ$$

\therefore 可绘制根轨迹草图如下:



2. 解: $G(s) = \frac{k(s+2)(s+3)}{s(s+1)}$ $Z_1 = -2$ $Z_2 = -3$ $P_1 = 0$ $P_2 = -1$

\therefore 根轨迹有两个分支, 终点分别为 -2 , -3 .

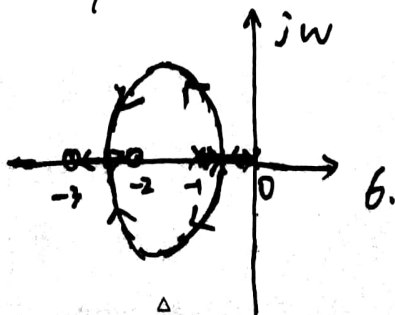
$$k = -\frac{s(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+3)} \quad \frac{dk}{ds} = 0 \quad \text{求得 } s = -1 \text{ 或 } s = -2$$

$$s_1 = \frac{-3+\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad k_1 = 7-4\sqrt{3} > 0. \quad s_2 = \frac{-3-\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad k_2 = 7+4\sqrt{3} > 0.$$

$\therefore s_1$ 为点, s_2 为点.

$$\phi_{P_1} = \pm(2k+1)\pi - 180^\circ = 0^\circ \quad \phi_{P_2} = \pm(2k+1)\pi = 180^\circ$$

\therefore 可绘制根轨迹草图如下:



$\therefore k < 7-4\sqrt{3}$ 或 $k > 7+4\sqrt{3}$ 时
系统为欠阻尼系统
 $7-4\sqrt{3} < k < 7+4\sqrt{3}$ 时
为过阻尼系统.





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3. 解: (a) 期望的主导极点为 $s_d = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}j$

$$K \left| \frac{s_d + 1}{s_d + p} \right| = \left| \frac{4}{s_d(s_d + 2)} \right|^{-1} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad \arg \left[\frac{s_d + 1}{s_d + p} \right] = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{20}{7} \quad K = \frac{24}{7}$$

$$(b) \quad K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G_c(s) G_p(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{96 \frac{1}{7} (s+1)}{(s+2)(s+\frac{20}{7})} = \frac{12}{5} s^{-1}$$

零点位置距原点越远, K_v 越大, 极点位置距原点越近, K_v 越大.

$$4. \text{解: } G_c(s) G_p(s) = K_c \cdot \frac{s + \frac{1}{T_1}}{s + \frac{\beta}{T_1}} \cdot \frac{s + \frac{1}{T_2}}{s + \frac{1}{\beta T_2}} \cdot \frac{10}{s(s+2)(s+5)}$$

$$\therefore K_v = 50 s^{-1} \quad \therefore K_c = 50 \quad \text{令 } T_2 = 100 > 1.$$

$$|G_c(s_d) G_p(s_d)| = 1 \quad \therefore \left| \frac{s_d + \frac{1}{T_1}}{s_d + \frac{\beta}{T_1}} \right| = \left| \frac{500}{s_d(s_d+2)(s_d+5)} \right|^{-1} = 0.12$$

$$\arg \left[\frac{s_d + \frac{1}{T_1}}{s_d + \frac{\beta}{T_1}} \right] = 180^\circ - \arg \left[\frac{10}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \right] = 180 - 100.9 = 79.1^\circ$$

$$\text{解得 } T_1 \approx 0.46 \quad \beta \approx 14.5 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{T_1} \approx 2.$$

直接令 $\frac{1}{T_1} = 2$, $\beta = 14.5$, 可消掉一个对数极点.

$$\therefore G_c(s) G_p(s) = 50 \cdot \frac{s+2}{s+29} \cdot \frac{s+0.1}{s+\frac{1}{14.5}} \cdot \frac{10}{s(s+2)(s+5)} = \frac{500(s+0.1)}{s(s+5)(s+29)(s+\frac{1}{14.5})}$$

解得主导极点为 $s_1 = -0.103$, $s_2 = -29.68$.

$$s_{3,4} = -2.11 \pm 3.45j \approx -2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}j$$

又: s_1 与闭环零点接近, s_2 与极点接近, s_1, s_2 非主导

\therefore 主导极点 $s_{3,4}$ 校正符合预期.

