作业 2

1. 求下列函数的拉氏变换

(1)
$$f(t) = \sin\left(5t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot 1(t)$$
 (2) $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, 0 \le t \le \pi \\ 0, t < 0, t > \pi \end{cases}$

解答: (1)
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}s + 5}{s^2 + 25}$$
 (2) $F(s) = \frac{1 + e^{-\pi s}}{s^2 + 1}$

2. 求下列象函数的拉氏反变换

(1)
$$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - 2s + 5}$$
 (2) $F(s) = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s^2 - s - 6)}$ (3) $F(s) = \frac{s + 1}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}$

解答:

(1)
$$f(t) = e^{t} \left(\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t\right) \cdot 1(t)$$

(2) 利用部分分式法

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s-3)(s+2)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s-3} + \frac{A_3}{s+2}$$

$$A_1 = sF(s)|_{s=0} = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{(s-3)(s+2)}|_{s=0} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$A_2 = (s-3)F(s)|_{s=3} = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s+2)}|_{s=3} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$A_3 = (s+2)F(s)|_{s=-2} = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s-3)}|_{s=-2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(s\right) = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s-3)(s+2)} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \frac{8}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2}$$

通过查表可得,
$$f(t) = L^{-1}[F(s)] = \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{15}e^{3t} + \frac{4}{5}e^{-2t}\right) \cdot 1(t)$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s+1}{s\left(s + \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(s + \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} = \frac{A_0}{s} + \frac{A_1s + A_2}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

$$A_0 = sF(s)|_{s=0} = 1$$

$$\left(s^2 + s + 1\right)F(s)|_{s = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = A_1s + A_2$$

令上方程式两边的实部或虚部分别相等,就可求出 A_1 和 A_2 的值即

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}A_1 + A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A_1 = -1, A_2 = 0$$

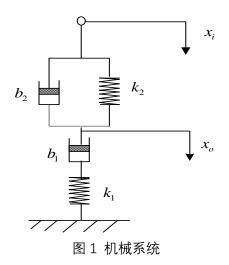
即

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 1} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

通过查表可得

$$f(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)$$
$$= 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 120^{\circ}\right), t \ge 0$$

3. 设弹簧与滑动阻尼器构成的机械系统如图 1 所示,其中 x_i 是输入位移 x_o 是输出位移,试写出以 x_i 为输入位移, x_o 为输出的系统微分方程模型和传递函数模型。弹簧与阻尼器基本力学关系为 $F_k = -k\Delta x_k, F_b = -b\Delta \dot{x}_b$ 。



解答:在弹簧 K_1 和阻尼器 b_1 之间引入辅助点,设其位移为 x ,方向向下。忽略重力,根据力平衡方程,可得

$$k_2(x_i - x_a) + b_2(\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_a) = b_1(\dot{x}_a - \dot{x}), \quad k_1 x = b_1(\dot{x}_a - \dot{x})$$

则可得微分方程模型

$$x_o + \left(\frac{b_1}{k_1} + \frac{b_2}{k_2} + \frac{b_1}{k_2}\right) \dot{x}_o + \frac{b_1 b_2}{k_1 k_2} \ddot{x}_o = x_i + \left(\frac{b_1}{k_1} + \frac{b_2}{k_2}\right) \dot{x}_i + \frac{b_1 b_2}{k_1 k_2} \ddot{x}_i$$

对上述两式进行拉氏变换, 考虑初始条件为零, 可得

$$k_{2}(X_{i}(s) - X_{o}(s)) + b_{2}(sX_{i}(s) - sX_{o}(s)) = b_{1}(sX_{o}(s) - sX(s))$$
$$k_{1}X(s) = b_{1}(sX_{o}(s) - sX(s))$$

消去中间变量 $X(s) = \frac{b_1 s}{k_1 + b_1 s} X_o(s)$,有

$$(k_2 + b_2 s) X_i(s) = \left(k_2 + b_2 s + \frac{k_1 b_1 s}{k_1 + b_1 s}\right) X_o(s)$$

则机械系统的传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{X_o(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{(k_2 + b_2 s)}{(k_2 + b_2 s + \frac{k_1 b_1 s}{b_1 + b_1 s})}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{b_1 b_2}{k_1 k_2} s^2 + (\frac{b_1}{k_1} + \frac{b_2}{k_2}) s + 1}{\frac{b_1 b_2}{k_1 k_2} s^2 + (\frac{b_1}{k_1} + \frac{b_2}{k_2} + \frac{b_1}{k_2}) s + 1}$$

4. 写出下图电网络的传递函数模型

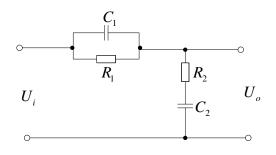


图 2

解答: 根据复数阻抗的方法可以得到电网络的传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{R_2 + \frac{1}{C_2 s}}{\frac{R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{C_1 s}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1 s}} + R_2 + \frac{1}{C_2 s}}$$
$$= \frac{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2) s + 1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) s + 1}$$

5. 在图 3 中,已知子系统环节G(s)和H(s)对应的微分方程分别如下

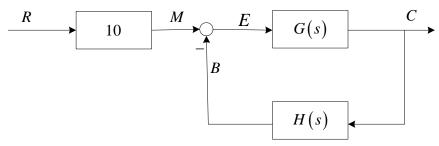


图 3 系统结构图

$$6\frac{dc(t)}{dt} + 10c(t) = 20e(t), \ 20\frac{db(t)}{dt} + 5b(t) = 10c(t)$$

在初始状态为零的条件下, 试求

- 测量输出 c(t) 和参考输入 r(t) 之间的传递函数 C(s)/R(s)
- (2) 误差信号e(t)与参考输入r(t)间的传递函数E(s)/R(s)。

解答: (1)对题设所给的微分方程两边同时进行拉氏变换,由于初始条件为零,所以有

$$\begin{cases} 6sC(s) + 10C(s) = 20E(s) \\ 20sB(s) + 5B(s) = 10C(s) \end{cases}$$

由上式可得,

$$G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{10}{3s+5}, H(s) = \frac{B(s)}{C(s)} = \frac{2}{4s+1}$$

由图2可得,

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

将G(s)和H(s)代入得

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{100(4s+1)}{12s^2 + 23s + 25}$$

又
$$E(s) = M(s) - B(s) = 10R(s) - H(s)C(s) = [10 - H(s)\Phi(s)]R(s)$$
则有

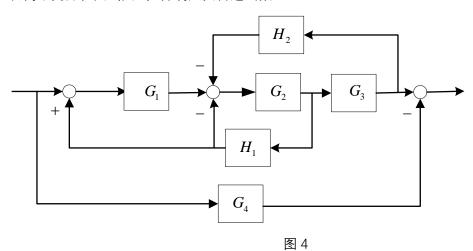
$$\Phi_{e}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = 10 - H(s)\Phi(s)$$

$$= 10 - \frac{2}{4s+1} \cdot \frac{100(4s+1)}{12s^{2} + 23s + 25} = \frac{10(12s^{2} + 23s + 5)}{12s^{2} + 23s + 25}$$

所以传递函数C(s)/R(s)和E(s)/R(s)分别为

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{100(4s+1)}{12s^2 + 23s + 25}, \quad \Phi_e(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10(12s^2 + 23s + 5)}{12s^2 + 23s + 25}$$

6. 化简下列方框图(图4)并确定其传递函数。



解答:
$$\frac{G_1G_2G_3}{1+G_2G_3H_2+G_2H_1(1-G_1)}-G_4$$

7. 试用梅森增益公式求解系统信号流图的节点 a 到节点 b 的传递函数。

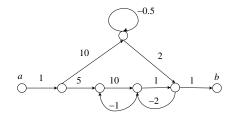


图 5 信号流图的图示

(2) 观察信号流图,存在两条前向通道,三个单独回路,二对互不接触回路,即

$$L_1 = -0.5, L_2 = -1 \times 10, L_3 = -1 \times 2$$

 $L_1 = -1 \times 10, L_2 = 5; L_1 = 1 \times 10, L_3 = 1$
 $\Delta = 1 - (L_1 + L_2 + L_3) + L_1 L_2 + L_1 L_3 = 1 + 0.5 + 10 + 2 + 5 + 1 = 19.5$
 $p_1 = 5 \times 10 = 50, L_1 = p_1$ 不接触, $\Delta_1 = 1 + 0.5 = 1.5$
 $p_2 = 2 \times 10 = 20, L_2 = p_2$ 不接触, $\Delta_2 = 1 + 10 = 11$

由梅森增益公式可得系统的传递函数为

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\sum p_i \Delta_i}{\Delta} = \frac{50 \times 1.5 + 20 \times 11}{19.5} = 15.128$$