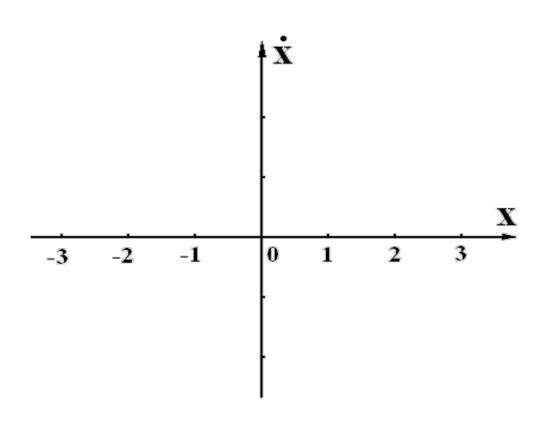
练习1:系统方程为 $\ddot{x} + x + \text{sign}\dot{x} = 0$,分析系统的自由响应。



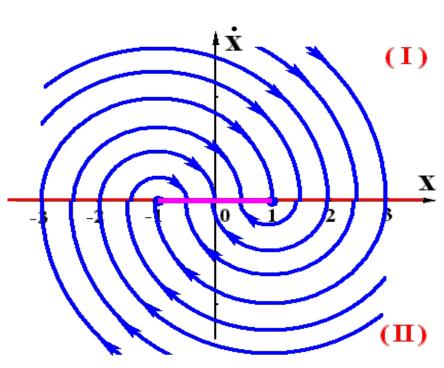
系统方程为 $\ddot{x} + x + \operatorname{sign}\dot{x} = 0$, 分析系统的自由响应。

$$\begin{cases}
\ddot{x} + x + 1 = 0 & \dot{x} \ge 0 & \mathbf{I} \\
\ddot{x} + x - 1 = 0 & \dot{x} < 0 & \mathbf{II}
\end{cases}$$

奇点
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{I} & x_{e1} = -1 \\ \mathbf{II} & x_{e2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

特征
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{I} & s^2 + 1 = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{II} & s^2 + 1 = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

极点
$$\begin{cases} s_{1,2} = \pm j\mathbf{1} & \text{中心点} \\ s_{1,2} = \pm j\mathbf{1} & \text{中心点} \end{cases}$$



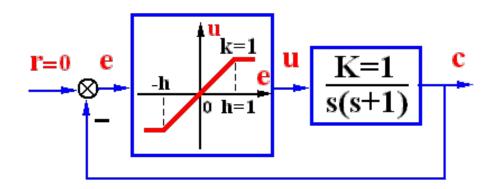
练习2:系统如右,在 $(c \sim \dot{c})$ 平面上分析系统的自由响应运动。

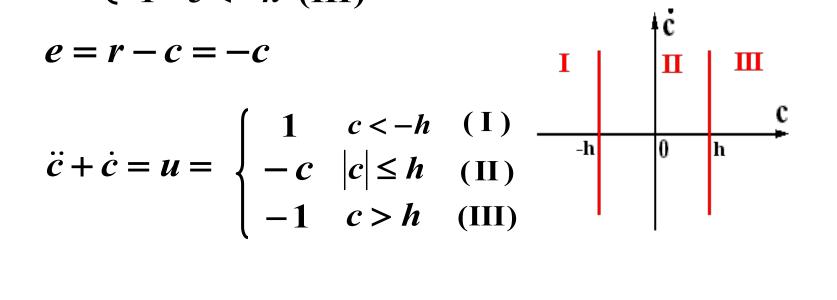
解 线性部分
$$\frac{C(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s}$$
 $\ddot{c} + \dot{c} = u$

非线性部分
$$u = \begin{cases} 1 & e > h \quad (I) \\ e & |e| \le h \quad (II) \\ -1 & e < -h \quad (III) \end{cases}$$

比较点
$$e = r - c = -c$$

整理
$$\ddot{c} + \dot{c} = u = \begin{cases} 1 & c < -h & (1) \\ -c & |c| \le h & (II) \\ -1 & c > h & (III) \end{cases}$$





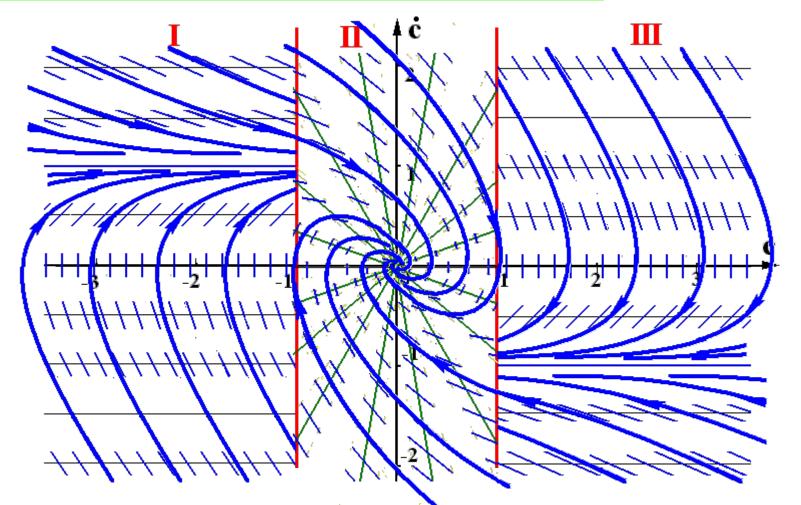
$$\begin{cases}
(I) & \ddot{c} = \dot{c} \cdot \frac{d\dot{c}}{dc} = \alpha \, \dot{c} = 1 - \dot{c} \\
(II) & \ddot{c} = \dot{c} \cdot \frac{d\dot{c}}{dc} = \alpha \, \dot{c} = -(c + \dot{c})
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
c < -h & \dot{c} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha} \\
|c| < h & \dot{c} = \frac{-c}{1 + \alpha}
\end{cases} \\
\dot{c} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha} \\
\dot{c} = \frac{-c}{1 + \alpha}
\end{cases} \\
\ddot{c} + \dot{c} = u = \begin{cases}
1 & c < -h & (I) \\
-c & |c| \le h & (II) \\
-1 & c > h & (III)
\end{cases}$$

(II)
$$\ddot{c} = \dot{c} \cdot \frac{d\dot{c}}{dc} = \alpha \dot{c} = -(c + \dot{c})$$

(III)
$$\ddot{c} = \dot{c} \cdot \frac{d\dot{c}}{dc} = \alpha \, \dot{c} = -1 - \dot{c}$$
 $\qquad \qquad c > h \qquad \qquad \dot{c} = \frac{-1}{1+\alpha}$

$$\begin{cases} c < -h \\ |c| < h \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \dot{c} = \frac{1}{1+\alpha} \\ \dot{c} = \frac{-c}{1+\alpha} \\ \dot{c} > h \end{cases} \qquad \dot{c} = \frac{-1}{1+\alpha}$$

$$\ddot{c} + \dot{c} = u = \begin{cases} 1 & c < -h & (I) \\ -c & |c| \le h & (II) \\ -1 & c > h & (III) \end{cases}$$



练习3: 系统如右,在 $(c \sim \dot{c})$ 平面上分析系统的自由响应运动。

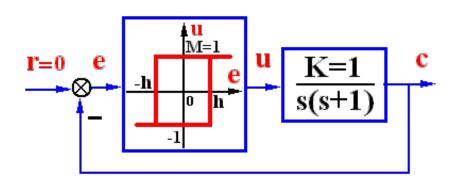
解 线性部分
$$\frac{C(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s}$$

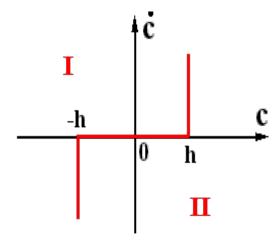
$$\ddot{c} + \dot{c} = u$$

非线性部分
$$u = \begin{cases} 1 & \begin{cases} e > h \\ e > -h, \dot{e} < 0 \end{cases} \\ -1 & \begin{cases} e < -h \\ e < h, \dot{e} > 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

比较点 e = r - c

整理
$$\ddot{c} + \dot{c} = u = \begin{cases} 1 & \begin{cases} c < -h \\ c < h, \ \dot{c} > 0 \end{cases} \\ -1 & \begin{cases} c > h \\ c > -h, \ \dot{c} < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$





	α	-1/2	-1/3	0	1	∞	-3	- 2	-3/2
I	$1/(1+\alpha)$	2	3/2	1	1/2	0	-1/2	- 1	-2
П	$-1/(1+\alpha)$	-2	-3/2	-1	-1/2	0	1/2	1	2

$$\ddot{\mathbf{c}} + \dot{\mathbf{c}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \begin{cases} \mathbf{c} < -\mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{c} < \mathbf{h}, \ \dot{\mathbf{c}} > 0 \end{cases} \\ -1 & \begin{cases} \mathbf{c} > \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{c} > -\mathbf{h}, \ \dot{\mathbf{c}} < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{c}} + \dot{\mathbf{c}} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{1} & \begin{cases} \mathbf{c} < -\mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{c} < \mathbf{h}, \, \dot{\mathbf{c}} > \mathbf{0} \end{cases} & (\mathbf{I}) \ \ddot{c} = \dot{c} \cdot \frac{d\dot{c}}{dc} \Rightarrow \alpha \dot{c} = 1 - \dot{c} & \text{等倾斜线} \ \dot{c} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha} \\ -1 & \begin{cases} \mathbf{c} > \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{c} > -\mathbf{h}, \, \dot{\mathbf{c}} < \mathbf{0} \end{cases} & (\mathbf{II}) \ \ddot{c} = \dot{c} \cdot \frac{d\dot{c}}{dc} \Rightarrow \alpha \dot{c} = -1 - \dot{c} & \text{等倾斜线} \ \dot{c} = \frac{-1}{1 + \alpha} \end{cases}$$

(II)
$$\ddot{c} = \dot{c} \cdot \frac{d\dot{c}}{dc}$$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha \dot{c} = -1 - \dot{c}$ 等倾斜线 $\dot{c} = \frac{-1}{1 + \alpha}$

$$\alpha = -1/2$$

$$\alpha = -1/3$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

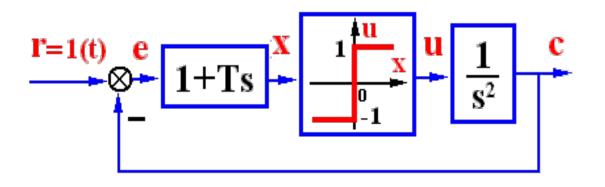
$$\alpha = \infty$$

$$\alpha = -3$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

$$\alpha = -3/2$$

练习4: 系统如右r(t)=1(t) T=0, 0.5 讨论系统运动。



解:线性部分 $\ddot{c}(t) = u(t)$

非线性部分
$$u = \begin{cases} 1 & e + T\dot{e} > 0 \text{ (I)} \\ -1 & e + T\dot{e} < 0 \text{ (II)} \end{cases}$$

比较点 e=r-c=1-c

整理
$$\ddot{e} = -\ddot{c} = -u = \begin{cases} -1 & e + T\dot{e} > 0 \text{ (I)} \\ 1 & e + T\dot{e} < 0 \text{ (II)} \end{cases}$$
 开关线方程 $\dot{e} = \frac{-1}{T}e$

在 I 区:
$$\ddot{e} = \frac{d\dot{e}}{de} \frac{de}{dt} = \dot{e} \frac{d\dot{e}}{de} = -1 \Rightarrow \dot{e}^2 = -2e + C_{II}$$
$$\Rightarrow \dot{e}^2 = 2e + C_{II}$$
} 抛物线方程

同理在 II 区:

当
$$T = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0.5} \end{cases}$$
时,开关线为: $\begin{cases} e = \mathbf{0} \\ \dot{e} = -2e \end{cases}$

$$\ddot{e} = \begin{cases} -1 & e + T\dot{e} > 0 \text{ (I)} \\ 1 & e + T\dot{e} < 0 \text{ (II)} \end{cases}$$

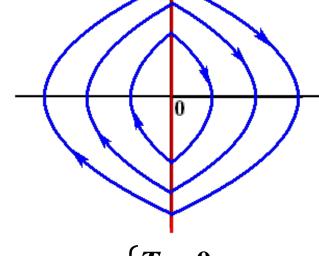
e

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\boldsymbol{e}} = -1 \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{e}}^2 = -2\boldsymbol{e} + \boldsymbol{C}_1 \end{cases}$$

(I) $e + T\dot{e} > 0$

相轨迹图

П

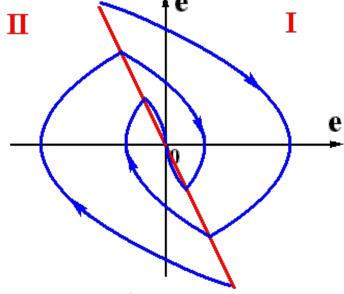


开关线

$$\begin{cases} T = 0 \\ e = 0 \end{cases}$$

(II)
$$e + T\dot{e} < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{e} = -1 \\ \dot{e}^2 = -2e + C_{\text{I}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \ddot{e} = 1 \\ \dot{e}^2 = 2e + C_{\text{II}} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} T = 0.5 \\ \dot{e} = -2e \end{cases}$$