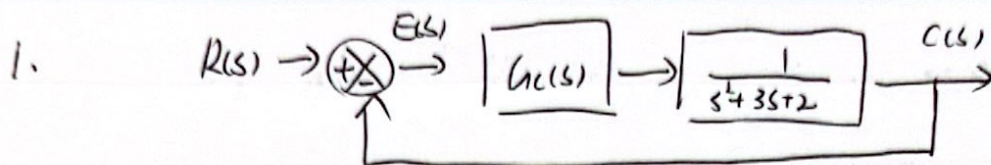




上海交通大学

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



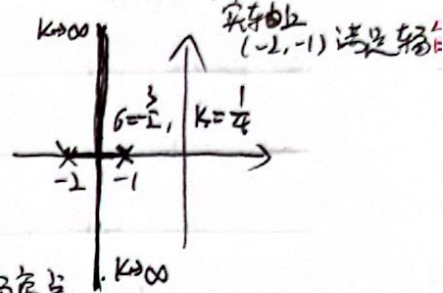
1) $G(s) = K_p$, $G(s) = \frac{K_p}{(s+1)(s+2)}$, $H(s) = 1$. $1 + \frac{K_p}{(s+1)(s+2)} = 0$

$P_1 = -1, P_2 = -2$

$\angle GH = -\angle s+1 - \angle s+2$, $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \angle GH = -2\angle s = \pm(k+1)\pi$

$\Rightarrow \angle s = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\sigma = \frac{P_1+P_2}{n-m} = -\frac{3}{2}$

$K_p = -s^2-3s-2$, $\frac{dK_p}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s = -\frac{3}{2}$, $K_p = \frac{1}{4}$ 是分离点.



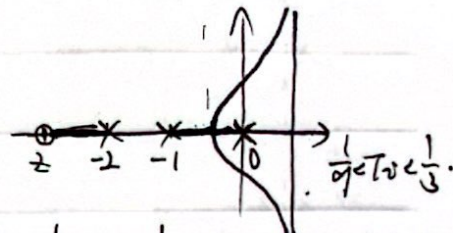
在 $s=-1$ 的出射角 $\phi_1 = \pi - 0 = \pi$, 在 $s=-2$ 的出射角 $\phi_2 = \pi - \pi = 0$, 根轨迹如上.

2) $G(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{T_i s}$, $G(s) = \frac{1+T_i s}{T_i s}$, $H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$. $1 + GH = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{s+1/T_i}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = 0$

$P_1 = 0, P_2 = -1, P_3 = -2$, $z = -\frac{1}{T_i}$

$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \angle GH = -2\angle s = \pm(k+1)\pi$

$\sigma = \frac{-3 + \frac{1}{T_i}}{3-1} = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2T_i}$



① $T_i < \frac{1}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{T_i} < -2$,

当 $-\frac{1}{T_i} < -2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_i} > 2$ 时, $\sigma > 0$, 系统不稳定

$s^3 + 3s^2 + 3s + \frac{1}{T_i} = 0 \Rightarrow T_i > \frac{1}{q}$

当 $\frac{1}{2} < T_i < 1$ 时, 系统稳定

s^3	1	3	$\frac{1}{T_i}$
s^2	3	1	$\frac{1}{T_i}$
s^1	$\frac{1}{T_i}$	0	
s^0	$\frac{1}{T_i}$		

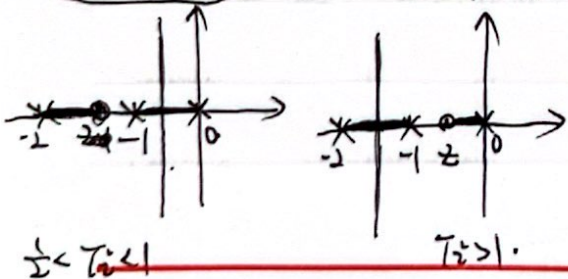
在 $\frac{1}{2}$ 一定时, T_i 越小, 主导极点(闭环)的实部 σ 越小, 调整时间越大.

② $\frac{1}{2} < T_i < 1$, 系统稳定, 调整时间随 T_i 变大而减小

③ $T_i > 1$, 系统稳定, 调整时间很小.

$T_i > 1$ 时, 主导极点为单个实数, 瞬态响应变为类似过阻尼的形式.

随 T_i 增大, τ_r 变大, 瞬态响应变慢.



地址: 闵行东川路800号





上海交通大学

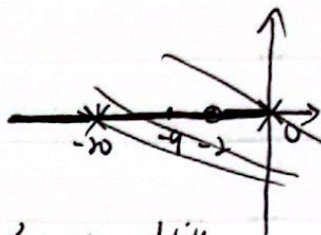
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

2. $G(s) = \frac{K(0.5s+1)}{s^2(0.05s+1)}$ $H(s) = 1$.

1) $1+G(s)H(s) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{K(0.5s+1)}{s^2(0.05s+1)} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{10K(s+2)}{s^2(s+20)} = 0$

$z_1 = -2, p_1 = 0, p_2 = -20$

$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \angle(GH) = -2\angle s = \pm 2(k+1)\pi \Rightarrow \angle s = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$



实轴上 $(-20, -2)$ 符合辐角条件.

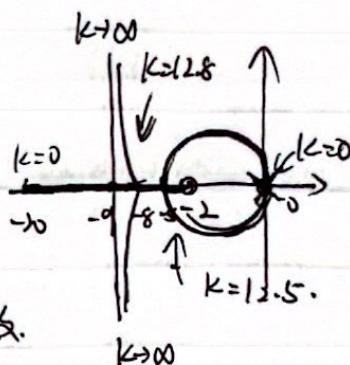
$G_0 = \frac{-20+2}{3-1} = -9$ 分离点: $10K = -\frac{s^2(s+20)}{s+2}, \frac{d(10K)}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s = 0, -5, -8.$

$s=0$ 时, $10K=0$, $s=-5$ 时, $10K=12.5$, $s=-8$ 时, $10K=12.8$. 都是分离点 ($s=-5, -8$, $K=12.5, 12.8$)

$s=0$ 处有两条根轨迹发出.

$s=-20$ 处的发射角 $\phi_1 = 180 + 180 - 180 - 180 = 0$.

$s=0$ 处的发射角 $\phi_2 = 0 + 180 + 0 - 0 \Rightarrow \phi_2 = \pm 90^\circ$



2) 过阻尼, $\xi > 1$. $\zeta/\omega_n = \xi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}$, ω_n 为实数.

故此时系统闭环极点 s_i 为实数.

\therefore ~~$K \in [0, 12.8]$~~ 所有根轨迹的 K 都要让 s_i 在 s 轴上.

第一条 $K \in [12.5, +\infty)$, 第二条 $K \in [12.5, 12.8]$ 第三条 $K \in [0, 12.8]$.

$\therefore K \in [12.5, 12.8]$

地址: 闵行东川路800号

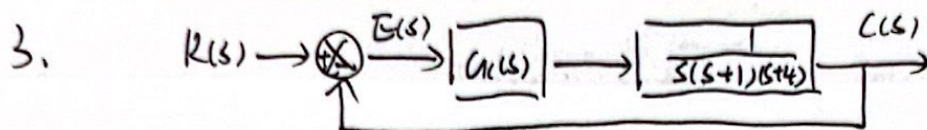


CS 扫描全能王
3亿人都在用的扫描App



上海交通大学

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



1) $G(s) = \frac{K_p}{s(s+1)(s+4)}$ $H(s) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{K_p}{s(s+1)(s+4)} = 0$ $P_1=0, P_2=-1, P_3=-4$

$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \angle GH = -3\angle s = \pm(2k+1)\pi \Rightarrow \angle s = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, -\frac{\pi}{3}$

$\sigma_0 = \frac{-5-0}{3-0} = -\frac{5}{3}$ 在实轴上, $(-\infty, -4), (-1, 0)$ 为根轨迹,

$K_p = -s(s+1)(s+4), \frac{dK_p}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{3}$

$s_1 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{13}}{3}, K_p = 0.8794, s_2 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{13}}{3}, K_p = -6.0646$ 舍去,

$= -0.4648$ 与虚轴交点, 代入 $s = j\omega$, 求解. $\omega = 2, K_p = 20$.

当 $K=20$, 还有一个 $s_2 = -5$; 出射角: $s = -4, \phi = \pi; s = -1, \phi = 0$.

2) 闭环极点为共轭复数.

根据右图 $K \in (0.8794, 20)$

3) $G(s) = \frac{2K_p(s+1)}{s(s+1)(s+4)}$ $H(s) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{2K_p(s+1)}{s(s+1)(s+4)} = 0$ $P_1=0, P_2=-1, P_3=-4, z_1=-1$

实轴上 $(-4, -1), (-1, 0)$ 是根轨迹. $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \angle GH = -2\angle s = \pm(2k+1)\pi \Rightarrow \angle s = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\sigma_0 = \frac{-1}{3-1} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $2K_p = -\frac{s(s+1)(s+4)}{s+1}, \frac{d2K_p}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s = -2.375$

舍去 $s = -2.375, K = 1.415$. 剩一对共轭复数舍去. 出射角: $s = -4, \phi = 0; s = -1, \phi = \pi$
 $s = 0, \phi = \pi$.

(4) 比例控制器是条件稳定, $K < 20$, 而 PI 无这个要求, 任意 K 均稳定. 但是 3 相同同时, PI 控制的闭环极点 σ 更大. 稳态调整时间 $t_{\infty} \propto \frac{1}{\sigma}$ PI 的调整时间更小, 更稳定.

地址: 闵行东川路800号



CS 扫描全能王
3亿人都在用的扫描App