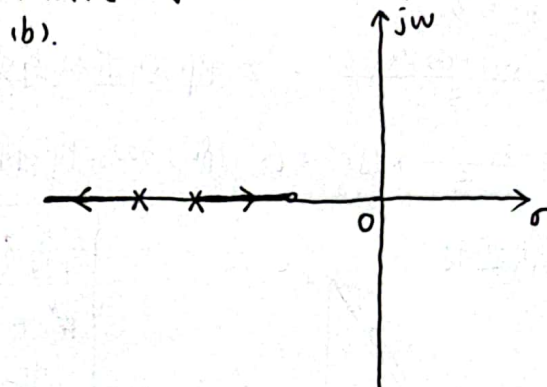
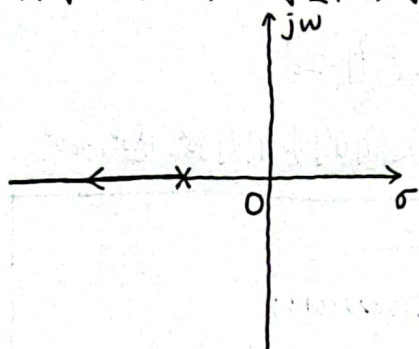
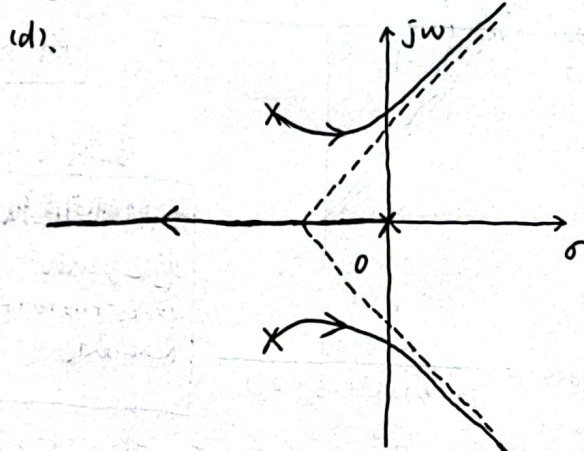
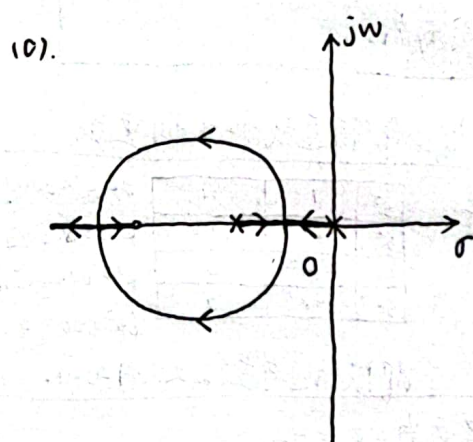


16. (a). 只有一个极点, 没有零点, 为一阶系统, 根轨迹为从极点沿负实轴趋于无穷远处.



~~16.2~~



17. (1).  $G_0(s) = \frac{k}{(s+2)(s+3)}$

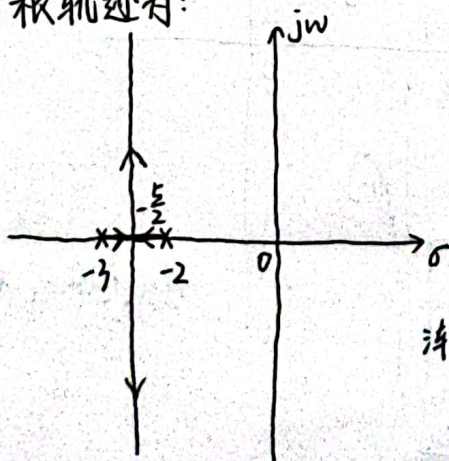
开环极点为  $-p_1 = -2, -p_2 = -3$ ; 无开环零点.

$n - m = 2$ .

$F = \frac{(-2) + (-3)}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$ , 即渐近线与实轴的交点为  $-\frac{5}{2}$ .

$\alpha = \frac{2k+1}{2} \times 180^\circ = 90^\circ, 270^\circ$ , 即渐近线与实轴的夹角为  $90^\circ, 270^\circ$ .

根轨迹为:



渐近线与根轨迹重合.



$$(2). G_0(s) = \frac{K}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

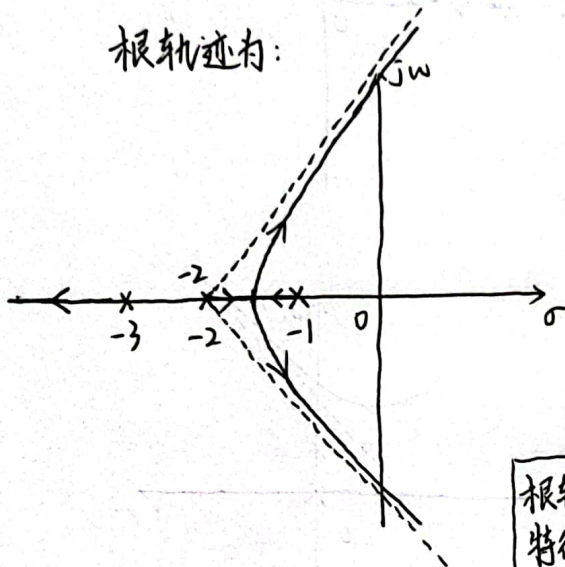
开环极点为  $-p_1=-1, -p_2=-2, -p_3=-3$ ; 无开环零点.

$$n-m=3.$$

$$F = \frac{(-1)+(-2)+(-3)}{3} = -2, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的交点为 } -2.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k+1}{3} \times 180^\circ = 60^\circ, 180^\circ, 300^\circ, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的夹角为 } 60^\circ, 180^\circ, 300^\circ.$$

根轨迹为:



分离点的计算:

$$K' = -(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)$$

$$\frac{dK'}{ds} = -3s^2 - 12s - 11 = 0$$

$$\text{得 } s_1 = \frac{-6+\sqrt{5}}{3}, s_2 = \frac{-6-\sqrt{5}}{3} \text{ (舍去)}$$

所以  $\frac{-6+\sqrt{5}}{3}$  为分离点.

虚线为渐近线, 第三条渐近线和实轴重合.

根轨迹与虚轴交点的计算:

特征多项式:

$$s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6 + K' = 0$$

Routh表为:

$s^3$	1	11
$s^2$	6	$6+K'$
$s^1$	$\frac{60-K'}{6}$	0
$s^0$	$6+K'$	0

$0 < K' < 60$  时, 系统稳定;

$K' = 60$  时, 系统不稳定.

$K' = 60$  时, 辅助方程为:

$$6s^2 + 66 = 0, \text{ 得 } s = \pm j\sqrt{11}$$

即根轨迹与虚轴交点为  $\pm j\sqrt{11}$ .

$$(3). G_0(s) = \frac{K(s+2)}{(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

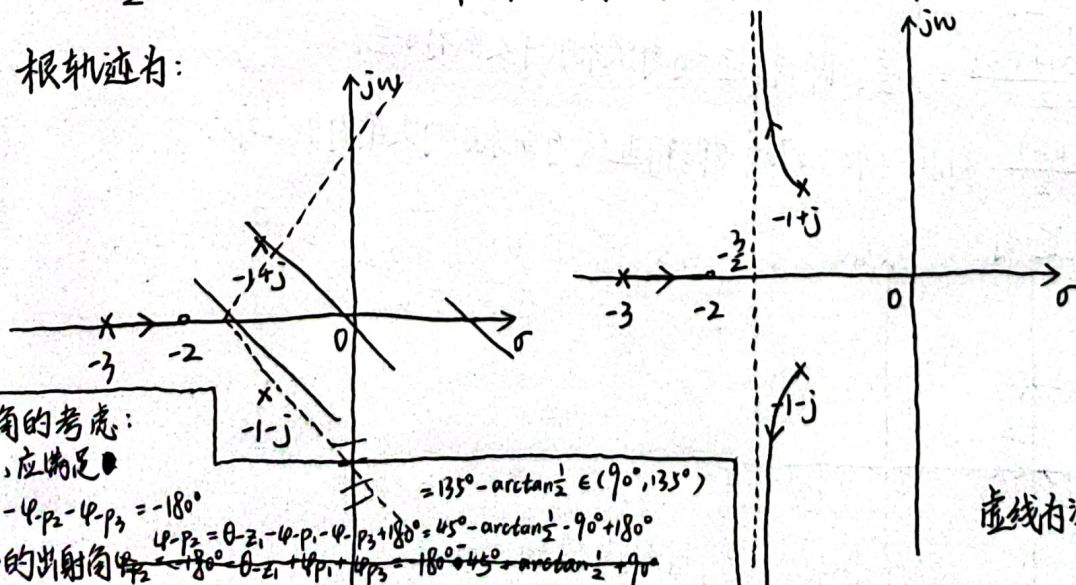
开环极点为  $-p_1=-3, -p_2=-1+j, -p_3=-1-j$ ; 开环零点为  $-z_1=-2$ .

$$n-m=2.$$

$$F = \frac{(-3)+(-1+j)+(-1-j)-(-2)}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的交点为 } -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k+1}{2} \times 180^\circ = 90^\circ, 270^\circ, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的夹角为 } 90^\circ, 270^\circ.$$

根轨迹为:



对于出射角的考虑:

在  $-1+j$  处, 应满足

$$\theta_{z_1} - \varphi_{p_1} - \varphi_{p_2} - \varphi_{p_3} = -180^\circ$$

即在  $-1+j$  处的出射角  $\varphi_{p_2}$

$$-180^\circ - \theta_{z_1} - \varphi_{p_1} - \varphi_{p_3} = -180^\circ - 45^\circ - \arctan \frac{1}{2} - 90^\circ + 180^\circ$$

$$= -135^\circ + \arctan \frac{1}{2} \in (135^\circ, 90^\circ)$$

$$\text{同理可得在 } -1-j \text{ 处的出射角 } \varphi_{p_3} = 135^\circ + \arctan \frac{1}{2} \in (225^\circ, 180^\circ)$$

虚线为渐近线.



$$(4). G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$$

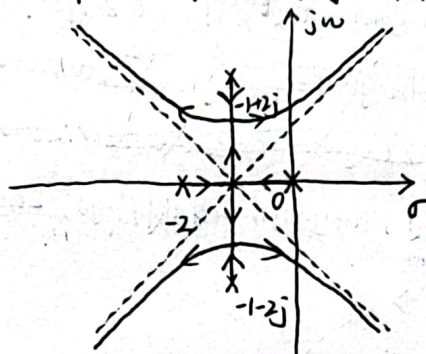
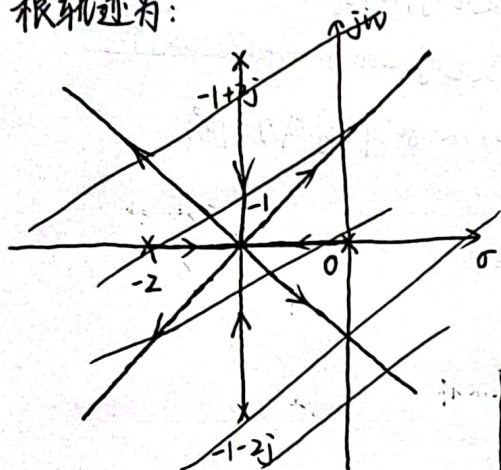
开环极点为  $-p_1=0, -p_2=-2, -p_3=-1+j, -p_4=-1-j$ ; 无开环零点.

$$n-m=4.$$

$$F = \frac{0+(-2)+(-1+j)+(-1-j)}{4} = -1, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的交点为 } -1.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k+1}{4} \times 180^\circ = 45^\circ, 135^\circ, 225^\circ, 315^\circ, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的夹角为 } 45^\circ, 135^\circ, 225^\circ, 315^\circ.$$

根轨迹为:



渐近线与根轨迹重合, 虚线为渐近线.

分离点的计算:

$$K' = -s(s+2)(s^2+2s+5)$$

$$\frac{dK'}{ds} = -4s^3 - \frac{13}{12}s^2 - 18s - 10 = 0$$

$$\text{得 } s_1 = -1,$$

$$s_2 = \frac{-2+\sqrt{6}j}{2},$$

$$s_3 = \frac{-2-\sqrt{6}j}{2}$$

所以  $-1, \frac{-2+\sqrt{6}j}{2}, \frac{-2-\sqrt{6}j}{2}$  为分离点.

$$(5). G_0(s) = \frac{K}{(s+1)^2(s+4)^2}$$

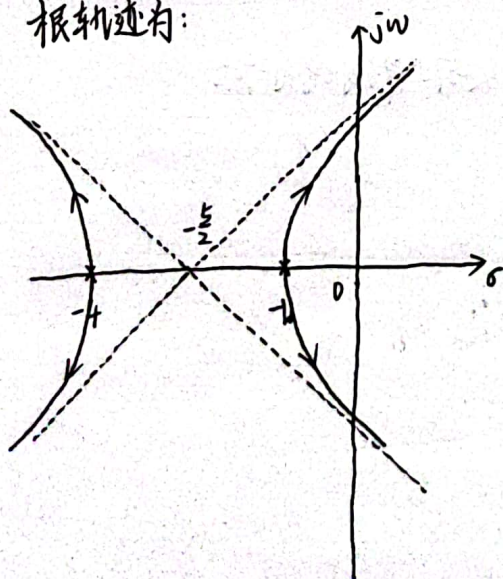
开环极点为  $-p_1=-1, -p_2=-1, -p_3=-4, -p_4=-4$ ; 无开环零点.

$$n-m=4.$$

$$F = \frac{(-1)+(-1)+(-4)+(-4)}{4} = -\frac{5}{2}, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的交点为 } -\frac{5}{2}.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k+1}{4} \times 180^\circ = 45^\circ, 135^\circ, 225^\circ, 315^\circ, \text{ 即渐近线与实轴的夹角为 } 45^\circ, 135^\circ, 225^\circ, 315^\circ.$$

根轨迹为:



根轨迹与虚轴交点的计算:

特征多项式:

$$s^4 + 10s^3 + 33s^2 + 40s + 16 + K' = 0$$

Routh 表为:

$s^4$	1	33	$16+K'$
$s^3$	10	40	0
$s^2$	29	$16+K'$	0
$s^1$	$\frac{100-10K'}{29}$	0	0
$s^0$	$16+K'$	0	0

$0 < K' < 100$  时, 系统稳定;  $K' \geq 100$  时, 系统不稳定.

$K' = 100$  时, 辅助方程为:  $29s^2 + 116 = 0$ , 得  $s = \pm j2$

虚线为渐近线.

即根轨迹与虚轴交点为  $\pm j2$ .



$$1. (5). G_0(s) = \frac{2}{s^2(s+1)}$$

$$G_0(j\omega) = \frac{2}{(j\omega)^2(j\omega+1)} = \frac{2}{- \omega^2(j\omega+1)}$$

$$G_0(j\omega) = |G_0(j\omega)| \angle G_0(j\omega)$$

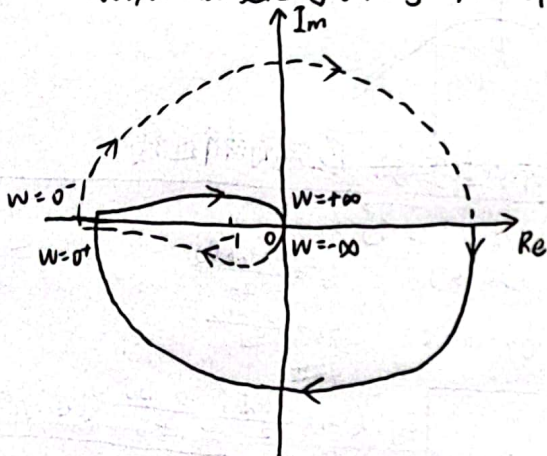
$$\text{取 } \omega=0, \text{ 可得 } G_0(j0) = \infty \angle -180^\circ;$$

$$\text{取 } \omega=\infty, \text{ 可得 } G_0(j\infty) = 0 \angle -270^\circ.$$

~~幅频特性为~~  $|G_0(j\omega)| = \frac{2}{\omega^2 \sqrt{\omega^2+1}}$  ~~当~~  $\omega$  ~~从~~  $0 \sim \infty$  ~~变化时~~,  $|G_0(j\omega)|$  ~~从~~  $\infty$  ~~变化到~~  $0$ ;

~~相频特性为~~  $\angle G_0(j\omega) = -\arctan \omega$  ~~当~~  $\omega$  ~~从~~  $0 \sim \infty$  ~~变化时~~,  $\angle G_0(j\omega)$  ~~从~~  $0^\circ$  ~~变化到~~  $90^\circ$ .

$\omega$  ~~从~~  $0 \sim \infty$  ~~变化时~~,  $|G_0(j\omega)|$  ~~从~~  $\infty$  ~~单调减到~~  $0$ ,  $\angle G_0(j\omega)$  ~~从~~  $-180^\circ$  ~~单调减到~~  $-270^\circ$ .



$$(6). G_0(s) = \frac{3(s+3)}{s(s-1)}$$

$$G_0(j\omega) = \frac{3(j\omega+3)}{j\omega(j\omega-1)}$$

$$G_0(j\omega) = |G_0(j\omega)| \angle G_0(j\omega)$$

$$\text{取 } \omega=0, \text{ 可得 } G_0(j0) = \infty \angle -270^\circ;$$

$$\text{取 } \omega=\infty, \text{ 可得 } G_0(j\infty) = 0 \angle -90^\circ.$$

$\omega$  ~~从~~  $0 \sim \infty$  ~~变化时~~,  $|G_0(j\omega)|$  ~~从~~  $\infty$  ~~单调减到~~  $0$ ,  $\angle G_0(j\omega)$  ~~从~~  $-270^\circ$  ~~单调增到~~  $-90^\circ$ .

