

7.5 采样系统的数学模型

❖ 线性差分方程

❖ 脉冲传递函数：开环脉冲传递函数（含有串联环节），闭环脉冲传递函数

♣ 7.5.1 线性常系数差分方程及其解法

一般 n 阶线性定常离散系统的输出和输入之间的关系，可用 n 阶常系数差分方程描述。

$$\begin{aligned} & y(k) + a_1 y(k-1) + \cdots + a_n y(k-n) \\ &= b_0 r(k) + b_1 r(k-1) + \cdots + b_m r(k-m) \quad \text{后向差分方程} \\ & y(k+n) + a_1 y(k+n-1) + \cdots + a_n y(k) \\ &= b_0 r(k+m) + b_1 r(k+m-1) + \cdots + b_m r(k) \quad \text{前向差分方程} \end{aligned}$$

式中： k —第 k 个采样周期； n —系统的阶次。

差分的定义： $e(kT) = e(k)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{前向差分} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一阶} \\ \text{二阶} \\ \vdots \\ \text{n阶} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Delta e(k) = e(k+1) - e(k) \\ \Delta^2 e(k) = \Delta e(k+1) - \Delta e(k) \\ \quad = e(k+2) - 2e(k+1) + e(k) \\ \Delta^n e(k) = \Delta^{n-1} e(k+1) - \Delta^{n-1} e(k) \end{array} \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta e(k)}{T} = \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{后向差分} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一阶} \\ \text{二阶} \\ \vdots \\ \text{n阶} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nabla e(k) = e(k) - e(k-1) \\ \nabla^2 e(k) = \nabla e(k) - \nabla e(k-1) \\ \quad = e(k) - 2e(k-1) + e(k-2) \\ \nabla^n e(k) = \nabla^{n-1} e(k) - \nabla^{n-1} e(k-1) \end{array} \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{\nabla e(k)}{T} = \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

例 1 连续系统的微分方程为：

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{e}(t) - 4\dot{e}(t) + 3e(t) = r(t) = 1(t) \\ e(t) = 0 \quad (t \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

求相应的前向差分方程及其解。

解：

$$\dot{e}(t) \approx \frac{\Delta e(k)}{T} = \frac{e(k+1) - e(k)}{T} \stackrel{T=1}{=} e(k+1) - e(k)$$

$$\ddot{e}(t) \approx \frac{\Delta^2 e(k)}{T^2} = \frac{\Delta e(k+1)/T - \Delta e(k)/T}{T} \stackrel{T=1}{=} e(k+2) - 2e(k+1) + e(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & e(k+2) - 2e(k+1) + e(k) \\ & - 4[\quad \quad \quad e(k+1) - e(k)] \\ & + 3[\quad \quad \quad e(k)] \\ & \hline & e(k+2) - 6e(k+1) + 8e(k) = 1(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} e(k+2) - 6e(k+1) + 8e(k) = 1(k) \\ e(k) = 0 \quad (k \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

解法1：迭代法

$$\begin{cases} e(k+2) - 6e(k+1) + 8e(k) = 1(k) \\ e(k) = 0 \quad (k \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

解
$$e(k+2) = 6e(k+1) - 8e(k) + 1(k)$$

$$k = -1: e(1) = 6e(0) - 8e(-1) + 1(-1) = 0$$

$$k = 0: e(2) = 6e(1) - 8e(0) + 1(0) = 0 - 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$k = 1: e(3) = 6e(2) - 8e(1) + 1(1) = 6 - 0 + 1 = 7$$

$$k = 2: e(4) = 6e(3) - 8e(2) + 1(2) = 6 \times 7 - 8 \times 1 + 1 = 35$$

$$\vdots$$

$$e^*(t) = \delta(t-2) + 7\delta(t-3) + 35\delta(t-4) + \dots$$

解法2: Z变换法

$$e(k+2) - 6e(k+1) + 8e(k) = 1(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z : \quad & z^2 [E(z) - e(0)z^0 - e(1)z^{-1}] \\ & - 6 \cdot z [E(z) - e(0)z^0] \\ & + 8 [E(z)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} e(k+2) - 6e(k+1) + 8e(k) = 1(k) \\ e(k) = 0 \quad (k \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(z^2 - 6z + 8)E(z) = Z[1(k)] = \frac{z}{z-1}}{E(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)(z-4)}}$$

$$Z^{-1} : e(n) = \sum \text{Res} [E(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z \cdot z^{n-1}}{(z-2)(z-4)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{z \cdot z^{n-1}}{(z-1)(z-4)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow 4} \frac{z \cdot z^{n-1}}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2^n}{2} + \frac{4^n}{6}$$

$$e^*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(nT) \cdot \delta(t - nT) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2^n}{2} + \frac{4^n}{6} \right) \cdot \delta(t - nT)$$