§ 4 根轨迹法

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§ 4.1 根轨迹法的基本概念

根轨迹法: 三大分析校正方法之一

特点:

- (1) 图解方法,直观、形象
- (2) 适用于研究当系统中某一参数变化时,系统性能的变化趋势。
- (3) 近似方法,不十分精确。

根轨迹:

开环系统某一参数由 $0 \rightarrow \infty$ 变化时,闭环系统特征根 λ 在 s平面相应变化所描绘出来的轨迹。(闭环极点轨迹)

根轨迹 § 4. 1. 1

例1 系统结构图如图所示,分析 λ随开环增益K变化的趋势。

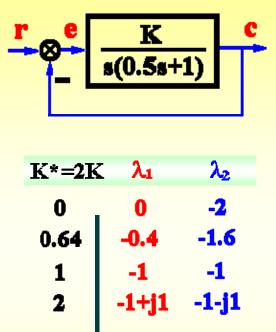
解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.5s+1)} = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)}$$

∫ K : 开环增益 │ K^{*}: 根轨迹增益

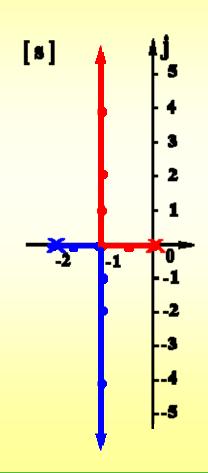
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K^*}{s^2 + 2s + K^*}$$

$$D(s) = s^2 + 2s + K^* = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - K^*}$$

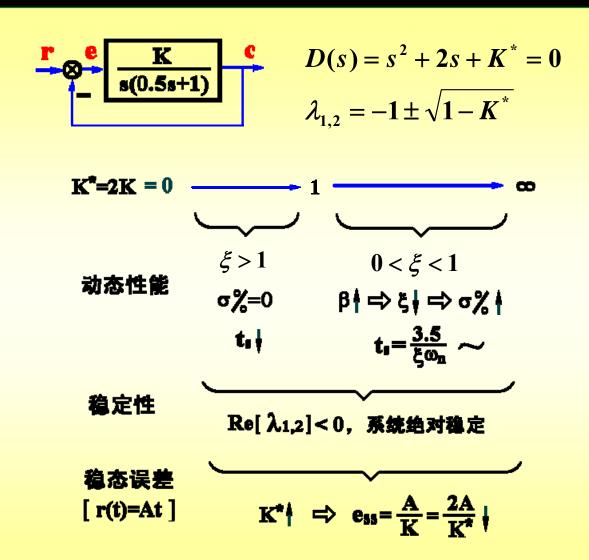


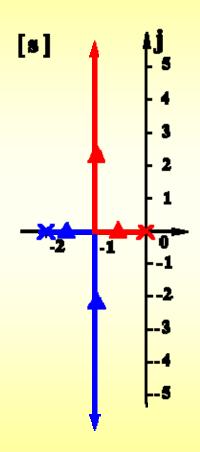




§ 4. 1. 2

根轨迹 —— 系统性能





§ 4. 1. 3 闭环零点与开环零、极点之间的关系

系统结构图如图所示, 确定闭环零点

$$G(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2 (s+2)(s+4)}{s(s+3)(s+5)} \begin{cases} K^2 = K_1 K_2 \\ K = \frac{8}{15} K_1 K_2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases} = \frac{K_1 (s+2)}{\frac{1}{s+5}} = \frac{K_2 (s+4)}{\frac{1}{s+5}} = \frac{K_1 (s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+3)(s+5)} = \frac{K_1 (s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+5)} = \frac{K_1 (s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+5)} = \frac{K_1 (s+5)(s+5)}{s(s+5)} = \frac{K_1 (s+5)$$

闭环零点=前向通道零点+反馈通道极点 闭环极点与开环零点、开环极点及 K* 均有关

§ 4.1.4 根轨迹方程(1)

 $\angle G(s)H(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \angle (s-z_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle (s-p_j) = (2k+1)\pi$ — 相角条件

 $\mathbf{k} = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$

§ 4. 1. 4

根轨迹方程(2)

例2 判定s_i是否为根轨迹上的点。

§ 4.1.4 根轨迹方程(3)

说明:

- 对s平面上任意的点,总存在一个 K*, 使其满足模值 条件, 但该点不一定是根轨迹上的点。
- s平面上满足相角条件的点(必定满足幅值条件) 一定在根轨迹上。
 - 满足相角条件是s点位于根轨迹上的充分必要条件。
- 根轨迹上某点对应的 K* 值, 应由模值条件来确定。

§ 4.2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(1)

法则1 根轨迹的连续性, 分支数和对称性:

根轨迹的分支数=开环极点数;根轨迹连续且对称于实轴。

法则2 根轨迹的起点和终点:

根轨迹起始于开环极点,终止于开环零点;如果开环零点个数 少于开环极点个数,则有 n-m 条根轨迹终止于无穷远处。

$$K^{*} = \frac{|s - p_{1}| \cdots |s - p_{n}|}{|s - z_{1}| \cdots |s - z_{m}|} = \frac{s^{n-m} \left| 1 - \frac{p_{1}}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{p_{n}}{s} \right|}{\left| 1 - \frac{z_{1}}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{z_{m}}{s} \right|} = 0 \quad s = p_{i} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots n$$

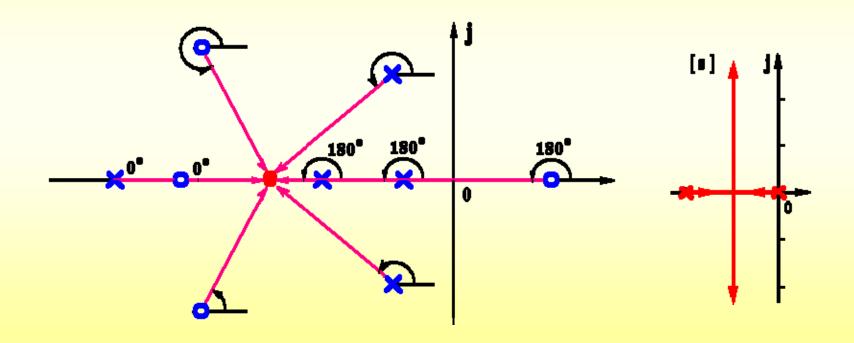
$$K^{*} = \frac{|s - p_{1}| \cdots |s - p_{n}|}{|s - z_{1}| \cdots |s - z_{m}|} = \frac{s^{n-m} \left| 1 - \frac{p_{1}}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{p_{n}}{s} \right|}{\left| 1 - \frac{z_{1}}{s} \right| \cdots \left| 1 - \frac{z_{m}}{s} \right|} = \infty \quad \begin{cases} s = z_{j} \\ s = \infty \end{cases}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots m$$

§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(2)

法则3 实轴上的根轨迹:

从实轴上最右端的开环零、极点算起,奇数开环零、极点到偶数开环零、极点之间的区域必是根轨迹。



§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(3)

例3 某单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K^{*}(s+2)}{s(s+1)}$

 $K^{\bullet}=0 \longrightarrow \infty$,证明复平面的根轨迹为圆弧。

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{s(s+1)} \begin{cases} K = 2K^* \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = s(s+1) + K^*(s+2) = s^2 + (1+K^*)s + 2K^*$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-(1+K^*) \pm \sqrt{(1+K^*)^2 - 8K^*}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-(1+K^*)}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{8K^* - (1+K^*)^2}}{2} = \sigma \pm j\omega$$

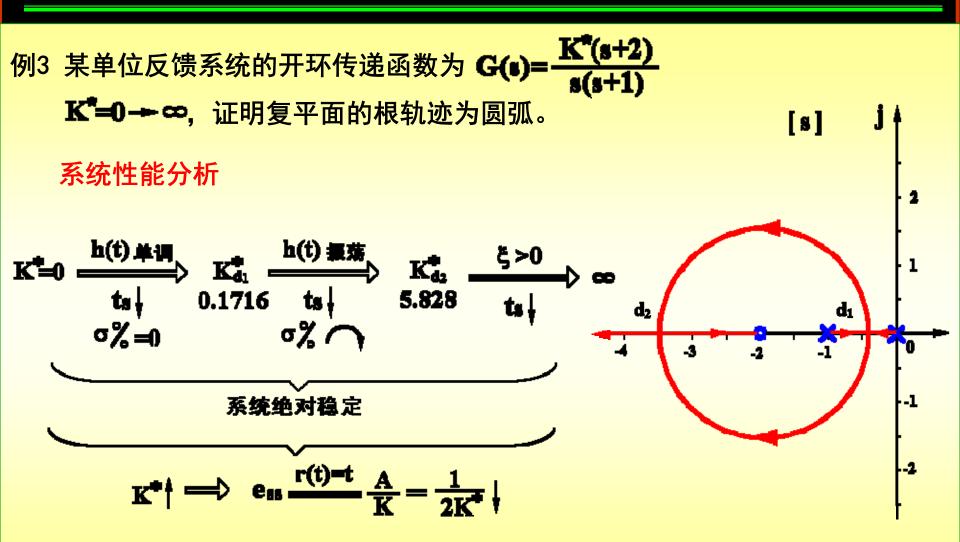
$$\sigma = \frac{-(1+K^*)}{2} \Rightarrow K^* = -2\sigma - 1$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{8K^* - (1+K^*)^2}{4} = \frac{-8(2\sigma + 1) - 4\sigma^2}{4} = -\sigma^2 - 4\sigma - 2$$

$$\sigma^2 + 4\sigma + 4 + \omega^2 = 2 \qquad (\sigma + 2)^2 + \omega^2 = \sqrt{2}^2$$

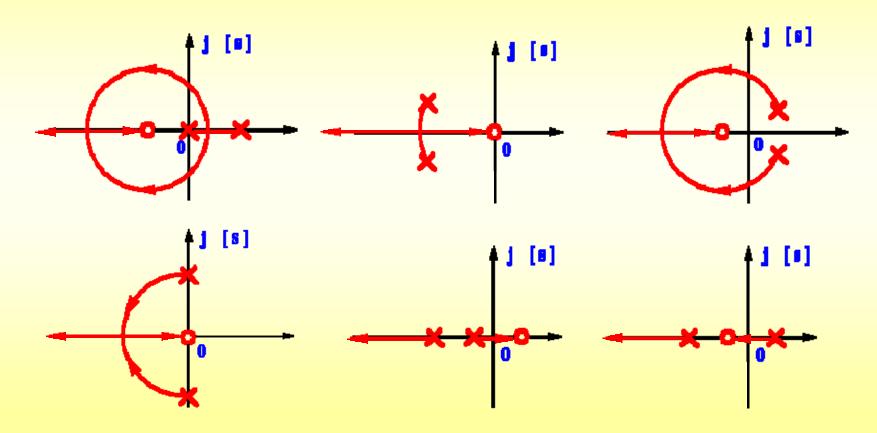
$$\Delta = (1+K^*)^2 - 8K^* = K^{*2} - 6K^* + 1 = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} K_{d_1}^* = 0.1716 \\ K_{d_2}^* = 5.828 \end{cases}$$

§ 4.2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(4)



§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(5)

定理: 若系统有2个开环极点,1个开环零点,且在复平面存在根轨迹,则复平面的根轨迹一定是以该零点为圆心的圆弧。



§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(6)

法则4 根之和:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = C \quad (n-m \ge 2)$$

n-m ≥ 2时, 闭环根之和保持一个常值。

证明:
$$GH(s) = \frac{K^*(s-z_1)\cdots(s-z_m)}{(s-p_1)\cdots(s-p_n)} = \frac{K^*(s^m+b_{m-1}s^{m-1}+\cdots+b_0)}{s^n+a_{n-1}s^{n-1}+\cdots+a_0}$$

由代数定理: $-a_{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = -a_{n-1} = C$

$$D(s) = s^{n} + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + a_{n-2}s^{n-2} + a_{n-3}s^{n-3} + \dots + a_{0}$$
$$+ K^{*}s^{n-2} + K^{*}b_{n-3}s^{n-3} + \dots + K^{*}b_{0}$$

$$= s^{n} + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + (a_{n-2} + K^{*})s^{n-2} + (a_{n-3} + K^{*}b_{n-3})s^{n-3} + \dots + (a_{0} + K^{*}b_{0})$$

$$D(s) = (s - \lambda_1)(s - \lambda_2) \cdots (s - \lambda_n) = 0$$

 $n-m \ge 2$ 时,一部分根左移,另一部分根必右移,且移动总量为零。

§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(7)

法则5 渐近线:

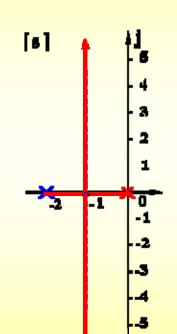
$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_i}{n - m} \\
\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n - m}
\end{cases}$$

n>m时,n-m条根轨迹分支趋于无穷远处的规律。

例1 系统开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)}$ 试绘制根轨迹。

解. ① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-2, 0]

② 渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_i}{n-m} = \frac{-2+0}{2-0} = -1\\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} = \pm 90^{\circ} \end{cases}$$



§ 4.2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(8)

例2 系统结构图如图所示。

- (1) 绘制当 $K^*=0$ →∞时系统的根轨迹;
- (2) 当 $Re[\lambda_1] = -1$ 时, $\lambda_3 = ?$

解. (1)
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{s(s+1)(s+4)}$$

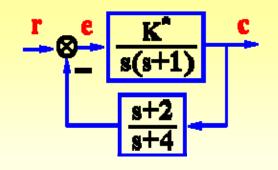
$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

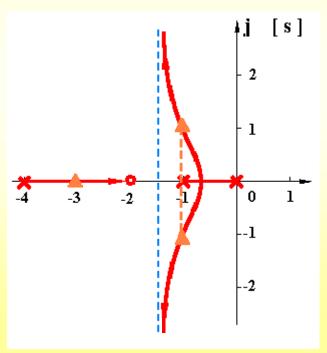
- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-4,-2], [-1,0]
- ② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0-1-4+2}{3-1} = -\frac{3}{2} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3-1} = \pm 90^{\circ} \end{cases}$

用根之和法则分析绘制根轨迹:

(2)
$$a_{n-1} = 0 - 1 - 4 = -5 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 2(-1) + \lambda_3$$

 $\lambda_3 = -5 + 2 = -3$





§ 4.2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(9)

法则6 分离点(会合点) d:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{d-p_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{d-z_i}$$
 (对应重根)

说明:
$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+4) + K^*(s+2) = (s+\lambda_3)(s-d)^2 = 0$$

$$dD(s) d f$$

$$s = d$$

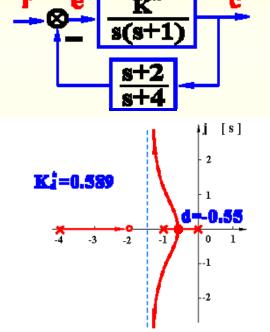
$$\frac{dD(s)}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[s(s+1)(s+4) \right] + K^* \frac{d}{ds} (s+2) = (s-d)^2 + 2(s-d)(s-\lambda_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{ds}[s(s+1)(s+4)]}{s(s+1)(s+4)} = \frac{-K^*\frac{d}{ds}(s+2)}{-K^*(s+2)} = \frac{\frac{d}{ds}(s+2)}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds}\ln[s(s+1)(s+4)] = \frac{d}{ds}\ln(s+2)$$

$$\frac{d}{ds}\left[\ln s + \ln(s+1) + \ln(s+4)\right]^{s=d} = \frac{d}{ds}\ln(s+2)$$

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+4} = \frac{1}{d+2}$$
 (无零点时右端为0)



绘制根轨迹的基本法则(10)

例3 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K^{r}}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$, 绘制根轨迹。

解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-∞,-2], [-1,0]
- ② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0-1-2}{3} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$
- ③ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+2} = 0$

整理得:
$$3d^2 + 6d + 2 = 0$$

④ 与虚轴交点: ?

整理得:
$$3d^2 + 6d + 2 = 0$$
 解根:
$$\begin{cases} d_1 = -0.423 \checkmark \\ d_2 = -1.577 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$K_d^* = |d||d+1||d+2|^{d=-0.423} = 0.385$$

绘制根轨迹的基本法则(11)

法则7 与虚轴交点:

 $\begin{cases} 1)$ 系统临界稳定点 2 $s = j\omega$ 是根的点

稳定范围: 0<K<3

[接例3]
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

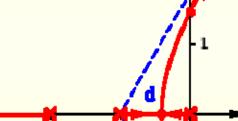
$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+2) + K^* = s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + K^* = 0$$

解法I: Routh: g3

⇒ K*>0

解法II: $D(j\omega) = -j\omega^3 - 3\omega^2 + j2\omega + K^* = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -3\omega^2 + K^* = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 2\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

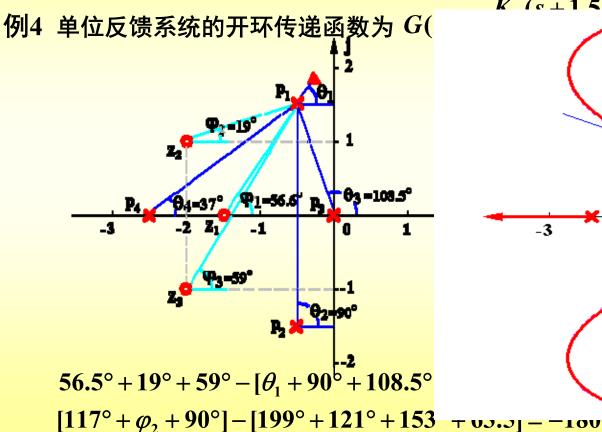


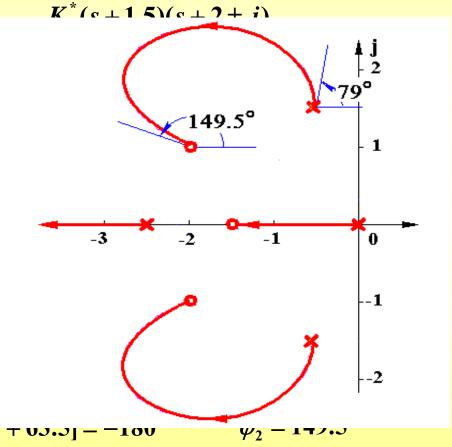
§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(12)

法则8 出射角/入射角

(起始角/终止角)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle (s-p_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle (s-z_j) = (2k+1)\pi$$



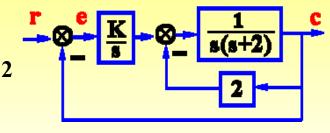


§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(13)

例5 已知系统结构图,绘制根轨迹。

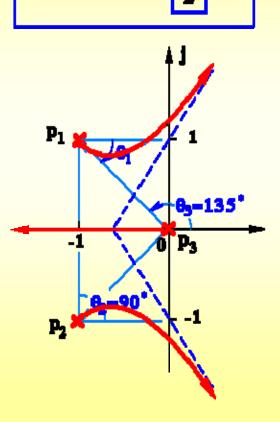
解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s} \frac{\overline{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{2}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{K}{s[s^2 + 2s + 2]}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_k = K/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$



- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-\infty, 0]$
- ② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0-1-1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$
- ③ 出射角: $0-[\theta_1+90^\circ+135^\circ]=-180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1=-45^\circ$
- ④ 与虚轴交点: $D(s) = s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + K = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -2\omega^2 + K = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 2\omega = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \omega = \pm \sqrt{2} \\ K = 4 \end{cases}$$



§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(14)

例6 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+20)(s^2+4s+20)}$, 绘制根轨迹。

解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+20)(s+2\pm j4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/400 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-20,0]
- ② 渐近线: $\sigma_a = \frac{0-20-2-2}{4} = -6$ $\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} = \pm 45^\circ, \pm 135^\circ$
- ③ 出射角: $-[\theta_1 + 90^\circ + 116.5^\circ + 12.5^\circ] = -180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1 = -39^\circ$
- ③ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+20} + \frac{1}{d+2+j4} + \frac{1}{d+2-j4} = 0$ $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+20} + \frac{2(d+2)}{(d+2)^2 + 4^2} = 0$ 试根得: d = -15.1

$$K_d^* = |d||d + 20||(d+2)^2 + 4^2|^{d=-15.1} = 13881$$

④ 虚轴交点: $D(s) = s^4 + 24s^3 + 100s^2 + 400s + K^* = 0$

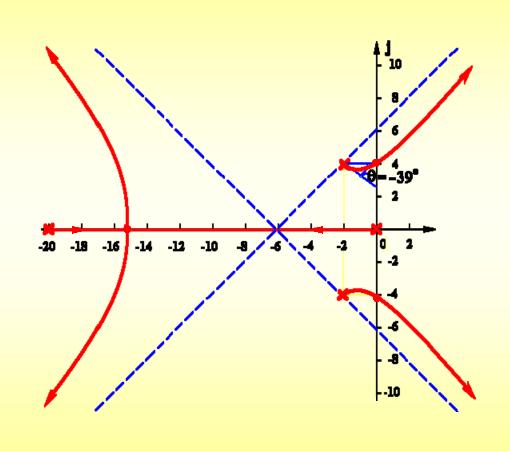
$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = \omega^4 - 100\omega^2 + K^* = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -24\omega^3 + 400\omega = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \omega = \sqrt{400/24} = 4.1 \\ K^* = 1389 \end{cases}$$

§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(15)

例6
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+20)(s+2\pm j4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/400 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-20,0]
- ② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = -6 \\ \varphi_a = \pm 45^\circ, \pm 135^\circ \end{cases}$
- ③ 出射角: $\theta = -39^{\circ}$
- ③ 分离点: d = -15.1 $K_d^* = 13881$
- ④ 虚轴交点: $\binom{\omega = 4.1}{K^* = 1389}$



稳定的开环增益范围: 0 < K < 3.4725

§ 4.2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(16)

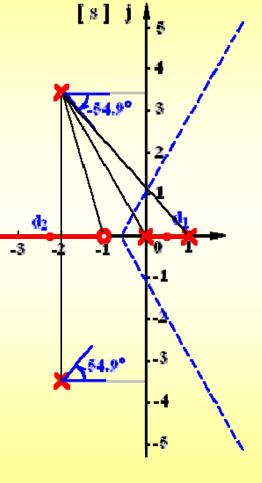
例7 已知
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s^2+4s+16)}$$
, 绘根轨迹; 求稳定的K范围。

解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s+2\pm j2\sqrt{3})}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/16 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: (-∞,-1], [0,1]
- ② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = (1-4+1)/3 = -2/3 \\ \varphi_a = (2k+1)\pi/3 = \pm 60^{\circ}, \ 180^{\circ} \end{cases}$
- ③ 出射角: $106.1^{\circ} [\theta_1 + 90^{\circ} + 120^{\circ} + 130.9^{\circ}] = -180^{\circ}$ ⇒ $\theta_1 = -54.9^{\circ}$
- ④ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d-1} + \frac{2(d+2)}{d^2 + 4d + 16} = \frac{1}{d+1}$ $\begin{cases} d_1 = 0.49 \\ d_2 = -2.26 \end{cases}$

$$K_{d_{1,2}}^* = \frac{|d||d-1||d|^2 + 4d + 16|}{|d+1|} \quad \stackrel{d=0.49}{=} \begin{cases} 3.05 \\ 0.6 \end{cases}$$



§ 4. 2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(17)

例7
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s^2+4s+16)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/16 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

⑤ 虚轴交点:

$$D(s) = s^{4} + 3s^{3} + 12s^{2} + (K^{*} - 16)s + K^{*} = 0$$

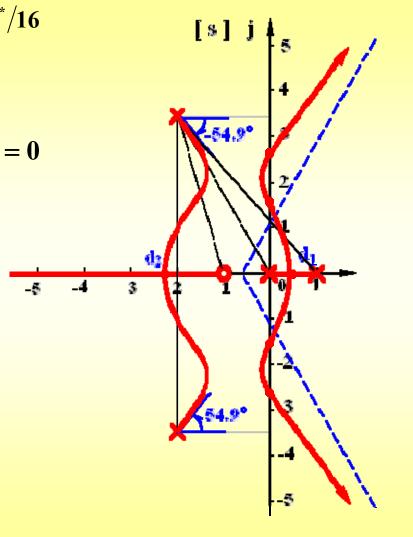
$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = \omega^{4} - 12\omega^{2} + K^{*} = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -3\omega^{3} + (K^{*} - 16)\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$K^* = 3\omega^2 + 16$$
$$\omega^4 - 9\omega^2 + 16 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 = 1.56 & \begin{cases} K_1^* = 19.7 \\ \omega_2 = 2.56 & \begin{cases} K_2^* = 35.7 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

稳定的 K^* 范围: $19.7 < K^* < 35.7$

稳定的
$$K$$
 范围: $1.234 < K = \frac{K^*}{16} < 2.23$



§ 4.2 绘制根轨迹的基本法则(18)

例8 系统结构图如图所示

- (1) 绘制当 $K^*=0$ →∞ 时系统的根轨迹;
- (2) 分析系统稳定性随K*变化的规律。

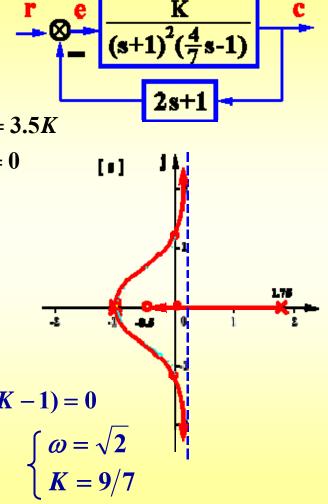
解. (1)
$$G(s) = \frac{K(2s+1)}{(s+1)^2(\frac{4}{7}s-1)} = \frac{3.5K(s+1/2)}{(s+1)^2(s-\frac{7}{4})}$$
 $\begin{cases} K^* = 3.5K \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$

① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-0.5, 1.75]

② 渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-2 + 7/4 + 1/2}{3 - 1} = \frac{1}{8} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k + 1)\pi}{3 - 1} = \pm 90^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

- ③ 出射角: $180^{\circ} [2\theta + 180^{\circ}] = -180^{\circ}$ $\Rightarrow \theta = 90^{\circ}$
- ④ 与虚轴交点: $7D(s) = 4s^3 + s^2 + (14K 10)s + 7(K 1) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^2 + 7(K - 1) = 0 & \omega = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -4\omega^3 + (14K - 10)\omega = 0 \end{cases} \omega = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} \omega = \sqrt{2} \\ K = 9/7 \end{cases}$$

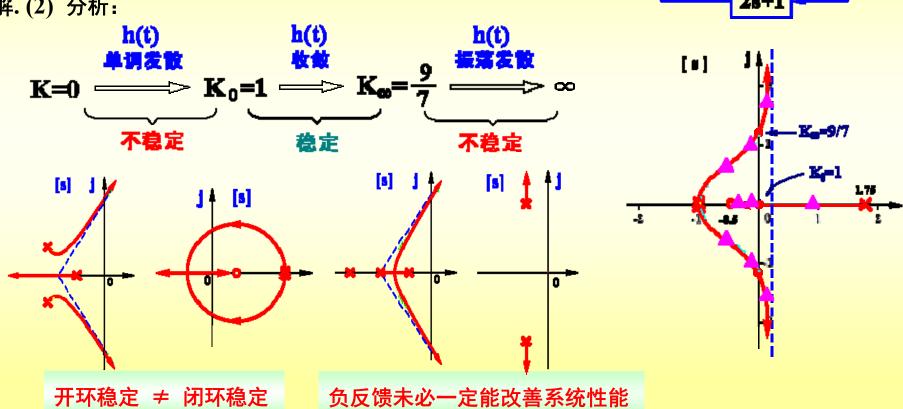


绘制根轨迹的基本法则(19)

例1 系统结构图如图所示

- (1) 绘制当 $K^* = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时系统的根轨迹;
- (2) 分析系统稳定性随K*变化的规律。

解.(2) 分析:

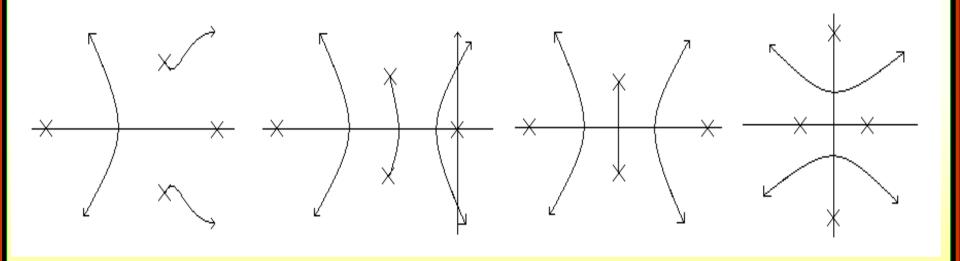


绘制根轨迹的基本法则(20)

说明:

用以上法则,只能概略的画出根轨迹(误差20%)

开环零极点的位置有时略有变化,根轨迹可能有显著的不同,要依据情况 具体分析而确定(关键在于分离点的确定)



绘制根轨迹基本法则(小结)

- 法则 1 根轨迹的起点和终点
- 法则 2 根轨迹的分支数,对称性和连续性
- 法则 3 实轴上的根轨迹

法则 4 根之和
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = C \quad (n-m \ge 2)$$

法则 5 渐近线
$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - \sum_{j=1}^m z_i}{n-m} \qquad \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}$$

法则 6 分离点与会合点
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{d-p_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{1}{d-z_j}$$

法则 7 与虚轴交点
$$\operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = 0$$

法则 8 出射角/入射角
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle (s-p_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle (s-z_j) = (2k+1)\pi$$

§ 4. 3 广义根轨迹

§ 4.3.1 参数根轨迹 — 除 K* 之外其他参数变化时系统的根轨迹

例1 单位反馈系统开环 $G(s) = \frac{(s+a)/4}{s^2(s+1)}$ $a=0 \rightarrow \infty$ 变化,绘制根轨迹; $\xi=1$ 时, $\Phi(s)=?$

解. (1)
$$D(s) = s^3 + s^2 + \frac{1}{4}s + \frac{1}{4}a = 0$$

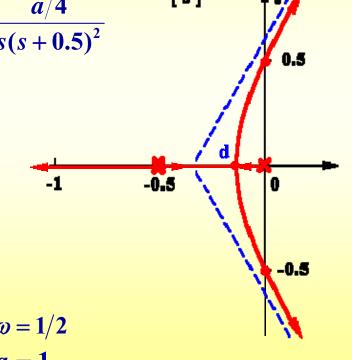
构造"等效开环传递函数"
$$G^*(s) = \frac{a/4}{s^3 + s^2 + s/4} = \frac{a/4}{s(s+0.5)^2}$$

- ① 实轴根轨迹: [-∞,0]
- ② 渐近线: $\sigma_a = -1/3$ $\varphi_a = \pm 60^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$
- ③ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{2}{d+0.5} = 0$
 - 整理得: 3d+0.5=0 $\Rightarrow d=-1/6$

$$a_d = 4|d|d + 0.5|^2 = 2/27$$

④ 与虚轴交点: $D(s) = s^3 + s^2 + s/4 + a/4 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^2 + a/4 = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + \omega/4 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \omega = 1/2 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$



§ 4. 3. 1 参数根轨迹(1)

解. (2) $\xi=1$ 时,对应于分离点 d, $a_d=2/27$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{a/4}{s(s+0.5)^2} \qquad G(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(s+a)}{s^2(s+1)} \stackrel{a=2/27}{=} \frac{\frac{1}{4}(s+\frac{2}{27})}{s^2(s+1)}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(s+\frac{2}{27})}{s^2(s+1)+\frac{1}{4}(s+\frac{2}{27})} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(s+\frac{2}{27})}{(s+\frac{1}{6})^2(s+\frac{2}{3})}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{h(t)}{\sqrt[4]{3}\sqrt[4]{3}} \qquad h(t) = \frac{h(t)}{\sqrt[4]{3}} \qquad h(t) = \frac{h(t)}{\sqrt[4]{3}\sqrt[4]{3}} \qquad h(t) = \frac{h(t$$

§ 4. 3. 1 参数根轨迹(2)

例2 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为
$$G(s) = \frac{615(s+26)}{s^2(Ts+1)}$$
 , $T=0\to\infty$, 绘制根轨迹。
 $E(s) = \frac{1}{T}(s^2+615s+15990) = 0$
 $E(s) = \frac{1}{T}(s^2+615s+15990) = \frac{1}{T}(s+27.7)(s+587.7)$
 $E(s) = \frac{1}{T}(s^2+615s+15990) = \frac{1}{T}(s+27.7)(s+587.7)$
 $E(s) = \frac{1}{T}(s^2+615s+15990) = \frac{1}{T}(s+27.7)(s+587.7)$
 $E(s) = \frac{1}{T}(s+27.7)(s+587.7)$

- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: $[-\infty, -587.7]$, [-27.7, 0]
- ② 出射角: $2 \times 0 3\theta = (2k+1)\pi$ $\theta = \pm 60^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$

③ 虚轴交点:
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^2 + 15990 = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -T\omega^3 + 615\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

④ 分离点:
$$\frac{3}{d} = \frac{1}{d+27.7} + \frac{1}{d+587.7}$$

整理得:
$$d^2 + 1231d + 47970 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega = \sqrt{15990} = 126.45 \\ T = 615/15990 = 0.0385 \end{cases}$$

解根:
$$\begin{cases} d_1 = -40.5, & d_2 = -1190 \checkmark \\ T_d = \frac{|d+27.7||d+587.7|}{|d|^3} = 0.00055 \end{cases}$$

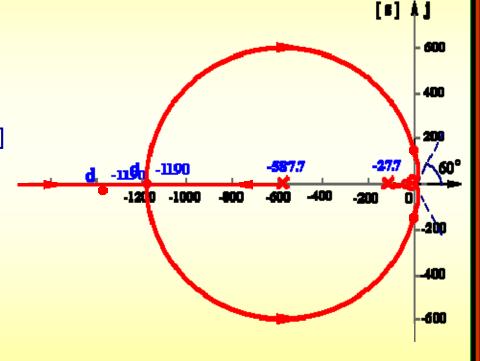
§ 4. 3. 1 参数根轨迹(3)

例2 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{615(s+26)}{s^2(Ts+1)}$, $T=0 \to \infty$, 绘制根轨迹。

$$M(s) = Ts^3 + s^2 + 615s + 15990 = 0$$

$$G_2^*(s) = \frac{Ts^3}{(s+27.7)(s+587.7)}$$

- ① 实轴根轨迹: $[-\infty, -587.7]$, [-27.7, 0]
- ② 分离点: d = -1190 $T_d = 0.00055$
- ③ 虚轴交点: $\begin{cases} \omega = 126.45 \\ T = 0.0358 \end{cases}$
- ④ 入射角: $\theta = \pm 60^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$



§ 4.3 参数根轨迹(2)

例3 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K^*(Ts+1)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$, 选定 K^* 值,绘制当T变化时的根轨迹。

$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+2) + K^{*}(Ts+1) = 0$$

$$G^{*}(s) = \frac{K^{*}Ts}{s^{3} + 3s^{2} + 2s + K^{*}}$$

解. 令
$$G_1(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

- ① 实轴上: [-∞, -2], [-1, 0]
- ② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$
- ③ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+2} = 0$ $\begin{cases} \text{解根:} \quad d_1 = -0.423 \\ K_d^* = |d||d+1||d+2| = 0.385 \end{cases}$
- ④ 虚轴交点: $D(s) = s^{3} + 3s^{2} + 2s + K^{*} = 0$ $Re[D(j\omega) = -3\omega^{2} + K^{*} = 0]$ $Im[D(j\omega) = -\omega^{3} + 2\omega = 0]$

$$|a| = -0.423 + 1 |d + 2| = 0.385$$

§ 4.3 参数根轨迹(3)

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(Ts+1)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+2) + K^*(Ts+1) = 0$$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{K^*Ts}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + K^*}$$

$$K^* = 20:$$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{20Ts}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 20}$$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{20Ts}{(s+3.85)[s+0.425 \pm j2.235]}$$
虚軸交点: $D(s) = s^3 + 3s^2 + (2 + 20T)s + K^* = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -3\omega^2 + 20 = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + (2 + 20T)\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega = 2.582 \\ T = 0.233 \end{cases}$$

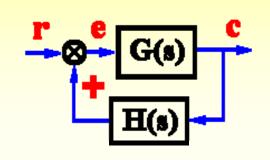
§ 4. 3. 2 零度根轨迹(1)

§ 4. 3. 2 零度根轨迹 —系统实质上处于正反馈时的根轨迹

4. 3. 2 零度根轨迹 —系统实质上处于正反馈时的根轨迹
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^{*}(s-z_{1})\cdots(s-z_{m})}{(s-p_{1})(s-p_{2})\cdots(s-p_{n})} = \frac{K^{*}\prod_{i=1}^{m}(s-z_{i})}{\prod_{j=1}^{n}(s-p_{j})}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 - G(s)H(s)}$$

$$K^{*}(s-z_{1})\cdots(s-z_{n})$$



$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^{*}(s-z_{1})\cdots(s-z_{m})}{(s-p_{1})(s-p_{2})\cdots(s-p_{n})} = +1$$

$$|G(s)H(s)| = \frac{K^*|s-z_1|\cdots|s-z_m|}{|s-p_1||s-p_2|\cdots|s-p_n|} = K^* \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m |(s-z_i)|}{\prod_{j=1}^n |(s-p_j)|} = 1 \qquad \qquad$$
横值条件

 $\angle G(s)H(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \angle (s-z_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle (s-p_j) = 2k\pi - 4h$

绘制零度根轨迹的基本法则

- 法则 1 根轨迹的起点和终点
- 法则 2 根轨迹的分支数,对称性和连续性
- ★ 法则 3 实轴上的根轨迹

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = C \qquad (n-m \ge 2)$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i - \sum_{j=1}^{m} z_i}{p_a = \frac{2k\pi}{n-m}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{d - p_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{d - z_i}$$

法则 7 与虚轴交点
$$\operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = \operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = 0$$

* 法则 8 出射角/入射角
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle (s-p_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{m} \angle (s-z_j) = 2k\pi$$

§ 4. 3. 2 零度根轨迹(2)

例4 系统结构图如图所示, $K^*=0\rightarrow\infty$,变化,试分别绘制 0° 、180°根轨迹。

解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K(s+1)}{s^2 + 2s + 2} = \frac{K(s+1)}{(s+1+j)(s+1-j)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_k = K/2 \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1) 180° 根轨迹 (2) 0° 根轨迹
$$D(s) = s^2 + 2s + 2 + K(s+1)$$

$$D(s) = s^2 + 2s + 2 - K(s+1)$$

② 出射角:
$$90^{\circ} - [\theta + 90^{\circ}] = -180^{\circ}$$
 $90^{\circ} - [\theta + 90^{\circ}] = 0^{\circ}$ $\Rightarrow \theta = 180^{\circ}$ $\Rightarrow \theta = 0^{\circ}$

③ 分离点:
$$\frac{1}{d+1+j} + \frac{1}{d+i-j} = \frac{2(d+1)}{d^2+2d+2} = \frac{1}{d+1}$$

解根:
$$\begin{cases} d_1 = -2 \\ K_{d_1} = \frac{|d+1+j||d+1-j|}{|d+1|} \stackrel{d=-2}{=} 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} d_2 = 0 \\ K_{d_2} = \frac{|d+1+j||d+1-j|}{|d+1|} \stackrel{d=0}{=} 2 \end{cases}$$

§ 4. 3. 2 零度根轨迹(3)

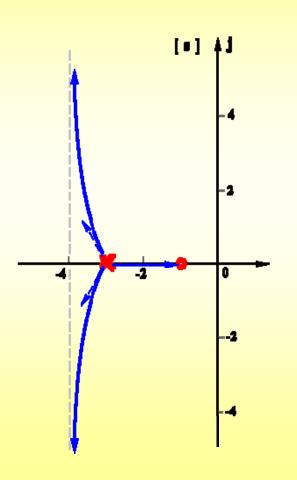
例5 系统开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{(s+3)^3}$,分别绘制 0°、180°根轨迹。

解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{(s+3)^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/27 \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 绘制 180° 根轨迹
- ① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-3,-1]
- ② 出射角: $180^{\circ} 3\theta = (2k+1)\pi$ $\Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{2k\pi}{3} = 0^{\circ}, \pm 120^{\circ}$

③ 渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-3 \times 3 + 1}{2} = -4 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} = \pm 90^{\circ} \end{cases}$$



零度根轨迹(4) § 4. 3. 2

解.
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{(s+3)^3} \begin{cases} K = K^*/27 \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$
(2) 绘制 0° 根轨迹

- ① 实轴轨迹: $[-\infty, -3]$, $[-1, +\infty]$
- ② 出射角: $180^{\circ} 3\theta = 2k\pi$

$$\theta = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm 60^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{3}{d+3} = \frac{1}{d+1}$$

③ 分离点:
$$\frac{3}{d+3} = \frac{1}{d+1}$$

整理得:
$$3d+3=d+3 \Rightarrow d=0$$

$$K_d^* = |d+3|^3 / |d+1|^{d=0} = 27$$

④ 渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = (-3 \times 3 + 1)/2 = -4 \\ \varphi_a = 2k\pi/2 = 0^{\circ}, 180^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

§ 4. 3. 2 零度根轨迹

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{(s+3)^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/27 \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$egin{aligned} {
m O}^{
m o}$$
根轨迹 $egin{aligned} &\exists h = \pm 60^{\circ}, 180^{\circ} \ &\exists h = \pm 60^{\circ}, 180^{\circ} \ &\exists h = 0 \ &\exists h = 0 \ &\exists h = 0^{\circ}, 180^{\circ} \end{aligned}$

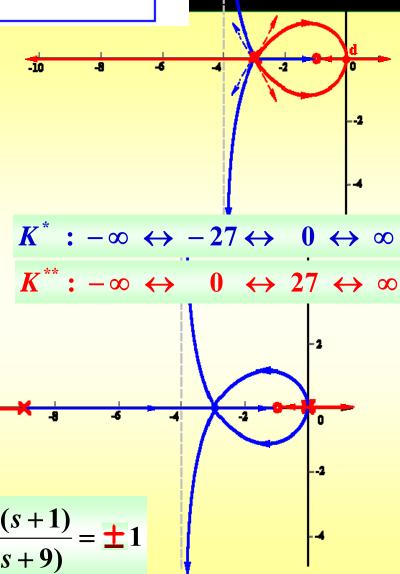
$$D(s) = (s+3)^3 + K^*(s+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
K^{**} = K^{*} + 27 \\
K^{*} = K^{**} - 27 \\
= (s+3)^{3} + (K^{**} - 27)(s+1)
\end{array}$$

$$D(s) = s^3 + 9s^2 + K^{**}(s+1) = 0$$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{K^{**}(s+1)}{s^2(s+9)}$$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{K^{**}(s+1)}{s^2(s+9)} = \pm 1$$



C(s)

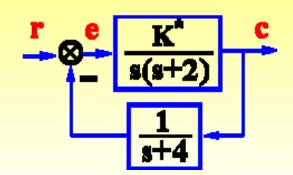
±K**(s+1)

 $s^2(s+9)$

§ 4.4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能(1)

利用根轨迹法分析系统性能的基本步骤

- (1) 绘制系统根轨迹;
- (2) 依题意确定闭环极点位置;
- (3) 确定闭环零点;
- (4) 保留主导极点,利用零点极点法估算系统性能



例1 已知系统结构图, $K^* = 0 \rightarrow \infty$,绘制系统根轨迹并确定:

- (1) 使系统稳定且为欠阻尼状态时开环增益 K 的取值范围;
- (2) 复极点对应 $\xi=0.5$ ($\beta=60^{\circ}$) 时的 K 值及闭环极点位置;
- (3) 当 $\lambda_3 = -5$ 时, $\lambda_{1, 2} = ?$ 相应 K=?
- (4) 当 $K^*=4$ 时, 求 $\lambda_{1,2,3}$ 并估算系统动态指标(σ %, t_s)。

§ 4.4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能(2)

解. 绘制系统根轨迹
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$
 $\begin{cases} K = K^*/8 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$

① 实轴上的根轨迹: [-∞,-4], [-2,0]

② 渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = (-2-4)/3 = -2 \\ \varphi_a = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

③ 分离点:
$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+2} + \frac{1}{d+4} = 0$$

整理得: $3d^2 + 12d + 8 = 0$

解根:
$$d_1 = -0.845$$
; \checkmark $d_2 = -3.155$ ×

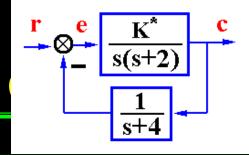
$$K_d^* = |d||d+2||d+4||^{d=-0.845} = 3.08$$

④ 虚轴交点:
$$D(s) = s(s+2)(s+4) + K^* = s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K^* = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
\operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 8\omega = 0 \\
\operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -6\omega^2 + K^* = 0
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
\omega = \sqrt{8} = 2.828 \\
K_{\omega}^* = 48
\end{cases}$$

[S]

利用根轨迹分析系统性能



使系统稳定且为欠阻尼状态时开环增益 K 的取值范围

依题,对应
$$0 < \xi < 1$$
 有: $\begin{cases} 3.08 < K^* < 48 \\ \frac{3.08}{8} < K = \frac{K^*}{8} < \frac{48}{8} = 6 \end{cases}$

复极点对应 $\xi=0.5$ (β=60°) 时的 K 值及闭环极点位置

设
$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\xi \omega_n \pm j \sqrt{1 - \xi^2 \omega_n}$$

由根之和
$$C = 0 - 2 - 4 = -6 = -2\xi\omega_n + \lambda_3$$
 $\xi = 0.5$

$$\lambda_3 = -6 + 2\xi\omega_n^{\xi=0.5} = -6 + \omega_n$$

应有:
$$D(s) = s(s+2)(s+4) + K^* = s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K^*$$

$$= (s - \lambda_1)(s - \lambda_2)(s - \lambda_3) = (s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)(s + 6 - \omega_n)$$

$$= s^3 + 6s^2 + 6\omega_n s + \omega_n^2(6 - \omega_n)$$

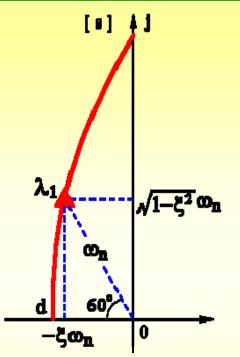
$$= (s - \lambda_1)(s - \lambda_2)(s - \lambda_3) = (s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)(s + 6 - \omega_n)$$

$$= S^{2} + 6S^{2} + 6\omega_{n}S + \omega_{n}^{2}(6 - \omega_{n})$$

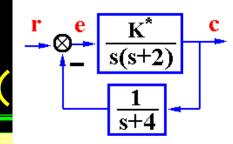
$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \omega_n^2(6-\omega_n)=K \end{array}\right\}$$

比较系数
$$\begin{cases} 6\omega_n = 8 \\ \omega_n^2 (6 - \omega_n) = K^* \end{cases}$$
 解根:
$$\begin{cases} \omega_n = 4/3 \\ K^* = 8.3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/8 = 1.0375 \\ \lambda_{1,2} = -0.667 \pm j 1.1547 \\ \lambda_3 = -6 + \omega_n = -4.667 \end{cases}$$



§ 4. 4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能(



(3) 当
$$\lambda_3 = -5$$
 时, $\lambda_{1, 2} = ?$ 相应 K=?

$$D(s) = s^{3} + 6s^{2} + 8s + K^{*}$$
$$= (s+5)(s^{2} + s + 3)$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -0.5 \pm j 1.6583$$

$$K^* = 15$$

$$K = K^*/8 = 15/8 = 1.875$$

$$K^* = 15 \iff \frac{3s+15}{0}$$

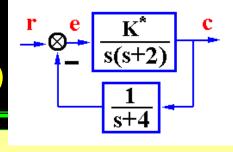
(4) 当
$$K^*=4$$
 时, 求 $\lambda_{1,2,3}$ 并估算系统动态指标(σ %, t_s) 令 $K^* = |\lambda_3||\lambda_3 + 2||\lambda_3 + 4| = 4$

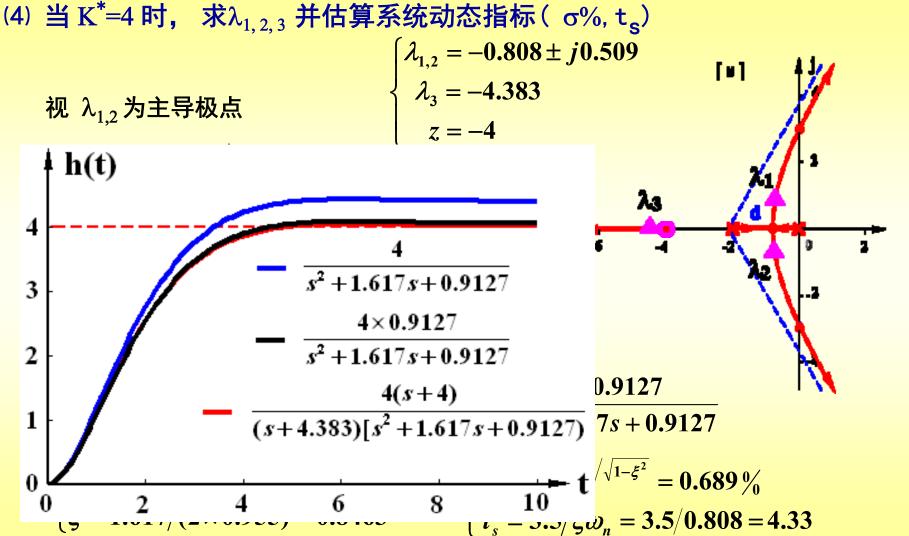
试根
$$\lambda_3 = -4.383$$

$$\frac{D(s)}{s+4.383} = \frac{s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K^*}{s+4.383}$$
$$= s^2 + 1.617s + 0.9127$$

解根:
$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{1,2} = -0.808 \pm j0.509 \\ \lambda_3 = -4.383 \end{cases}$$

§ 4. 4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能(5)





§ 4. 4 利用根轨迹分析系统

例2 系统结构图如图所示。

- (1) 绘制当 $K^*=0$ →∞时系统的根轨迹;
- (2) 使复极点对应的 ξ =0.5 (β=60°) 时的 K 及
- (3) 估算系统动态性能指标(σ%, t_s)

解. (1)
$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{s(s+2)(s+3)} \cdot \frac{s+2}{s+4} = \frac{K^*}{s(s+3)}$$

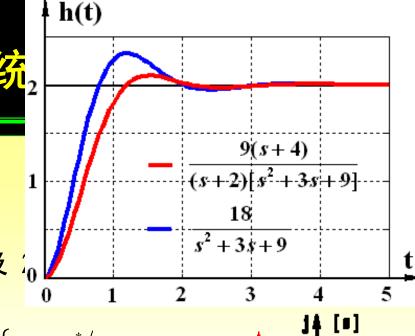
$$\begin{cases} K = K^*/3 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

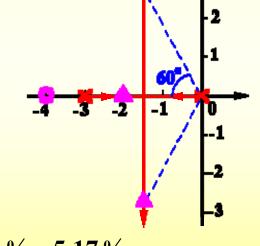
(2) 当 ξ =0.5 (β =60°) 时 $\lambda_{1.2} = -1.5 \pm j2.598$

$$K^* = |\lambda_1| |\lambda_1 + 3| = 1.5^2 + 2.598^2 = 9$$

$$K=K^*/3=3$$

(3)
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K^*(s+4)}{s(s+2)(s+3)}}{1 + \frac{K^*}{s(s+3)}} = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{(s+2)[s(s+3)+K^*]} \begin{cases} \sigma \% = 5.17 \% \\ t_s = 1.62 \end{cases}$$

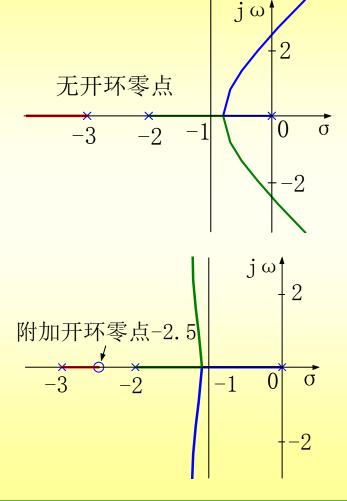


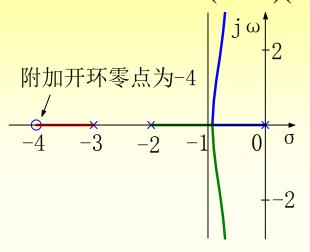


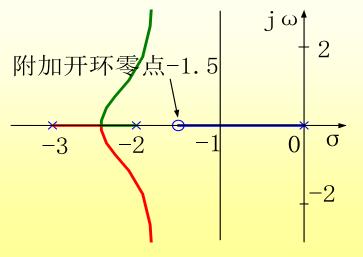
§ 4. 4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能(7)

增加开环零点对系统响应性能的影响

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+3)}$$



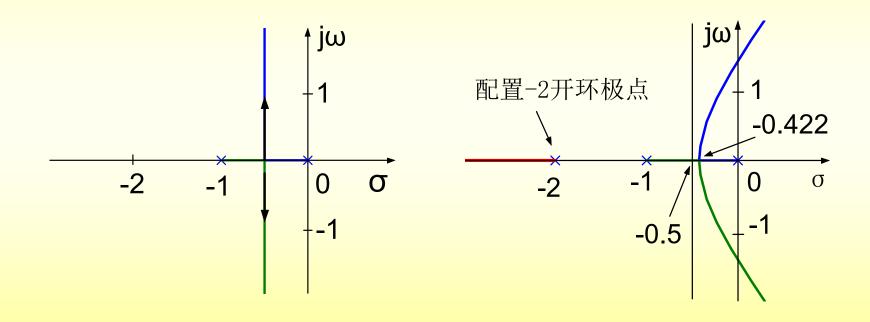




§ 4. 4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能(8)

增加开环极点对系统响应性能的影响

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+1)}$$



课程小结

§ 4.1 根轨迹法的基本概念

根轨迹 根轨迹方程

闭环零点与开环零极点之间的关系

- § 4. 2 绘制根轨迹法的基本法则
- § 4.3 广义根轨迹

参数根轨迹

— 构造等效开环传递函数

零度根轨迹

- 一 注意与绘制1800根轨迹不同的3条法则
- § 4. 4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能