

6.1 $G(s) = \frac{k}{s^2}, t_s \leq 4s, \delta\% \leq 30\%,$ 串联超前校正

$$(1) \quad t_s = \frac{3}{\xi\omega_n}, \text{ 取 } \xi\omega_n = 1, t_s = 3 \leq 4$$

$\delta\% \leq 30\% \Rightarrow \xi \geq 0.36$ 即可, 取 $\xi = 0.5 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2$

主导极点 $p_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm j\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$ 或 $(-2 \pm j2\sqrt{3})$

(2) 加入串联超前校正环节 $\frac{s+z_c}{s+p_c}$

$$\arg(p_1 + z_c) - \arg(p_1 + p_c) - 2(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = 180^\circ(2k+1)$$

$$\text{得 } \arg(p_1 + z_c) - \arg(p_1 + p_c) = 60^\circ$$

$$\arg(-1 + j\sqrt{3} + z_c) - \arg(-1 + j\sqrt{3} + p_c) = \arctg \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1 + z_c} - \arctg \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1 + p_c} = 60^\circ$$

取 $z_c = 1.5$ 得 $p_c = 8$ 或 $(z_c = 1.6, p_c = 10; z_c = 1.8, p_c = 20)$

$$(3) \text{ 此时, } k \frac{|p_1 + z_c|}{|p_1|^2 |p_1 + p_c|} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 16$$

$$G_k(s) = \frac{16(s+1.5)}{s^2(s+8)} \text{ 此时, 另一闭环极点为 } p_3 = -6$$

$$\text{法二 (书上方法) } z_c = -1, p_c = -4 \quad k \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 8 \quad G_k(s) = \frac{8(s+1)}{s^2(s+4)}$$

此时另一闭环极点 $s = -2$ (距离偏近, 可能不符合要求)

注: 只用微分环节 $s+2$, 提供相角 $+60^\circ$, $\frac{4(s+2)}{s^2}$

6.2 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)}, t_s \leq 4s, \zeta = 0.45, K_v \geq 10,$ 串联校正

(1) $\xi = \cos\theta = 0.45$, 得 $\theta = 63.26^\circ$, 作正负 63.26 射线与根轨迹相交, 求出主导极点为:

$$p_{1,2} = -1 \pm j1.985, \quad \xi\omega_n = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{20}{9} \quad t_s = \frac{3}{\xi\omega_n} = 3 < 4s \text{ 满足}$$

此时根轨迹增益 $K=4.94, K_v = 2.47$

(2) 加入串联滞后校正环节 $\frac{s+0.05}{s+0.01}$, 放大 5 倍即可。

$$6.3 \quad p(s) = \frac{k}{s(s+1)(s+4)}, \xi = 0.5, \omega_n = 2, k_v = 5$$

解：校正前，与 $\xi = 0.5$ 交于 $-0.4 \pm j0.4\sqrt{3}$ ，此时 $k = 2.7, k_v = \frac{2.7}{4} < 5$

$$(1) \quad \text{主导极点为 } p_{1,2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3} \text{ 引入超前装置 } \frac{s+z_c}{s+p_c}$$

$$\arg(p_1 + z_c) - \arg(p_1 + p_c) - 2(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = 180^\circ(2k+1)$$

$$\arg(p_1 + z_c) - \arg(p_1 + p_c) = 60^\circ \text{ 取 } z_c = 1.5 \text{ 得 } p_c = 8 \text{ 则 } c_1(s) = \frac{s+1.5}{s+8}$$

注：或者 $(z_c = 1.6, p_c = 10; z_c = 1.8, p_c = 20; z_c = 2, p_c = \infty)$

$$\text{此时 } k \frac{|p_1 + z_c|}{|p_1||p_1 + 1||p_1 + 4||p_1 + p_c|} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 48, k_v = \frac{48 \times 1.5}{4 \times 8} = 2.25 < 5$$

(2) 引入滞后装置（提高三倍）

$$c_2(s) = \frac{s+0.006}{s+0.002} \quad k_v = 6.75 > 5 \quad c(s) = \frac{s+1.5}{s+8} \bullet \frac{s+0.006}{s+0.002}$$

$$6.6 \quad p(s) = \frac{200}{s(0.1s+1)}, \gamma \geq 45^\circ, \omega_c \geq 50$$

$$(1) \quad 20\lg 200 - 20\lg 10 = 40\lg \frac{\omega'_c}{10} \text{ 得 } \omega' = 20\sqrt{5} = 44.6 \quad \gamma = 12.6^\circ$$

$$(2) \quad \omega_c = 50$$

$$L'(\omega_c) + 20\lg \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 0 \quad L'(\omega_c) = -40\lg \frac{50}{44.6} \quad \alpha = 0.633 \quad T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}\omega_c} = 0.025$$

$$c(s) = \frac{0.025s+1}{0.016s+1} \quad \text{验证 } \gamma = 24^\circ \text{ 不满足}$$

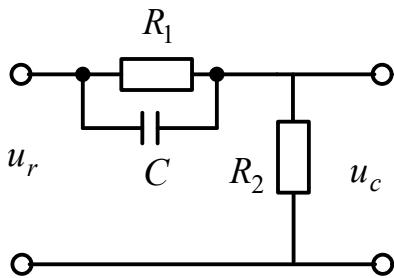
$$\omega_c = 50, \varphi_m = 45^\circ - L(50) \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.286, T = 0.037, c'(s) = \frac{0.037s+1}{0.011s+1}$$

$$\omega_c = 50 \text{ 处 } L'(\omega_c) + 20\lg \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = -1.94 + 5.44 > 0, \Delta k_c = 0.67, c(s) = 0.67 \frac{0.037s+1}{0.011s+1}$$

即：要降低 0.67 倍的开环增益！

$$\text{验证： } \gamma = 45^\circ, \omega_c = 50; \text{ 加比例环节 } k = \frac{0.67}{0.286}, \alpha = 0.286 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

注：串入后，系统开环增益下降 α 倍，因此需要提高放大增益 $k \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha}$ ，否则不能完成系统校正目标。



法二：取 $\varphi_m = 45^0, \alpha = 0.172 \Rightarrow \omega_c = 69, T = 0.035$

$$c(s) = \frac{0.035s + 1}{0.006s + 1} \quad \text{验证 } \gamma = 53.2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} < 1 \text{ 取 } R_1 c = 0.035, \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 0.172 \text{ 得 } c = 1\mu F, R_1 = 35K\Omega, R_2 = 7.3K\Omega$$

$$6.7 \quad G(s) = \frac{4}{s(2s+1)}$$

不牺牲精度 k_c 取 1

$$\omega'_c : 20 + 20 \lg 4 - 20 \lg 5 = 40 \lg \frac{\omega'_c}{0.5} \text{ 得 } \omega'_c = \sqrt{2}, \gamma = 19.5^0$$

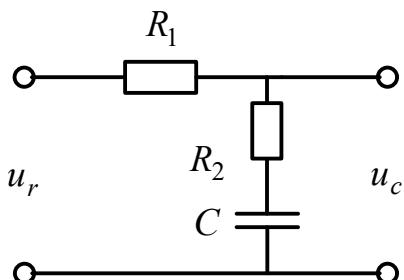
$$\varphi(\omega_c) = -128^0 = -90^0 - \arctg 2\omega_c \Rightarrow \omega_c = 0.39 \text{ (或者只留 5 度滞后角, 此时截止频率 0.5)}$$

$$20 \lg \beta = L(\omega_c) = 20 + 20 \lg 4 - 20 \lg \frac{0.39}{0.1} \Rightarrow \beta = 10.3 \text{ (或只留 5 度滞后角, 此时 beta=8)}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = 0.1\omega_c = 0.039 \text{ 或 } (0.2\omega_c)$$

$$c(s) = \frac{25.64s + 1}{264.1s + 1} = \frac{Ts + 1}{\beta Ts + 1}$$

$$\beta = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} = 10.3, T = R_2 c = 25.64 \Rightarrow c = 1000\mu F, R_2 = 25.64K\Omega, R_1 = 238K\Omega$$



$$6.8 \quad p(s) = \frac{k}{s(s+1)}, \xi = 0.7$$

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\xi \omega_n} \Rightarrow \omega_n = 3 \quad s_{1,2} = -2.1 \pm 2.1j$$

$$a \tan \frac{2.1}{z_c - 2.1} - a \tan \frac{2.1}{p_c - 2.1} - (180^\circ - a \tan \frac{2.1}{1.1}) - (180^\circ - 45^\circ) = -180^\circ (2k+1)$$

$$k \frac{|-2.1 + 2.1j + z_c|}{|-2.1 + 2.1j||-2.1 + 2.1j + 1||-2.1 + 2.1j + p_c|} = 1$$

$$k \frac{z_c}{p_c} = 2$$

$$a \tan \frac{2.1}{z_c - 2.1} - a \tan \frac{2.1}{p_c - 2.1} = 72.6^\circ$$

$$z_c = 2.5, p_c = 20.2 \text{ 或 } (z_c = 2.4, p_c = 15; z_c = 2.2, p_c = 12; z_c = 2.1, p_c = 8.8)$$

$$\text{例取 } (z_c = 2.1, p_c = 8.8) \text{ 时, 得 } K_v = 20.8 * \frac{2.1}{8.8} \approx 5 > 2$$

法二: 频域指标做 $\omega_c = 2 \text{ rad/s}, \gamma = 65^\circ$

$$20 \lg 2 = 40 \lg \omega'_c, \omega'_c = 1.4 \text{ rad/s}, \gamma' = 35.5^\circ < 65^\circ$$

$$\omega_c = 2, L'(2) = 20 \lg 2 - 40 \lg 2 = -6$$

$$20 \lg \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = -L'(2) = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.25, T = 1 \quad c(s) = 2 \frac{s+1}{0.25s+1} \quad G_k(s) = \frac{2}{s(0.25s+1)}$$

$$\varphi(s) = \frac{2}{0.25s^2 + s + 2} \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2\sqrt{2}, \xi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, t_s = 1.5s$$

频域验证: $\omega_c = 2, \varphi(\omega_c) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctg 0.25\omega_c = 63.4^\circ$ 近似成立, 完成设计。

$$\text{法三: 考虑校正之后仍然是二阶典型环节 } G_k(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}$$

$$\xi = 0.7, t_s = 1.4 = -\frac{1}{\xi \omega_n} \ln(0.02 \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}) \Rightarrow \omega_n = 4.34$$

即对应 $K = 3.11, T = 0.165$ 情况

$$\text{校正装置: } C(s) = \frac{3.11}{K} \frac{s+1}{0.165s+1}, D(s)C(s) = \frac{3.11}{s(0.165s+1)}$$