# 第五章 根轨迹法

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- 5.1.2 对分析与设计方法的要求
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## 5.1 导论

#### 5.1.1 时域法

#### 一直接分析方法

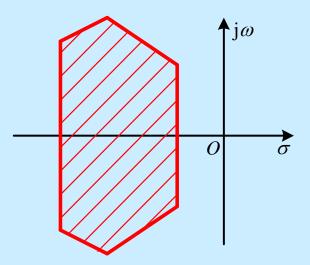
- 适合性能的直接评估
- 计算过于复杂
- 难以预测性能随参数变化的影响
- 费时

## 5.1.2 对分析与设计方法的要求

- 简单、容易实施
- 易于预测系统性能
- 有可能指明更佳的参数

## 5.1.3 主要的间接方法

- (1) 代数稳定准则
- ◆ Routh稳定性判据
- 易于考察"绝对"稳定性
- 不合适评测相对稳定性
- 难以判断闭环极点是否在给定区域



• 对参数选择没有足够指导

$$s$$
 - plane  $s = \sigma + i \omega$ 

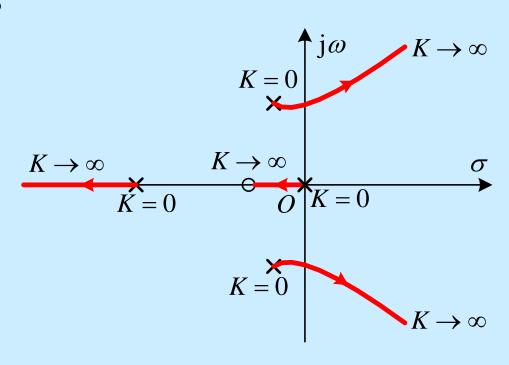
$$0 \le \zeta < 1$$
,  $s_{1,2} = -\frac{\zeta}{T} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{T} = -\omega_n \zeta \pm j \omega_d$ 

## (2) 频域响应法

- Nyquist plot, Bode diagrams, Nichols charts
- 易于预测闭环性能
- 可以评测相对稳定性
- 易于通过修改开环频域响应来改善闭环性能
- 难以直接根据开环参数预测闭环极点的位置

# (3) 根轨迹法

- ♦ 什么是根轨迹root locus?
  - 闭环特征方程的根,作为开环增益的函数而形成的图线
- ◆ 为什么要研究根轨迹?
  - 易于预测闭环性能
- ◆ 可行性?
  - Yes.
     W R Evans,
     1948, 1950



# 5.2 根轨迹作图

#### 5.2.1 示例

## 例 5.2.1 给定如下开环传递函数,绘制闭环根轨迹

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)} \xrightarrow{R(s) + G(s)} G(s) \xrightarrow{C(s)}$$

#### **Solution:**

• CL TF is 
$$G_{\text{CL}}(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{K}{s^2 + s + K}$$
• CL 特征方程:  $s^2 + s + K = 0$ 

$$s^2 + s + K = 0$$

- K 变化 → CL 极点变化
- CL 极点:

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - 4K}$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4K}}{2}$$

(i) 
$$K \ge 0$$

$$K = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} = 0$$
,  $-1$  (OL 极点)

$$K < \frac{1}{4}$$

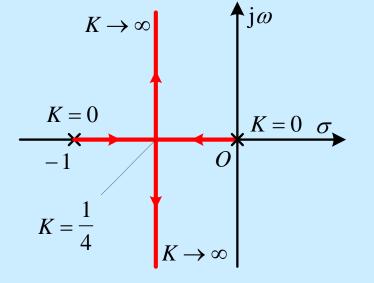
$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4K}}{2}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm 0 = -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{K=0}$$

$$K > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{4K - 1}}{2}$$
  $K = \frac{1}{4}$ 



## • CL系统的阻尼特性

$$K = 0$$

$$\rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow$$

$$\infty$$

# 过阻尼

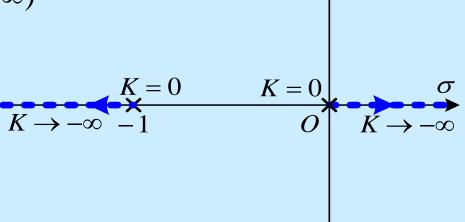
$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4K}}{2}$$

(ii) 
$$K \le 0$$

$$K = 0$$
  $s_{1,2} = 0$ ,  $-1$  (OL 极点)
$$K < 0$$
  $s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4|K|}}{2}$ 

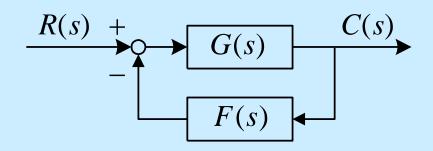
$$s_1 \in (-\infty, -1]$$

$$s_2 \in [0, +\infty)$$



## 5.2.2 相角与幅值条件

- ◆ 约定:
- 系统结构
- $K \ge 0$



- ♦ 根轨迹条件
- 所有闭环极点满足

$$G(s)F(s) = -1$$

• 幅值条件:

$$|G(s)F(s)| = 1$$

• 相角条件:

$$arg[G(s)F(s)] = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$
  $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$ 

## 例 5.2.2 检验例5.2.1中根轨迹条件是否满足

#### Solution:

• 任取一点 
$$s_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + j2$$

## (i) 相角条件检验

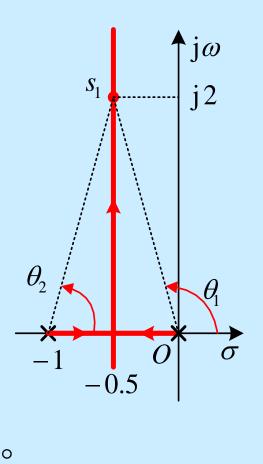
$$\arg G(s_1) = \arg \frac{1}{s_1(s_1+1)}$$

$$= -\arg(s_1) - \arg(s_1+1)$$

$$= -\theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$= -\arctan \frac{2}{-0.5} - \arctan \frac{2}{0.5}$$

$$= -104.04^{\circ} - 75.96^{\circ} = -180^{\circ}$$



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

## (2) 幅值条件检验

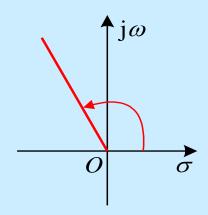
$$|G(-0.5+j2)| = \frac{K}{|-0.5+j2||-0.5+j2+1|} = \frac{4K}{17} = 1$$
  
i.e.  $K = \frac{17}{4} \implies \text{CL }$   $\text{$K$}$   $s_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j2$ 

#### Remarks:

- 所有闭环极点都满足相角条件,与K无关
  - ⇒ 根轨迹可由相角条件唯一确定
- $\bullet$  给定闭环极点,幅值条件可确定K

# 5.3 根轨迹的特性及应用

- ♦ 约定:
- 正实轴角度 0° 逆时针 — 角度增加方向



- 负反馈结构, K≥0
- 仅计算上s半平面的闭环根轨迹
- ♦ 闭环特征方程写成如下形式

$$1+G(s)F(s) = 1+KW(s) = 1+K\frac{B(s)}{A(s)}$$

$$= 1+\frac{K(s-z_1)\cdots(s-z_m)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)\cdots(s-p_n)} = 0$$

## 在s平面上标出开环零点和极点

#### 5.3.1 根轨迹的特性

## 1. 出发 / 终止点, 分支数

◆ 出发点: (K=0)  $\begin{vmatrix} KW(s) | = 1 \Rightarrow |W(s)| = \frac{1}{K} & \lim_{K \to 0} \frac{1}{K} = \infty \\
\lim_{K \to 0} |W(s)| = \infty$ 

- 等价于  $(s-p_1)(s-p_2)\cdots(s-p_n)=0$
- 所有开环极点都是出发点

**♦ 终止点:** (*K* = ∞)

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{1}{K} = 0$$

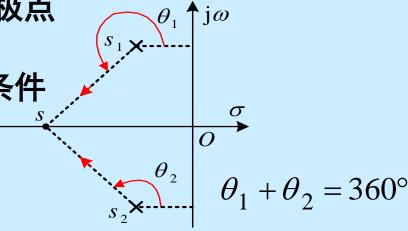
$$\lim_{K \to \infty} |W(s)| = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (s - z_1)(s - z_2) \cdots (s - z_m) = 0 \\ s \to \infty & \text{if } n > m \end{cases}$$

- 所有开环零点(有限)都是终止点
- 如果 n > m, 存在n m个无限终止点
- ♦ 分支数
- n 个分支  $\leftarrow n$  个出发点 其中,m 支趋于m 个有限零点 n-m 支趋于无穷远

Remarks: what if n < m?

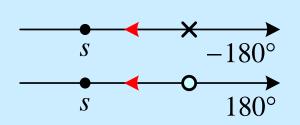
- 2. 实轴上的根轨迹
- ◆ 仅仅取决于实轴上的开环零极点
- 共轭开环零极点不影响相角条件



- ◆ 根轨迹右侧的实零极点总数必须是奇数
- 零极点位于测试点左侧

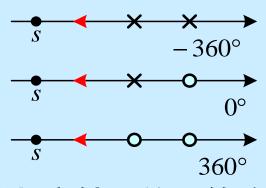
Angle = 
$$0^{\circ}$$
  
测试点不满足相角条件

## • 零极点位于测试点右侧



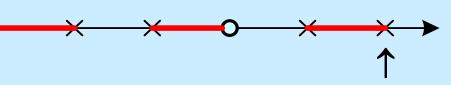
Angle =  $180^{\circ}$  or  $-180^{\circ}$  测试点满足相角条件

## ● 测试点右侧由2k个零极点



Angle =  $\pm 180^{\circ} \times 2k$ 测试点不满足相角条件

◆ 绘制实轴上的根轨迹



最右侧的极点或零点

- 3. 根轨迹的渐近线  $s \to \infty$
- ♦ 相角的渐近线
- 当 $S \rightarrow \infty$ , 所有相角相同, 记作  $\gamma$

$$\arg[G(s)F(s)]\big|_{s\to\infty} = (m-n)\gamma$$

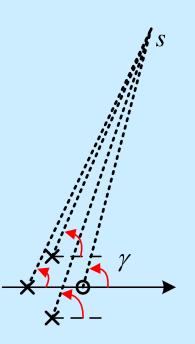
• 由于  $arg[G(s)F(s)] = \pm (2k+1)\pi$  从而

$$\gamma = \frac{\mp (2k+1)\pi}{n-m} \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

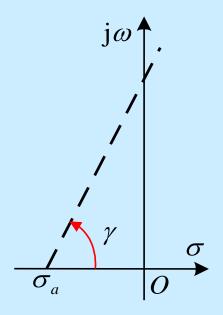




$$\gamma = \frac{-(2k+1)\pi}{n-m}$$
  $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-m-1$ 



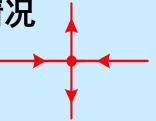
## ◆ 渐近线与实轴的交点



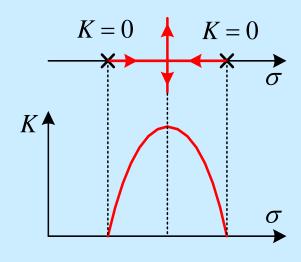
$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n p_j - \sum_{i=1}^n z_i}{n - m}$$

## 4. 分离和会合点

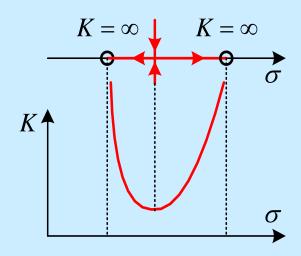
• 分离和会合点等价于多重闭环极点的情况



#### ◆ 实轴上的分离和会合点



K 在会合点值最大



K 在分离点值最小

#### ♦ 计算

• CL极点满足 
$$f(s) = A(s) + KB(s) = 0$$
 (1)

● 多重CL极点(至少)满足

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f(s)}{\mathrm{d}s} = A'(s) + KB'(s) = 0 K = -\frac{A'(s)}{B'(s)} (2)$$

● 将式(2)代入式(1)得

$$A(s) - \frac{A'(s)}{B'(s)}B(s) = 0$$

i.e 
$$A(s)B'(s) - A'(s)B(s) = 0$$
 (3)

• 由于 
$$K = -\frac{A(s)}{B(s)}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}K}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{A(s)B'(s) - A'(s)B(s)}{B^2(s)} \tag{4}$$

● 比较式(3)和(4)得到必要条件:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}K}{\mathrm{d}s} = 0 \tag{5}$$

说明:

- (i) 分离和会合点必须满足对应的K > 0
- (ii) 可能存在多个分离和会合点
- (iii) 分离和会合点不一定在实轴上

例 5.3.1 给定 
$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

## 确定分离和会合点

#### **Solution:**

• 特征方程如下

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

• 
$$\frac{dK}{ds} = -3s^2 - 6s - 2 = 0$$
  $s = -0.423, -1.577$ 

• **对于**s = -0.423

$$K = -s(s+1)(s+2)|_{s=-0.423} = 0.385 > 0$$

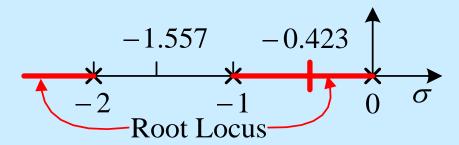
• **对于**S = -1.577

$$K = -s(s+1)(s+2)|_{s=-1.577} = -0.385 < 0$$

● **因此,** *s* = - 0.423是会合点

说明:

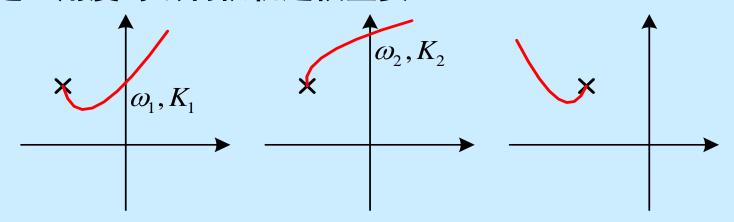
- (i) 很容易发现-1.557不在根轨迹上
  - ⇒ 不是分离或会合点



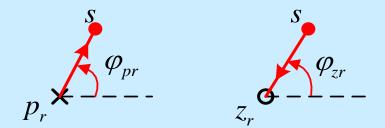
(ii) 当
$$B(s) = 1$$
,必要条件简化为  $A'(s) = 0$ 

## 5. 极点的出发角和零点的入射角

• 这些角度对绘制根轨迹很重要



• 采用零点或极点附近的一个测试点计算相角条件



- ♦ 极点  $p_r$  的出发角
- 测试点必须满足

$$\arg G(s)F(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \arg(p_r - z_i) \qquad p_r + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \arg(p_r - p_j)$$

$$= \pm (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\varphi_{pr} = \pm (2k+1)\pi - \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq r}}^{n} \arg(p_r - p_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \arg(p_r - z_i)$$

## 例 5.3.2 确定极点的出发角

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

# Solution: 开环极点

$$p_{1,2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{2}$$

• 利用上页公式

$$\varphi_{p1} = \pm 180^{\circ}(2k+1) - \arg(p_1 - p_2) + \arg(p_1 - z_1)$$

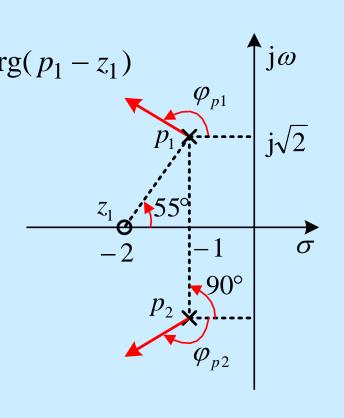
$$= \pm 180^{\circ}(2k+1) - 90^{\circ} + 55^{\circ}$$

$$= 145^{\circ}$$

$$\varphi_{p2} = -145^{\circ} \text{ (对称性)}$$

## • 直接利用相角条件

$$55^{\circ} - \varphi_{p1} - 90^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$
  
 $\varphi_{p1} = -215^{\circ}$ 



- ◆ 零点 Z<sub>r</sub> 的入射角
- 测试点必须满足

$$\arg G(s)F(s) = \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i\neq r}}^{m} \arg(z_r - z_i) + \varphi_{zr}$$

$$-\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq r}}^{n} \arg(z_r - p_j)$$

$$= \pm (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\varphi_{zr} = \pm (2k+1)\pi + \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq r}}^{n} \arg(z_r - p_j) - \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i\neq r}}^{m} \arg(z_r - z_i)$$

- 6. 与虚轴的交点
- 根轨迹穿越虚轴 ⇒ 稳定性改变
- 交点给出临界K和振荡频率
- 方法
- (i) Routh稳定性判据
- (ii)  $\diamondsuit s = j\omega$ . 求解获得K和 $\omega$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} \left[ 1 + G(j\omega) F(j\omega) \right] = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im} \left[ 1 + G(j\omega) F(j\omega) \right] = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 例 5.3.3 确定与虚轴的交点

$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

#### **Solution:**

• CL特征方程: 
$$f(s) = s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + K = 0$$

# (i) Routh判据

Routhian阵列

$$s^3$$
 1 2 6-K=0 K=6  
 $s^2$  3 K •輔助方程  
 $s^1$   $(6-K)/3$   $3s^2+K=3s^2+6=0$   
 $s^0$  K  $s=\pm j\sqrt{2}$ 

## ● 临界增益

$$6 - K = 0$$

$$K = 6$$

## • 辅助方程

$$3s^{2} + K = 3s^{2} + 6 = 0$$
$$s = \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

(ii) 
$$f(j\omega) = (j\omega)^3 + 3(j\omega)^2 + 2(j\omega) + K = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} K - 3\omega^2 = 0 \\ 2\omega - \omega^3 = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \omega = \pm \sqrt{2} \\ K = 3\omega^2 = 6 \end{cases}$$

## 5.3.2 系统极点之和的守恒条件

- ♦ CL极点之和 = OL极点之和 如果  $n m \ge 2$

$$= s^{n} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i} s^{n-1} + \dots + K \left[ s^{m} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} z_{j} s^{m-1} + \dots \right]$$

$$f(s) = s^{n} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i} s^{n-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} terms \text{ of } (s^{n-2}, s^{n-3}, \dots, s^{m}, s^{m-1}, \dots)$$

• 记CL极点为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 

则

$$f(s) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (s - \lambda_i)$$
$$= s^n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i s^{n-1} + \cdots$$

• 因此 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i$$

◆ 根据此性质,可计算部分闭环极点

## 5.3.3 示例

## 例 5.3.4 绘制根轨迹

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

$$F(s) = 1$$

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

$$p_{1,2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{2}$$

$$F(s) = 1$$

$$-2$$

$$-2$$

$$+ -1$$

$$\sigma$$

#### Solution:

(i) 
$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K(s+2)}{s^2 + 2s + 3}$$
  
OL极点:  $p_{1,2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{2}$ 

**OL极点:** 
$$p_{1.2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{2}$$

**OL零点:** 
$$z_1 = -2$$

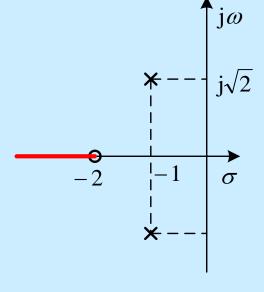
特征方程: 
$$f(s) = s^2 + 2s + 3 + K(s + 2)$$
  
 $= s^2 + (2 + K)s + (3 + 2K) = 0$   
 $K = -\frac{A(s)}{B(s)} = -\frac{s^2 + 2s + 3}{s + 2}$ 

$$-1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$$
  
 $-2, \infty$ 

终止点:

分支数: 2

(iii) 实轴上根轨迹:  $(-\infty, -2)$ 



(iv) 渐近线 (n-m=1, k=0)

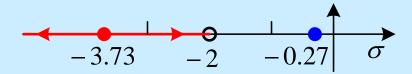
$$\gamma = \frac{\pm 180^{\circ}(2k+1)}{n-m} = \frac{\pm 180^{\circ}(2k+1)}{1} = -180^{\circ}$$

• 没有必要计算 $\sigma_a$ 

## (v) 分离点

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = 0 \qquad \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{B'(s)}{A'(s)} \qquad \frac{s+2}{s^2 + 2s + 3} = \frac{1}{2s+2}$$
$$s^2 + 4s + 1 = 0$$
$$s_{1,2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3} = -3.732, -0.268$$

● -3.732 在实根轨迹上,因此是分离点

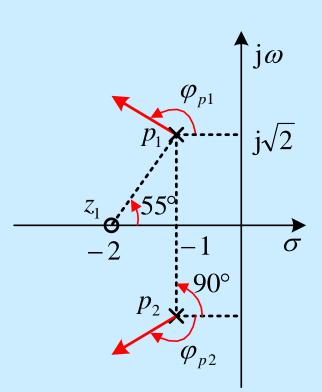


#### • 检验增益的符号

$$K = -\frac{s^2 + 2s + 3}{s + 2} \bigg|_{s = -3.732} = 5.4641 > 0$$

# (vi) 出发角

$$arphi_{p1} = \pm 180^{\circ} - \arg(p_1 - p_2) \\ + \arg(p_1 - z_1) \\ = 145^{\circ} \quad \text{or} \quad -215^{\circ} \\ arphi_{p2} = -145^{\circ}$$

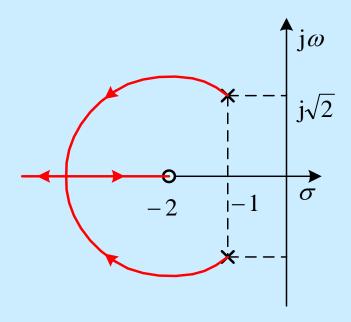


## (vii) 与虚轴的交点

- 没有交点
- \* 从分离点和出发角可见
- \* 从闭环特征方程可见,所有系数均为正

$$s^2 + (2 + K) s + (3 + 2K) = 0$$

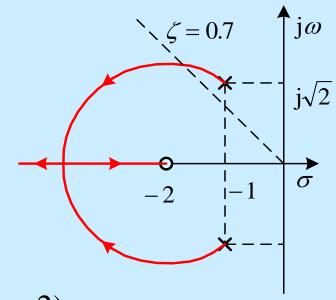
## (viii) 根轨迹图形



• 圆的一部分,圆心(-2,0),半径  $\sqrt{3}$ 

# (ix) 简单应用: 确定 $\zeta = 0.7$ 的闭环极点和相应的增益

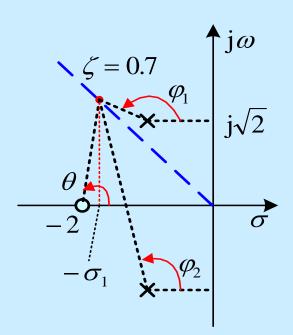
• 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $s = -\zeta \omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$   
 $= -\sigma \pm j\sigma \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}$   
 $= -\sigma \pm j1.0202\sigma$ 



则 G(s) =

$$\frac{K(-\sigma + j1.0202\sigma + 2)}{(-\sigma + j1.0202\sigma + 1 - j\sqrt{2})(-\sigma + j1.0202\sigma + 1 + j\sqrt{2})}$$

$$\arg G(s) = \arctan \frac{1.0202\sigma}{2-\sigma} - \arctan \frac{1.0202\sigma - \sqrt{2}}{1-\sigma}$$
$$-\arctan \frac{1.0202\sigma + \sqrt{2}}{1-\sigma} = -180^{\circ}$$



$$\arg G(s) = \theta - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -180^{\circ}$$

$$\bullet \ \theta + 180^{\circ} = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\tan \varphi_1 + \tan \varphi_2}{1 - \tan \varphi_1 \tan \varphi_2}$$

$$2.0408\sigma^2 - 4\sigma + 1 = 0$$

$$\sigma_1 = 1.666 \qquad \sigma_2 = 0.294$$

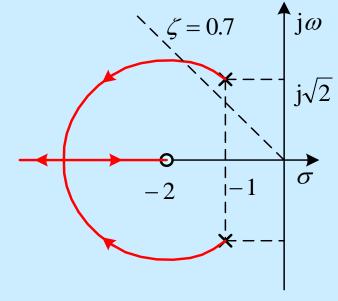
$$\sigma_1 = 1.666$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0.294$$

• 
$$\mathbf{W} \ \sigma_1 = 1.666$$
,  $\mathbf{W} \ s = -1.67 \pm \mathrm{j} \ 1.70$ 

#### • 根据幅值条件

$$K = \left| \frac{(s+1)^2 + 2}{s+2} \right|_{s=-1.67 \pm j1.70} = 1.34$$



#### • 结论:

$$s = -1.67 \pm j1.70$$

$$K = 1.34$$

例 5.3.5 绘制根轨迹 
$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2.73)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

#### Solution:

(i) OL极点: 0, -2.73, -1 ± j 1

#### CL特征方程:

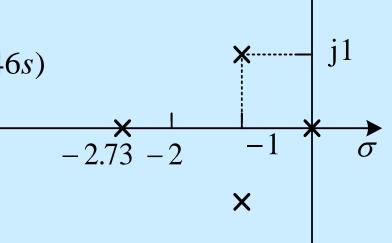
$$K = -s(s+2.73)(s^2+2s+2)$$
$$= -(s^4+4.73s^3+7.46s^2+5.46s)$$

#### (ii) 出发点:

$$0, -2.73, -1 \pm j 1$$

终止点:∞

分支数: 4



# (iii) 实轴上根轨迹: (-2.73, 0)

# (iv) 渐近线

$$\gamma = \frac{\pm 180^{\circ}(2k+1)}{n-m}$$

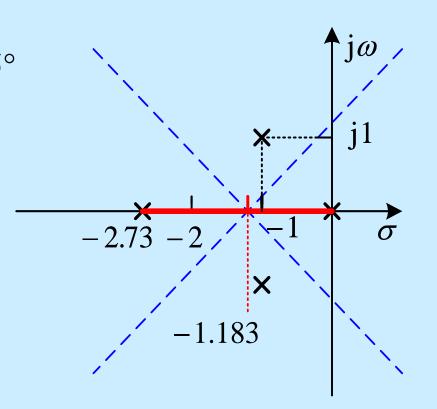
$$= \frac{\pm 180^{\circ}(2k+1)}{4} = \pm 45^{\circ}, \ \pm 135^{\circ}$$

$$\sum_{a=1}^{n} p_{j} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} z_{i}$$

$$\sigma_{a} = \frac{j=1}{n-m}$$

$$= \frac{0-2.73-1+j1-1-j1}{4}$$

$$= -1.183$$



# (v) 会合点

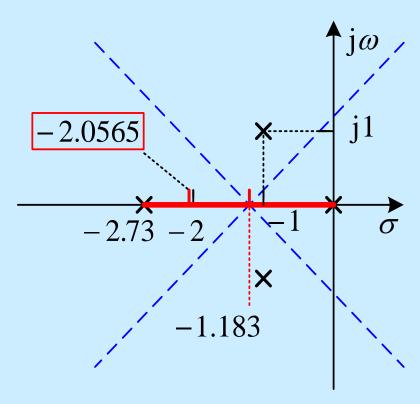
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}K}{\mathrm{d}s} = 0$$

$$4s^3 + 14.19s^2 + 14.92s + 5.46 = 0$$

## 一个实根

$$s = -2.0565$$

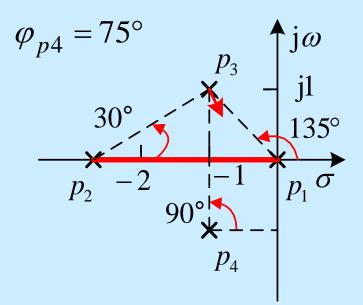
$$K = -A(s)\big|_{s=-2.0565} = 2.931 > 0$$

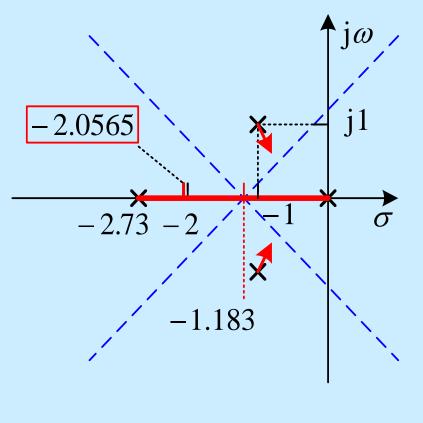


# (vi) 出发角

$$-\arg(p_3 - p_1) - \arg(p_3 - p_2) - \varphi_{p3} - \arg(p_3 - p_4)$$
$$= -135^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} - \varphi_{p3} - 90^{\circ} = -180^{\circ}$$

$$\varphi_{p3} = 180^{\circ} - 135^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$$
  
= -75°



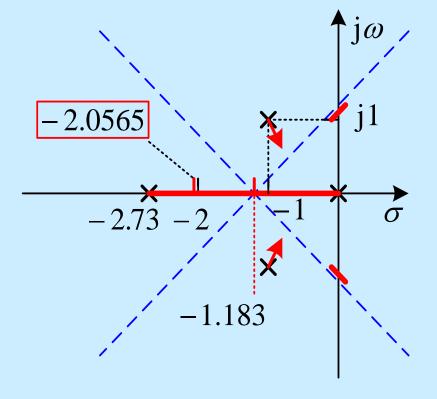


# (vii) 与虚轴的交点

$$f(s) = s^4 + 4.73s^3 + 7.46s^2 + 5.46s + K = 0$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow s = j\omega$ ,  $\circlearrowleft$   
 $\omega^4 - j4.73\omega^3 - 7.46\omega^2 + j5.46\omega + K = 0$ 

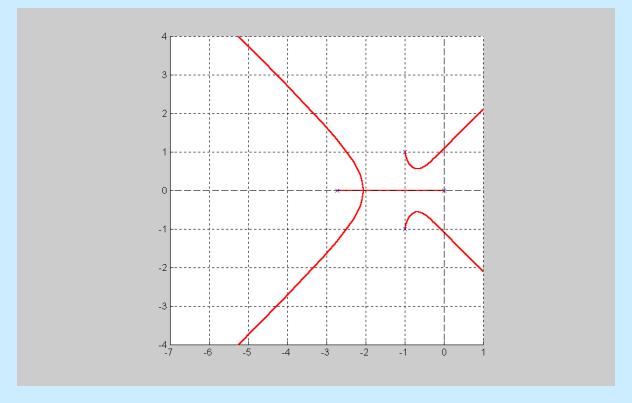
$$\begin{cases} K + \omega^4 - 7.46\omega^2 = 0 \\ 5.46\omega - 4.73\omega^3 = 0 \\ \omega = \pm 1.0744 \qquad K = 7.28 \end{cases}$$

# (viii) 手工绘制根轨迹

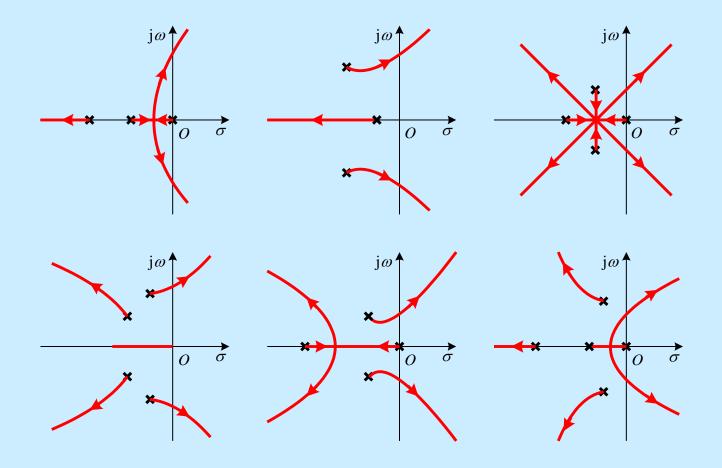


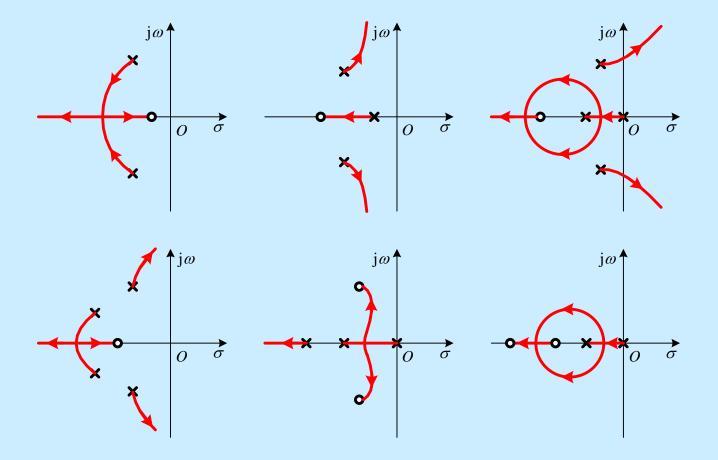
# (ix) 利用MATLAB绘制根轨迹

```
num=[1];
den=[1 4.73 7.56 5.46 0];
rlocus(num,den)
```



# ◆ 典型根轨迹





# 5.4 控制系统的根轨迹分析

## 5.4.1 条件稳定系统

## 例 5.4.1 给定开环传递函数,确定闭环稳定对应K的范围

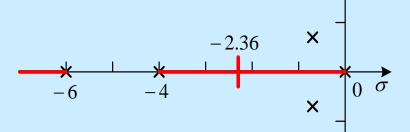
$$G(s) = \frac{K(s^2 + 2s + 4)}{s(s+4)(s+6)(s^2 + 1.4s + 1)} \qquad F(s) = 1$$

$$F(s) = 1$$

**Solution:** 

(i) OL极点:  $0, -4, -6, -0.7 \pm i0.714$ 

**OL零点:** -1± j1.7321



会合点: -2.3557

jω

0

0

## (ii) 与虚轴的交点:

$$f(s) = s^{5} + 11.4s^{4} + 39s^{3} + (43.6 + k)s^{2} + (24 + 2K)s + 4K = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 11.4\omega^{4} - (43.6 + K)\omega^{2} + 4K = 0 & (1) \\ \omega[\omega^{4} - 39\omega^{2} + (24 + 2K)] = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$K = -0.5\omega^{4} + 19.5\omega^{2} - 12 \quad (由式(2))$$

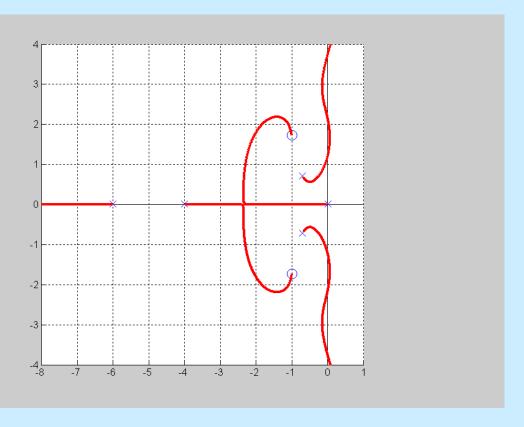
$$\omega^{6} - 20.2\omega^{4} + 92.9\omega^{2} - 96 = 0$$

$$\omega_{1} = 1.2115 \quad K_{1} = 15.54$$

$$\omega_{2} = 2.1545 \quad K_{2} = 64.74$$

$$\omega_{3} = 3.7538 \quad K_{3} = 163.51$$

# (iii) 根轨迹



# (iii) 稳定范围

0< *K* < 15.54 64.74 < *K* < 163.51

#### 5.4.2 不同控制器的比较

例 5.4.2 对开环传递函数如下的位置伺服系统,比较微分控制和速度反馈控制的影响

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(5s+1)}$$

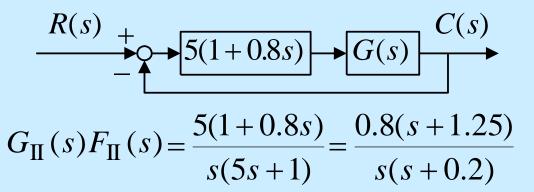
#### Solution:

- (1) 三种回路结构
- P-控制

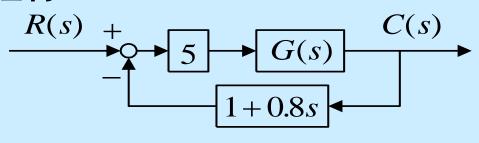
$$R(s) + 5 - 5 - G(s)$$

$$G_{I}(s)F_{I}(s) = \frac{5}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{1}{s(s+0.2)}$$

#### ● PD-控制

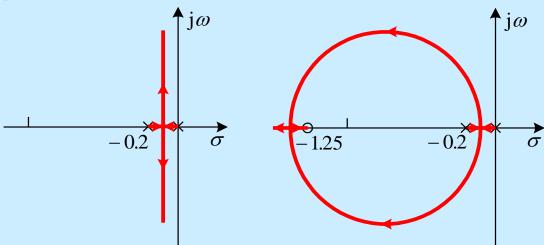


#### • 速度反馈控制



$$G_{\text{III}}(s)F_{\text{III}}(s) = \frac{5(1+0.8s)}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{0.8(s+1.25)}{s(s+0.2)}$$

# (2) 根轨迹



#### **Remarks:**

$$s_{1.2} = -0.1 \pm j \cdot 0.995$$
  $\zeta = 0.1$  强振荡,衰减慢

$$\zeta = 0.1$$

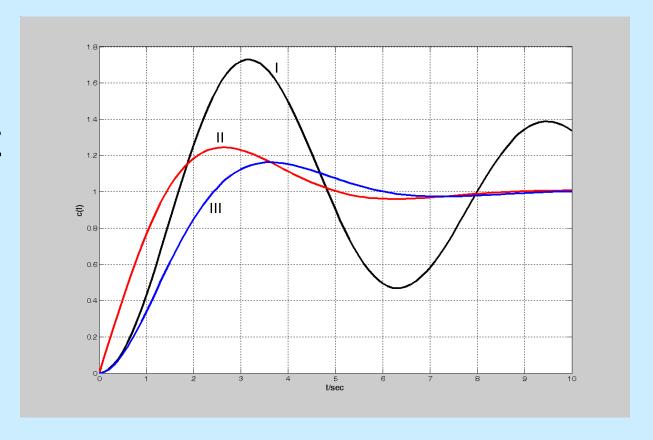
$$s_{1,2} = -0.5 \pm \text{j} \, 0.866$$
  $\zeta = 0.5$ 

$$\zeta = 0.5$$

# 能取得更好的性能

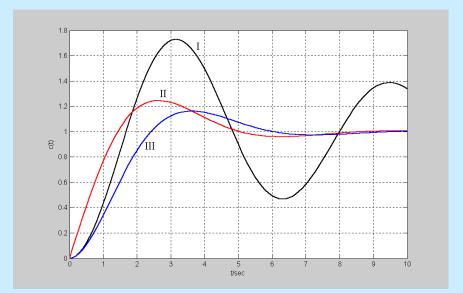
## 3. 时间响应

• 单位阶跃响应



- · 系统II: 利用了位置误差的微分, 导致更快的响应
- 系统III:利用速度反馈,在误差发生之前进行纠正,导 致更小的超调

# \* 零点导致系统II和III的差异



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R(s) & + \\
\hline
- & 5(1+0.8s)
\end{array}$$

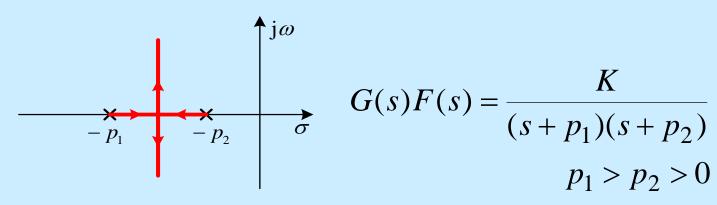
$$G(s)_{\text{CL II}} = \frac{5(1+0.8s)}{5s^2 + 5s + 5}$$
$$= \frac{1+0.8s}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

#### 5.4.3 零极点对根轨迹的影响

#### 1. 增加零点

#### 例 5.4.3 增加零点

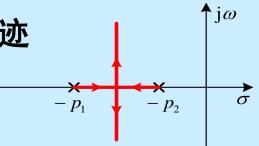
#### • 原先的开环传递函数和根轨迹



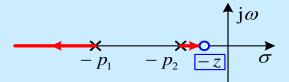
# • 增加零点之后的开环传递函数和根轨迹

$$G(s)F(s) =$$
 $K(s+z)$ 

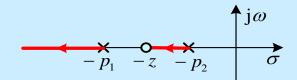
$$\frac{1}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)}$$



$$p_1 > p_2 > z$$

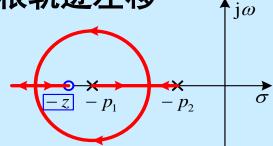


$$p_1 > z > p_2$$

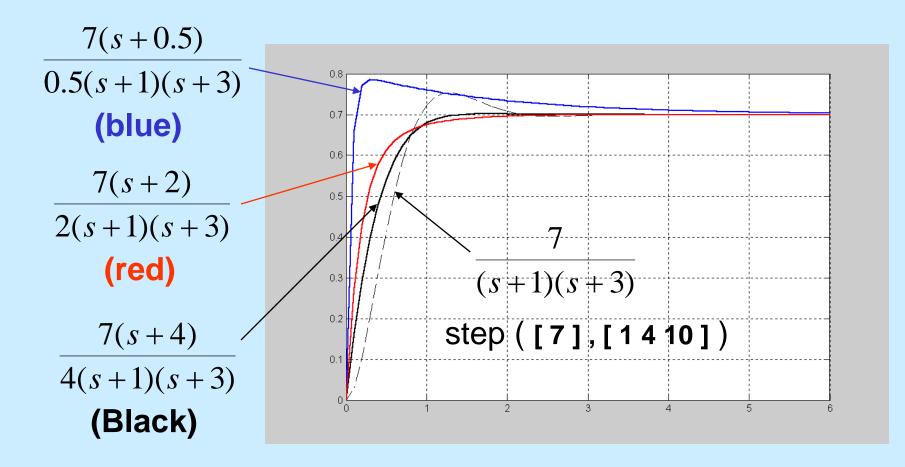


• 如果增加的零点位置合适,可导致根轨迹左移

$$z > p_1 > p_2$$



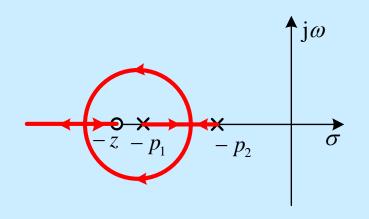
## • 增加不同零点后的系统阶跃响应



#### 2. 增加极点

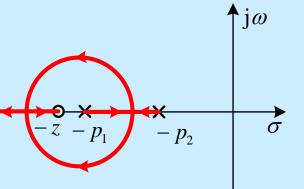
#### 例 5.4.4 增加极点

• 原先的开环传递函数和根轨迹



$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K(s+z)}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)}$$
$$z > p_1 > p_2$$

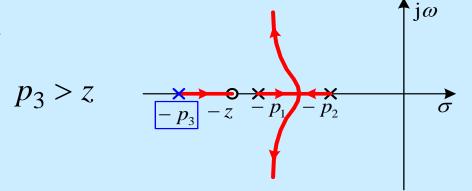
• 增加极点后的开环传递函数和根轨迹



$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K(s+z)}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)(s+p_3)}$$

$$p_2 > p_3$$
 $z = p_1 - p_2$ 

• 增加极点导致根轨迹右移

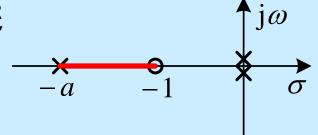


# 3. 零点或极点移动对根轨迹的影响 例 5.4.5 绘制系统在不同*a*时的根轨迹

$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K(s+1)}{s^2(s+a)} \qquad a > 0$$

**Solution:** 

• 实轴上的根轨迹



● 检验(-a, -1)上是否有分离会合点很重要

$$K = -\frac{A(s)}{B(s)} = -\frac{s^2(s+a)}{s+1}$$

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = 0 \implies A(s)B'(s) = A'(s)B(s)$$

$$s^2(s+a) = (3s^2 + 2as)(s+1)$$

$$2s^2 + (a+3)s + 2a = 0$$

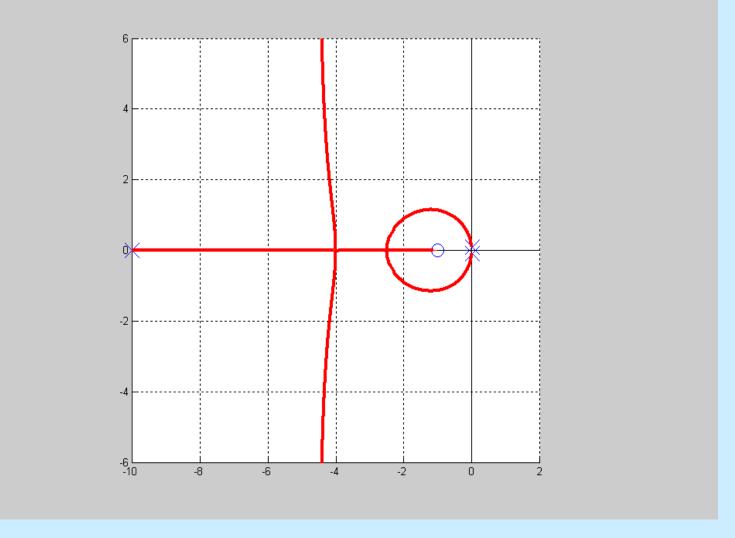
$$s = \frac{-(a+3) \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 10a + 9}}{4}$$

## • 分离会合点存在的条件

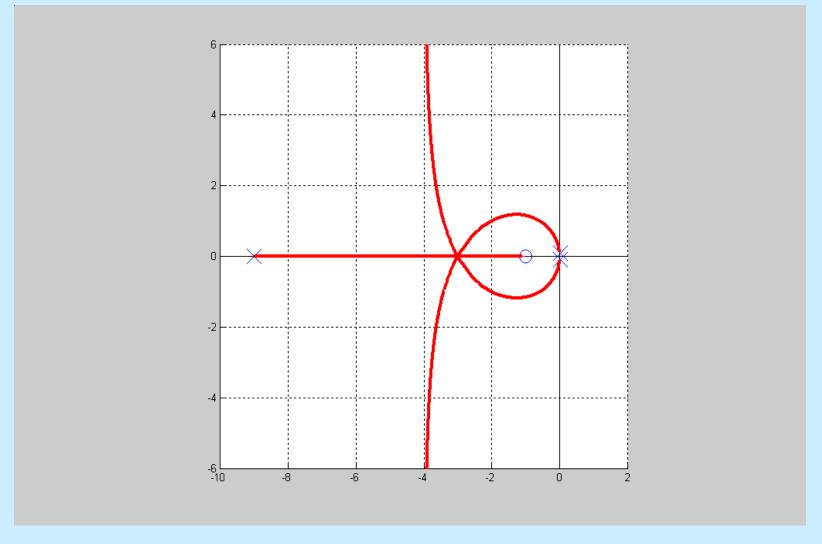
$$a^2 - 10a + 9 \ge 0$$

i.e. 
$$a \le 1$$
  $a \ge 9$ 

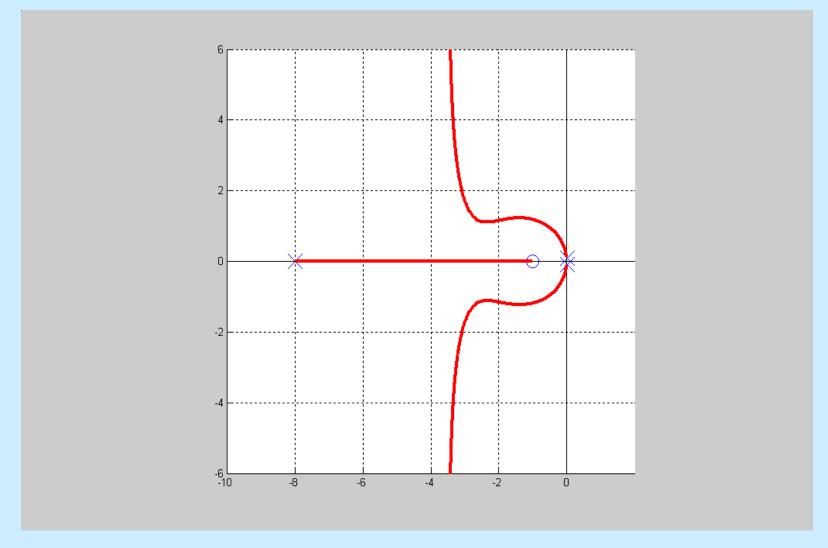
(i) 
$$a = 10 \ge 9$$
  $s_{1,2} = -4, -2.5$ 



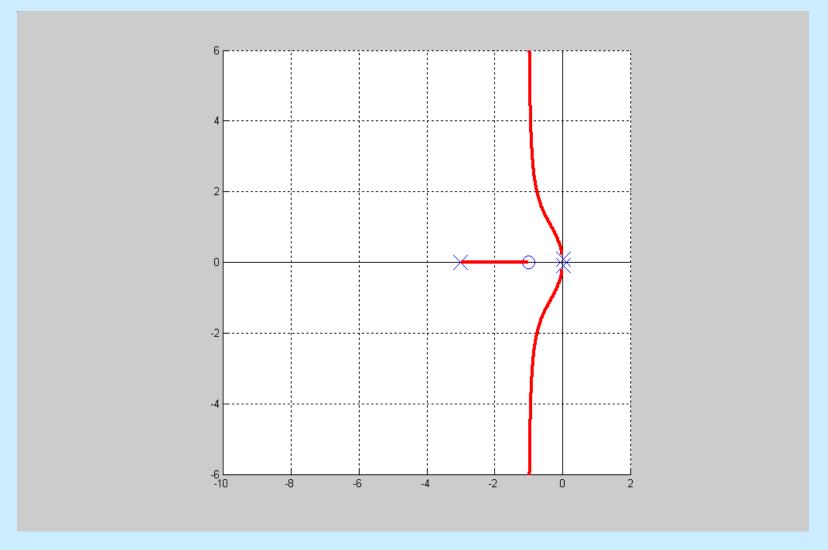
# (ii) a = 9: $s_{1,2} = -3, -3$



# (iii) a = 8: 没有分离会合点



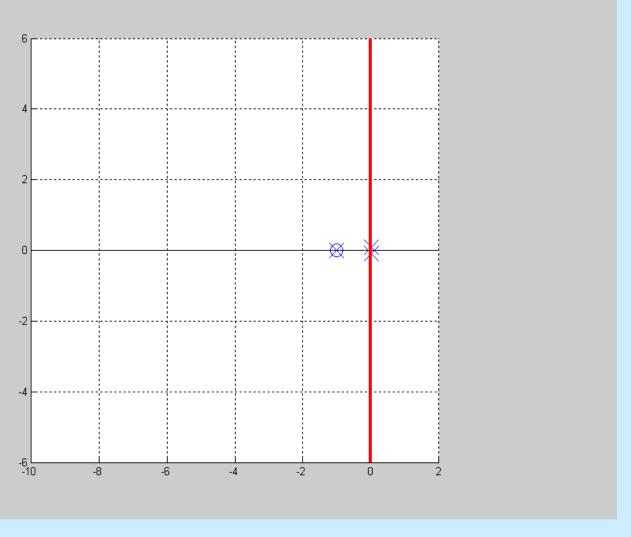
# **(iv)** a = 3



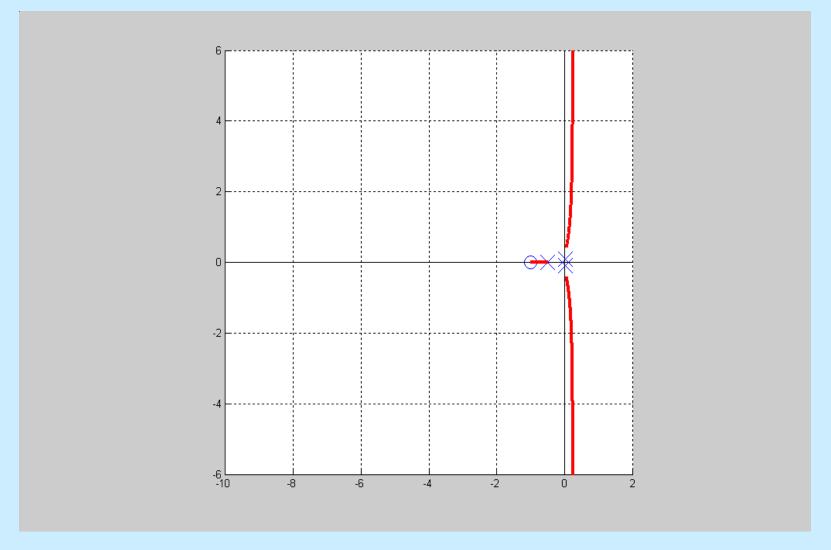
2020/8/25

TAC(1), Chap.5 Root Locus

**(v)** 
$$a = 1$$
:  $G(s)F(s) = \frac{K}{s^2}$ 

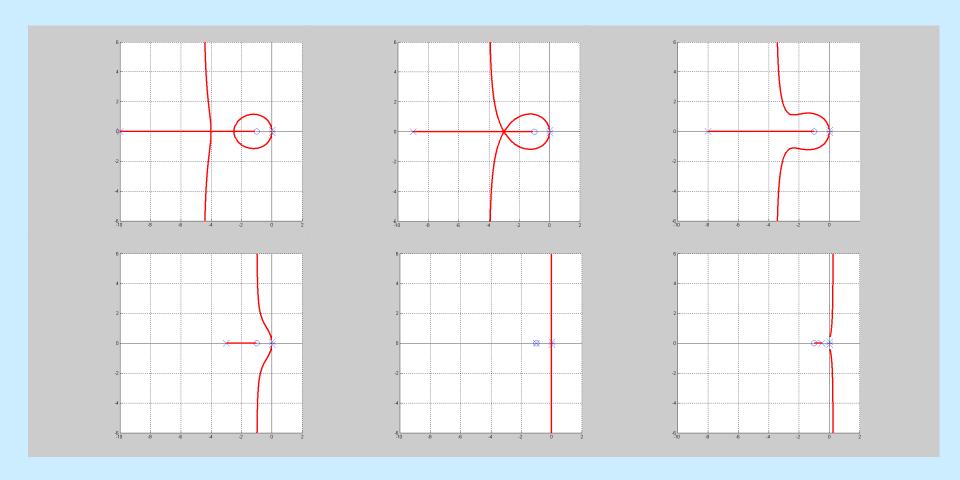


# **(vi)** a = 0.5



2020/8/25

TAC(1), Chap.5 Root Locus



• 开环极点的微小变化可能导致闭环根轨迹的巨大变化

#### 5.4.4 参数根轨迹和根轨迹簇

- 如何研究增益以外的参数的变化对闭环极点的影响?
- 如何研究多个参数的变化对闭环极点的影响?
- 1. 参数根轨迹
- 指闭环极点相对特定参数的函数
- 令闭环特征方程为:  $A(s, K_1) + KB(s, K_1) = 0$
- 将其重新整理如下

$$P(s) + K_1 Q_1(s) = 0$$

其中 P(s),  $Q_1(s)$  为多项式,  $K_1$ 可以不是开环增益

• 闭环特征方程等价为

$$1 + \frac{K_1 Q_1(s)}{P(s)} = 1 + G_1(s) = 0$$

● 参数根轨迹可以利用等价开环传递函数随着 K₁ 的变化来绘制

$$G_1(s) = \frac{K_1 Q_1(s)}{P(s)}$$

# 例 5.4.6 已知负反馈系统的开环传递函数如下,研究随a变化的闭环稳定性

$$G(s) = \frac{2(s+1)}{s^2(s+a)}$$
  $a > 0$ 

#### Solution:

• 闭环特征方程为

$$\varphi(s) = s^3 + as^2 + 2s + 2 = 0$$

• 闭环特征方程重写如下

$$1 + \frac{as^2}{s^3 + 2s + 2} = 0$$

### • 等价开环传递函数

$$G_1(s) = \frac{as^2}{s^3 + 2s + 2}$$

• 参数根轨迹

OL极点:

OL零点:

$$0.386 \pm j \ 1.564$$

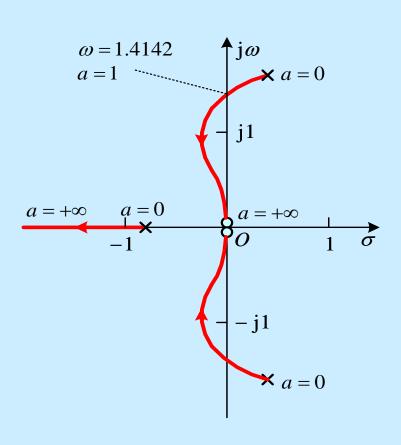
$$-0.771$$

## • 与虚轴的交点

$$\omega = 1.4142$$
  $a = 1$ 

$$a = 1$$

• 闭环稳定的条件



## 2. 根轨迹簇

- 指闭环极点为两个特定参数的函数
- 令闭环特征方程如下

$$P(s) + K_1Q_1(s) + K_2Q_2(s) = 0$$

其中 P(s),  $Q_1(s)$ ,  $Q_2(s)$  为多项式

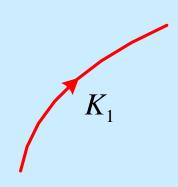
(1) 
$$\diamondsuit K_2 = 0$$
,  $\bigvee P(s) + K_1Q_1(s) = 0$ 

$$1 + \frac{K_1 Q_1(s)}{P(s)} = 0$$

• 相应的等价开环传递函数为

$$G_1(s)F_1(s) = \frac{K_1Q_1(s)}{P(s)}$$

•  $K_1 = 0 \rightarrow \infty$  对应的根轨迹代表了 $P(s) + K_1Q_1(s) = 0$ 的根



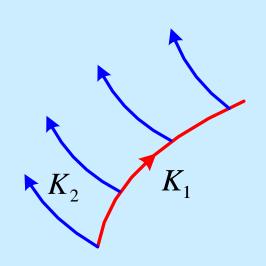
## (2) 闭环特征方程改写如下

$$1 + \frac{K_2 Q_2(s)}{P(s) + K_1 Q_1(s)} = 0$$

• 相应的开环传递函数为

$$G_2(s)F_2(s) = \frac{K_2Q_2(s)}{P(s) + K_1Q_1(s)}$$

G<sub>2</sub>(s)F<sub>2</sub>(s)的开环极点:
 位于G₁(s)F₁(s)的根轨迹上



- $G_2(s)F_2(s)$ 的根轨迹始于 $G_1(s)F_1(s)$ 给定 $K_1$ 时的根
- 随着K₁的变化形成了根轨迹的集合

## 例 5.4.7 给定如下开环传递函数,绘制K和a变化的根轨迹簇

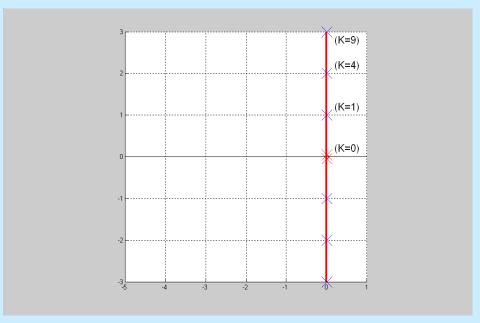
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+a)}$$
  $F(s) = 1$   $K > 0$   $a > 0$ 

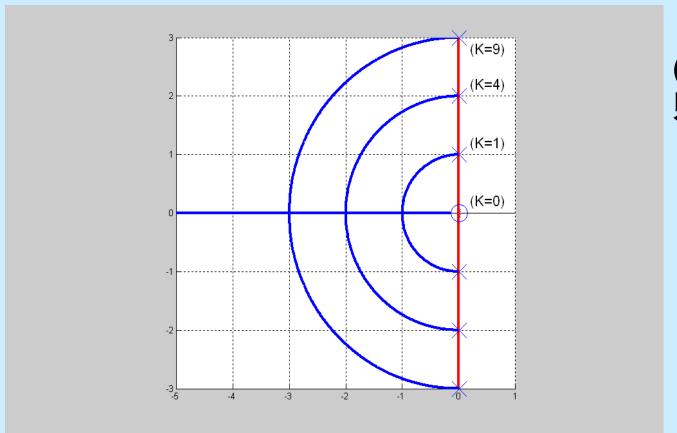
#### Solution:

**CL特征方程:**  $s^2 + as + K = 0$ 

$$G_1(s)F_1(s) = \frac{K}{s^2}$$

• 根轨迹恰好是虚轴





## (ii) 令K为常数, 则

$$1 + \frac{as}{s^2 + K} = 0$$

• 绘制 
$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{as}{s^2 + K}$$
 的根轨迹

OL极点:  $\pm j\sqrt{K}$  OL零点: 0

### 5.4.5 纯时滞系统,W(s)是有理分式

$$G(s)F(s) = KW(s)e^{-Ts}$$
  $K > 0$ 

#### 1. 根轨迹条件

- 令  $s = \sigma + j\omega$  ,则  $e^{-Ts} = e^{-T\sigma jT\omega}$  CL特征方程:  $1 + KW(s) e^{-Ts} = 0$

$$1 + KW(s) e^{-Ts} = 0$$

$$KW(s) e^{-T\sigma - jT\omega} = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} |G(s)F(s)| = |KW(s)| e^{-T\sigma} = 1 \\ \arg[G(s)F(s)] = \arg W(s) - T\omega = -(2k+1)\pi \end{cases}$$

• 从而

$$\begin{cases} |KW(s)| e^{-T\sigma} = 1 \\ \arg W(s) = \pm (2k+1)\pi + \omega T \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

#### 2. 性质

**(1)** 出发点(K=0)

$$\lim_{K \to 0} \frac{1}{K} = \infty \qquad \lim_{K \to 0} |W(s)| e^{-T\sigma} = \infty$$

- W(s)的所有极点和 $\sigma$ →  $-\infty$ 的点
- (2) 终止点  $(K \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{1}{K} = 0 \qquad \lim_{K \to \infty} |W(s)| e^{-T\sigma} = 0$$

• W(s)的所有零点和 $\sigma$ → + ∞的点

## (3) 渐近线

• 当  $K \to 0$  和  $K \to \infty$  时,  $s \to \infty$ , 则

$$\arg W(s)\big|_{s\to\infty} = \arg \frac{1}{s^{n-m}} = -(n-m)\arctan \frac{\omega}{\sigma}$$

$$\bullet \ \sigma \rightarrow + \infty$$

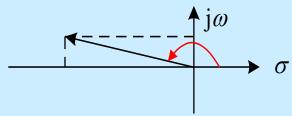
$$\frac{j\omega}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \sigma \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{arctan} \frac{\omega}{\sigma} \to 0$$

$$\text{arg } W(s) = 0$$

$$\arg W(s) = \pm (2k+1)\pi + \omega T = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pm (2k+1)\pi}{T} \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\uparrow j\omega & \operatorname{arctan} \frac{\omega}{\sigma} \to \pi \\
& \sigma & \sigma \\
& \operatorname{arg} W(s) = -(n-m)\pi
\end{array}$$

$$\arg W(s) = \pm (2k+1)\pi + \omega T = -(n-m)\pi$$

$$\omega = -\frac{(n-m)\pm (2k+1)}{T} \cdot \pi$$

- 如果 n-m 为奇数  $\omega = \frac{2k\pi}{T}$   $k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$
- 如果 n − m 为偶数

$$\omega = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{T} \qquad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

• 所有渐近线平行于实轴

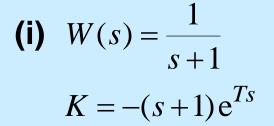
- (4) 分支数: 无穷多
- (5) 实轴上的根轨迹
- 与 G(s)F(s) = KW(s)相同 因为  $\omega = 0$
- (6) 分离点

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = 0 \qquad \frac{d}{ds} \left| -\frac{e^{Ts}}{W(s)} \right| = 0$$

## 例 5.4.8 系统开环传递函数如下, 绘制根轨迹

$$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-Ts}}{s+1} \quad F(s) = 1 \quad T=1$$

#### **Solution:**



## (ii) 渐近线:

$$\sigma \to +\infty$$

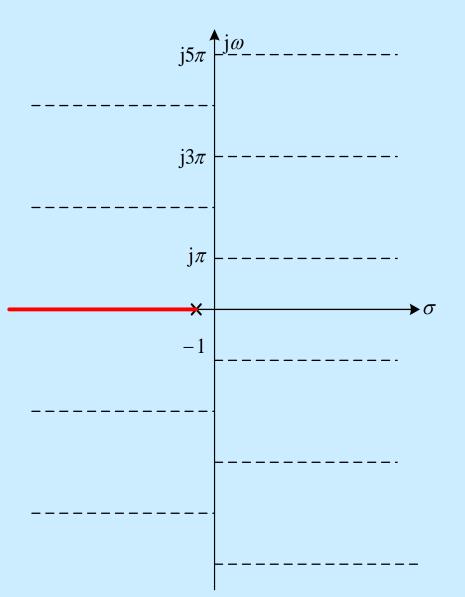
$$\omega = \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \pm 5\pi, \cdots$$

$$\sigma \to -\infty$$

(
$$n-m=1$$
:奇数)  
 $\omega = 0, \pm 2\pi, \pm 4\pi, \cdots$ 

## (iii) 实轴上根轨迹:

$$(-\infty, -1)$$



## (iv) 分离点

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left[ -(s+1)e^{Ts} \right]$$

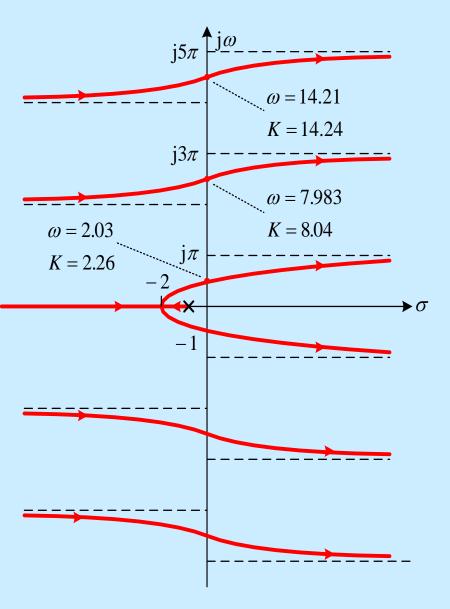
$$= -T(s+1)e^{Ts} - e^{Ts}$$

$$= e^{Ts}(-Ts - T - 1) = 0$$

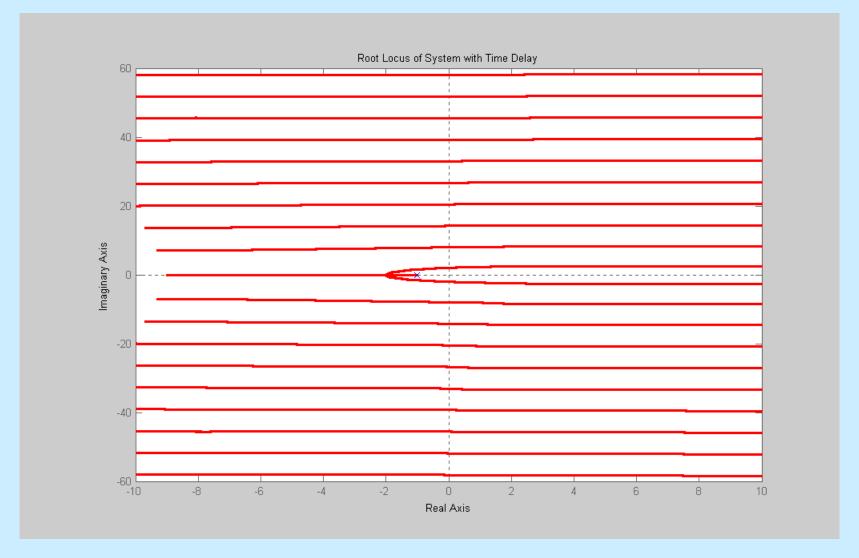
$$s = -\frac{T+1}{T} = -2$$

## (v) 根轨迹

\* 时滞导致不稳定性



# (vi) 较大范围内的根轨迹



## 5.5 补根轨迹

#### 1. 一些非最小相位系统的根轨迹条件

$$G(s) = \frac{K(1-T_1s)}{s(1+Ts)}$$

$$T_1 > 0 \quad K > 0 \quad T > 0$$

#### • 相角条件

$$\arg G(s) = \arg \frac{K(1 - T_1 s)}{s(1 + T s)} = \arg \left[ -\frac{K(T_1 s - 1)}{s(T s + 1)} \right]$$

$$= \pi + \arg \left[ \frac{K(T_1 s - 1)}{s(T s + 1)} \right] = \pm (2k + 1)\pi$$

$$\arg \frac{K(T_1 s - 1)}{s(T s + 1)} = \pm 2k\pi \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

#### 2. 正反馈结构系统的根轨迹条件

R(s) 1-G(s)

$$C(s) = G(s)E(s) = G(s) [R(s) + C(s)]$$

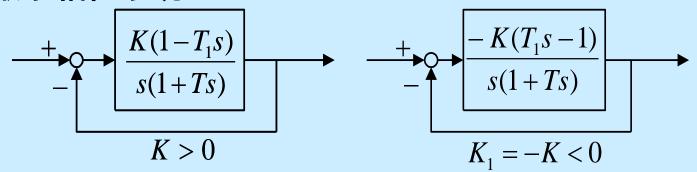
$$= G(s)R(s) + G(s)C(s)$$

$$C(s) = G(s)$$

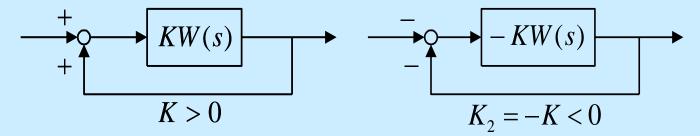
- CL系统的特征方程 1-G(s)=0 G(s)=1
- 相角条件:  $\arg G(s) = \pm 2k\pi$   $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$
- ♦ 注:  $\arg G(s) = -(2k+1)\pi$  不再是绘制根轨迹的充分条件

#### 3. 补根轨迹和全根轨迹

• 非最小相位系统



• 正反馈系统



◆ 系统分析需要讨论负增益时的根轨迹

#### 负反馈系统的开环传递函数如下:

$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K(s-z_1)\cdots(s-z_m)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)\cdots(s-p_n)}$$

$$0 < K < \infty$$
 根轨迹 
$$-\infty < K < 0$$
 补根轨迹 
$$-\infty < K < \infty$$
 全根轨迹

- **4. 绘制负反馈系统在**K < 0时的根轨迹
- ♦ K < 0时根轨迹的条件
- CL特征方程 G(s)F(s) = KW(s) = -1 K < 0
- 令 K' = -K,则 K'W(s) = 1 K' > 0
- 根轨迹条件:

$$\begin{cases} |K'W(s)| = 1 \\ \arg W(s) = \pm 2k\pi, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

• 所有与相角条件相关的性质需要修改

- ◆ 性质修改
- 实轴上的根轨迹



• 渐近线

$$\gamma = \frac{\pm 2k\pi}{n-m}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-m-1$$

• 出发角和入射角

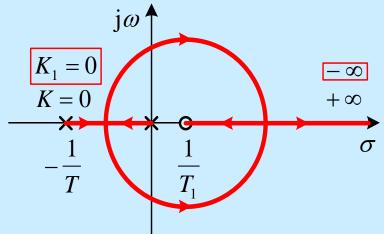
$$\varphi_{pr} = \pm 2k\pi + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \arg(p_r - z_i) - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq r}}^{n} \arg(p_r - p_j)$$

$$\varphi_{zr} = \pm 2k\pi - \sum_{\substack{i=1 \ i \neq r}}^{m} \arg(z_r - z_i) + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq r}}^{n} \arg(z_r - p_j)$$

#### 例 5.5.1 绘制根轨迹

$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{K(1-T_1s)}{s(Ts+1)}, K>0, T_1>0, T>0$$

Solution: • 重写开环传递函数
$$G(s)F(s) = \frac{-K(T_1s-1)}{s(Ts+1)} = \frac{K_1\left(s-\frac{1}{T_1}\right)}{s\left(s+\frac{1}{T}\right)}$$



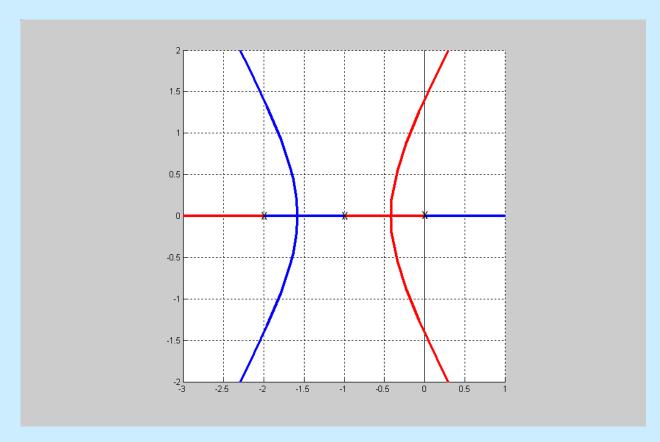
其中 
$$K_1 = \frac{-KT_1}{T} < 0$$

•  $0 < K < \infty$  时的根轨迹 就是  $-\infty < K_1 < 0$  时的 补根轨迹

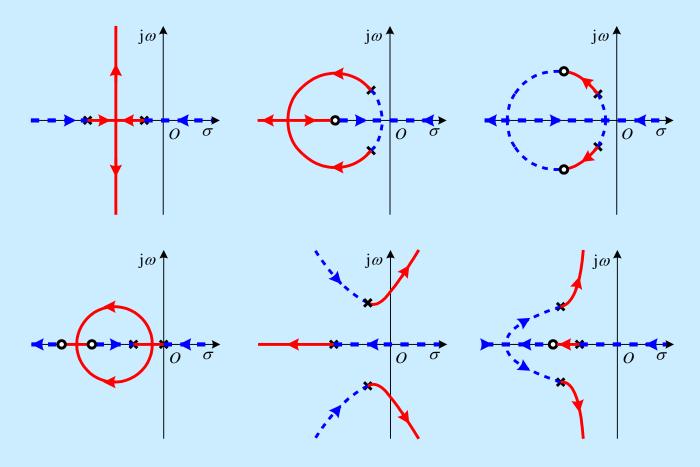
## 例 5.5.2 绘制系统的全根轨迹

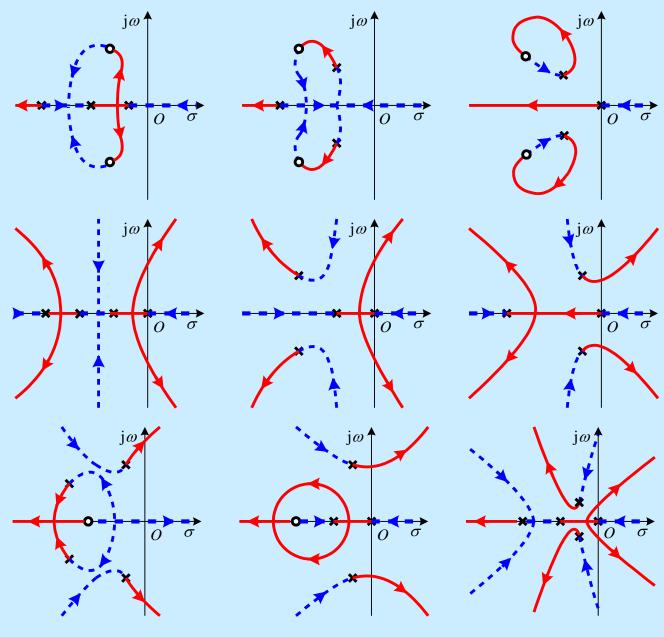
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2)}, \quad F(s) = 1$$

#### **Solution:**



## ◆ 典型全根轨迹





TAC(1), Chap.5 Root Locus

# **End of Chapter 5**

