

第2章 自动控制系统的数学模型



- 2.1 控制系统的微分方程
- 2.2 控制系统的传递函数
- 2.3 方块图
- 2.4 控制系统的信号流图



2.1 控制系统的微分方程

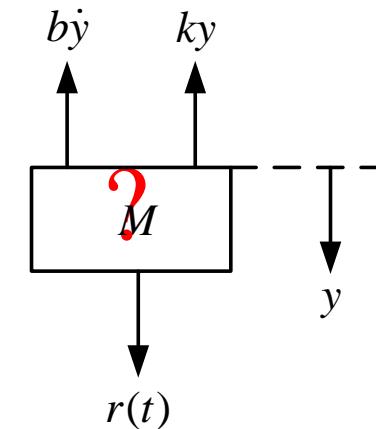
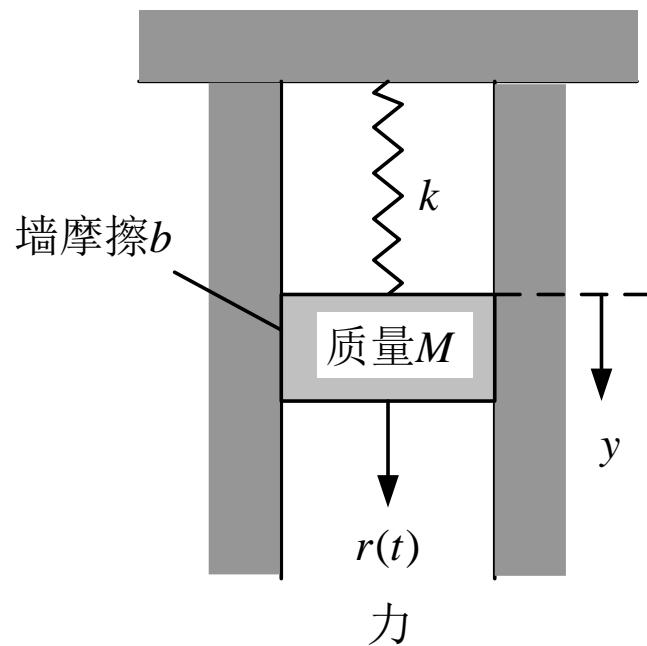
2.1.1 机械系统

2.1.2 电路系统

2.1.3 机电系统

2.1.1 机械系统

1. 质量、弹簧、阻尼器系统。假设壁摩擦为粘性摩擦，试建立系统的微分方程。



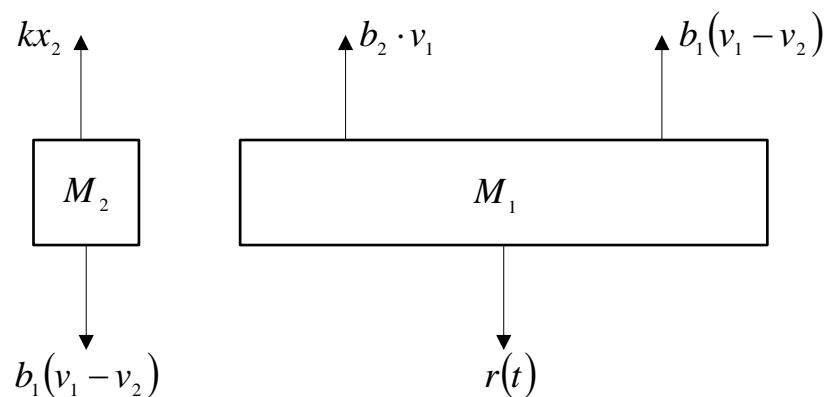
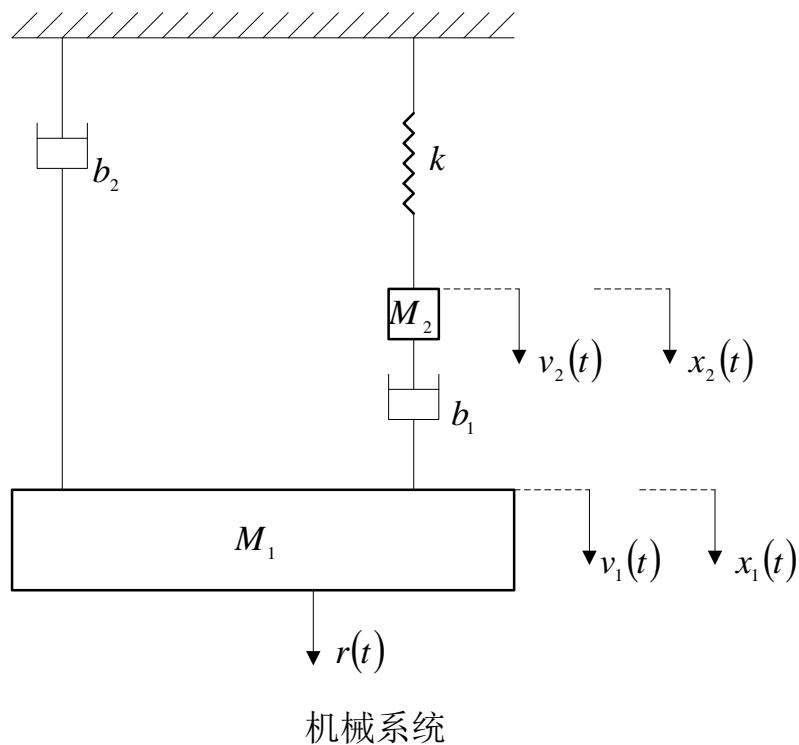
$$r(t) - b \frac{dy}{dt} - ky = M \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

?

$$M \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + b \frac{dy}{dt} + ky = r(t)$$

2.1.1 机械系统

机械系统如图所示, $r(t)$ 为外力, M_1, M_2 为质量, b_1 和 b_2 为阻尼系数, k 为弹性系数。求以质量 M_1 的速度 v_1 和位移 x_1 为输出, $r(t)$ 为输入时的系统的微分方程。



$$M_1 \ddot{v}_1 + b_1(v_1 - v_2) + b_2 v_1 = r$$

$$M_2 \ddot{v}_2 + kx_2 = b_1(v_1 - v_2)$$



Linearization

1. (x_0, y_0)

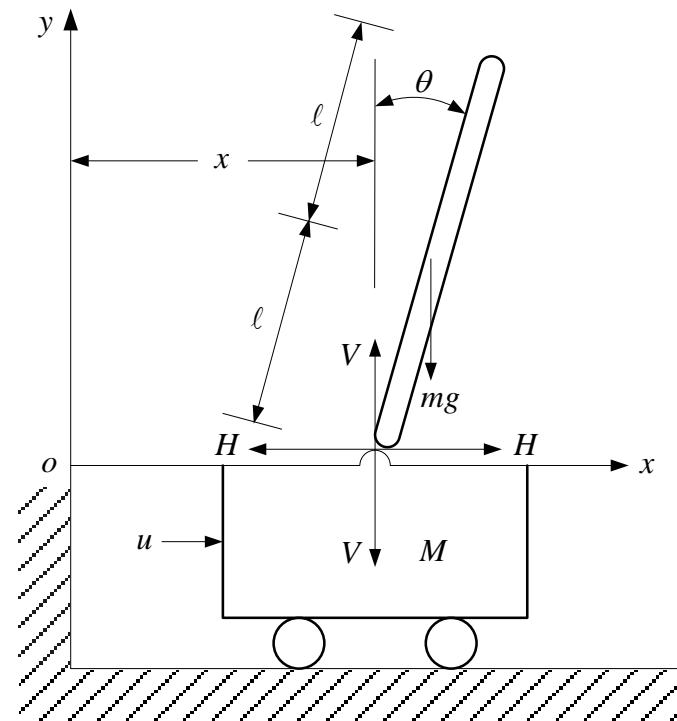
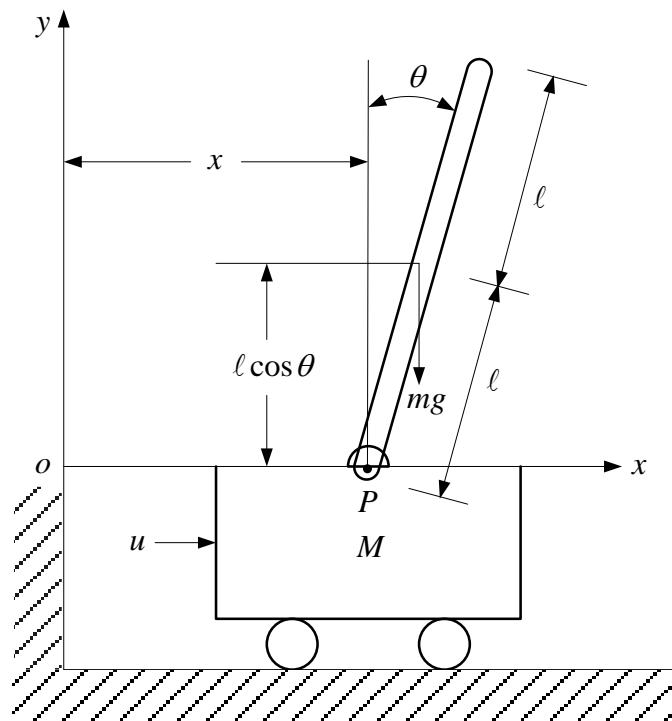
2. $y = f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x_0} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots$

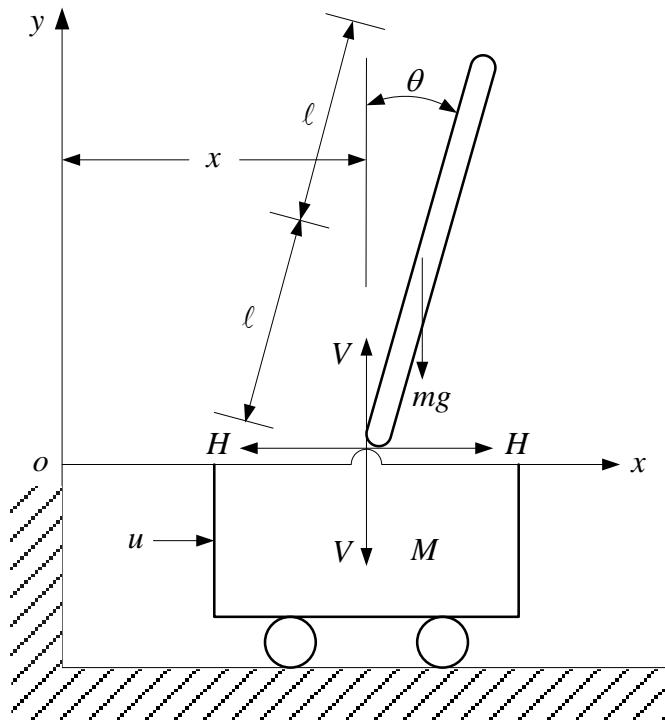
$$y = f(x_0) + \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} (x - x_0)$$

3. $y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$

2.1.1 机械系统

2. 设有一倒立摆安装在带有电动机的驱动车上，控制力作用于小车上，假设摆杆的重心位于其几何中心，试求这个系统的微分方程。





各部分的微分方程：

$$I\ddot{\theta} = V\ell \sin \theta - H\ell \cos \theta$$

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(x + \ell \sin \theta) = H$$

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\ell \cos \theta) = V - mg$$

$$M \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = u - H$$

$$\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{1}{3!} \theta^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \theta^5 - \dots \approx \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \theta^4 + \dots \approx 1$$

2.1.1 机械系统

- 简化物理模型
- 列写控制系统各部分的微分方程
- 在平衡点附近线性化

各部分的微分方程： 线性化的方程： 系统的微分方程：

$$I\ddot{\theta} = V\ell \sin \theta - H\ell \cos \theta$$

$$I\ddot{\theta} = V\ell \theta - H\ell$$

$$(M+m)\ddot{x} + m\ell \ddot{\theta} = u$$

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(x + \ell \sin \theta) = H$$

$$m(\ddot{x} + \ell \ddot{\theta}) = H$$

$$(I + m\ell^2)\ddot{\theta} + m\ell\ddot{x} = mg\ell\theta$$

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\ell \cos \theta) = V - mg$$

$$V - mg = 0$$

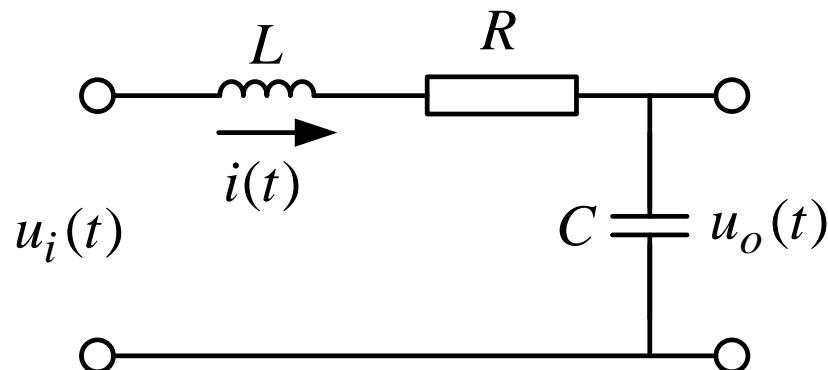
$$M \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = u - H$$

2.1.2 电路系统

1. 由电阻、电感和电容组成的无源网络如图所示，试列写以 u_i 为输入量， u_o 为输出量的网络微分方程。

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt + Ri(t) = u_i(t)$$

$$u_o(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

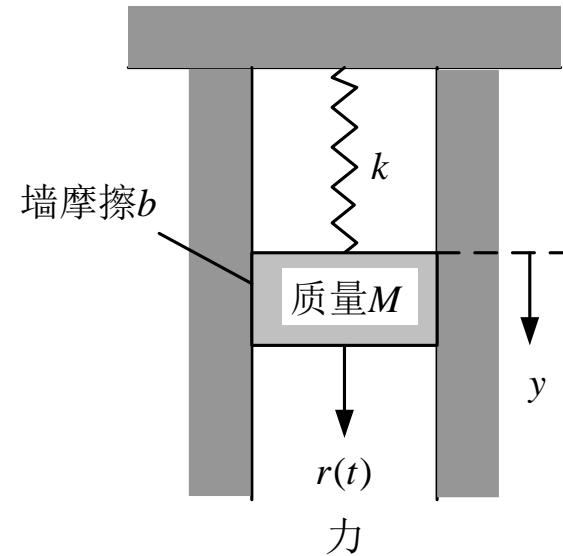
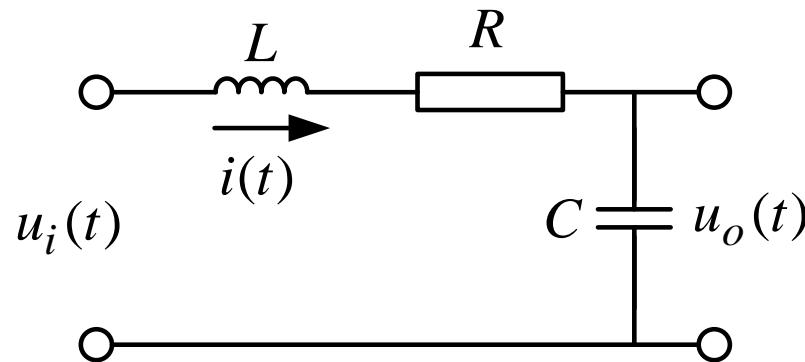


消去中间变量 $i(t)$ ，可得该无源网络的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_o(t)}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_o(t)}{dt} + u_o(t) = u_i(t)$$

2.1.2 电路系统

相似系统：

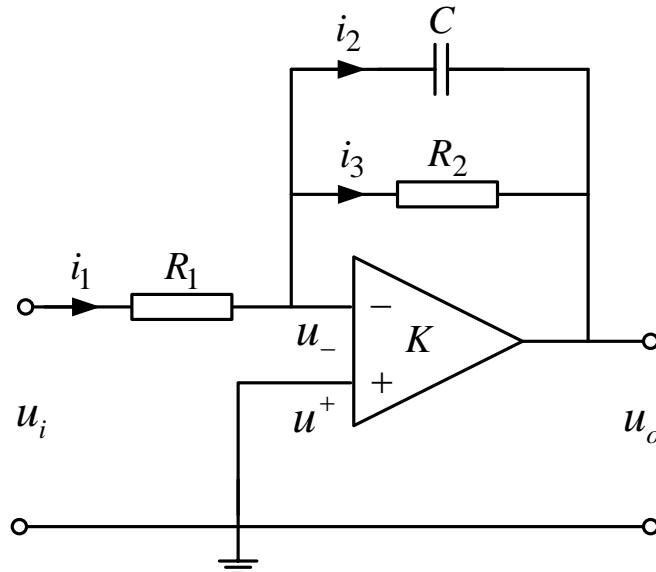


$$LC \frac{d^2 u_o(t)}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_o(t)}{dt} + u_o(t) = u_i(t)$$

$$M \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + b \frac{dy}{dt} + ky = r(t)$$

2.1.2 电路系统

2. 一有源电路如图所示，试求其输出电压与输入电压之间的关系。



$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3 \quad u_- = u_+ = 0$$

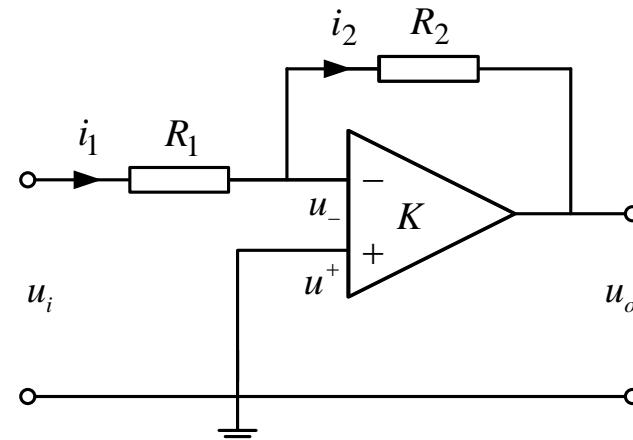
$$i_1 = \frac{u_i - u_-}{R_1}$$

$$i_2 = C \frac{d(u_- - u_o)}{dt}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{u_- - u_o}{R_2}$$

有源网络的微分方程为

$$-C \frac{du_o}{dt} - \frac{u_o}{R_2} = \frac{u_i}{R_1}$$

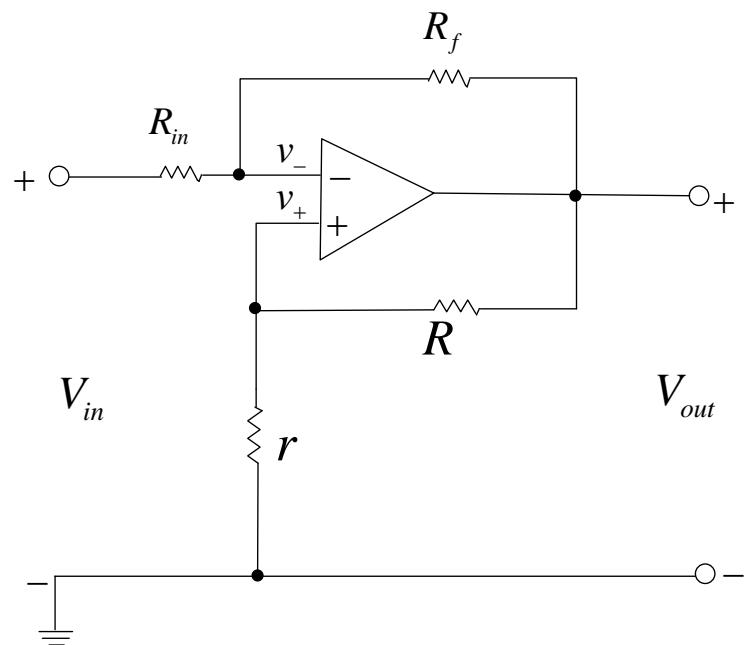


2.1.2 电路系统

已知某运算放大器的输出分别反馈到放大器的正输入端和负输入端，如图所示。其中 $N = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_f}$ 为负反馈率， $P = \frac{r}{r + R}$ 为正反馈率。

如果图中的运算放大器为非理想运放，实际模型可用如下两个表达式来描述：

$$i_+ = i_- = 0 \quad V_{out} = \frac{10^7}{s+1}[V_+ - V_-] \quad \text{试求该电路的微分方程。}$$



$$V_{in} = R_{in} i + (V_- - V_+) + r \frac{V_{out}}{R + r}$$

$$V_{in} = R_{in} i + R_f i + V_{out}$$

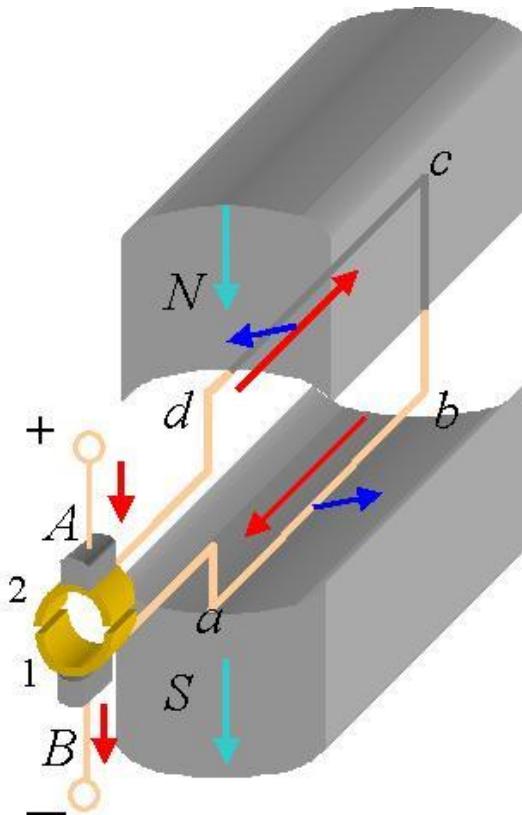
$$V_{out} = \frac{10^7}{s+1}(V_+ - V_-)$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{(1-N)10^7}{(P-N)10^7 - (s+1)} = \frac{(N-1)10^7}{s+1+(N-P)10^7}$$

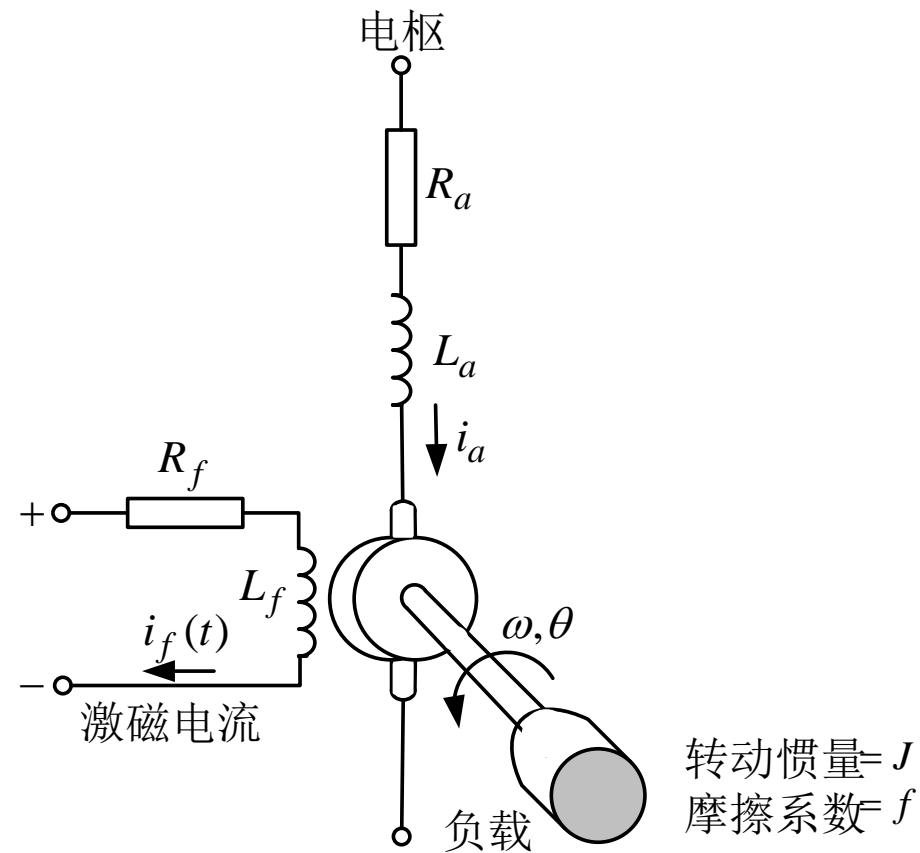
2.1.3 机电系统

1. 直流电动机，控制电压

可以作用于激磁磁场，
也可以作用于电枢两端。



图解：
N,S 为磁极，不动
abcd 为线圈，旋转
1,2 为换向片，旋转
A,B 为电刷，不动



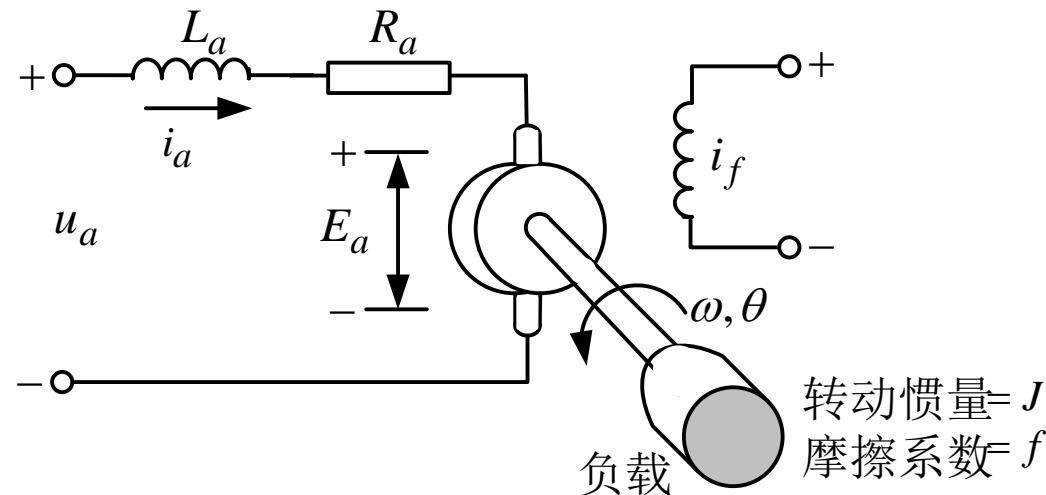
$$\begin{aligned} \text{转动惯量} &= J \\ \text{摩擦系数} &= f \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = k_f i_f$$

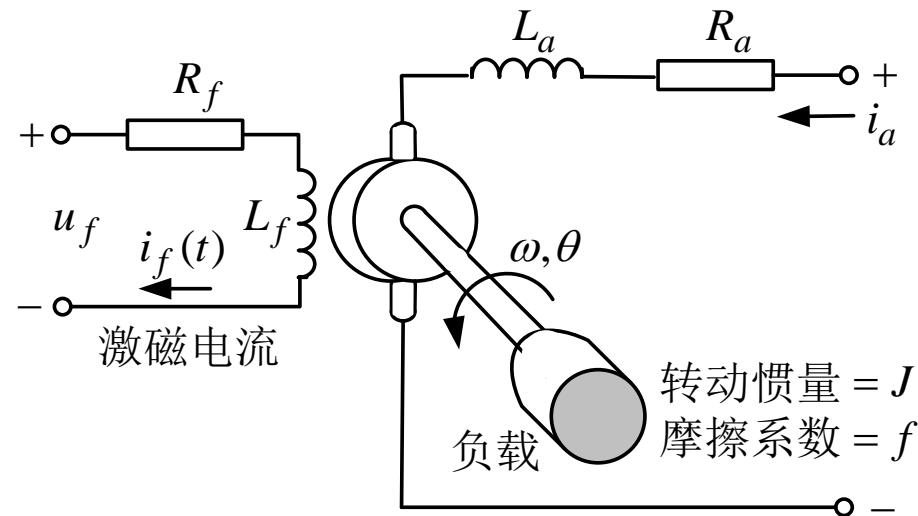
$$M = k_1 \Phi i_a(t) = k_1 k_f i_f(t) i_a(t)$$

2.1.3 机电系统

电枢控制式直流电动机：



磁场控制式直流电动机：

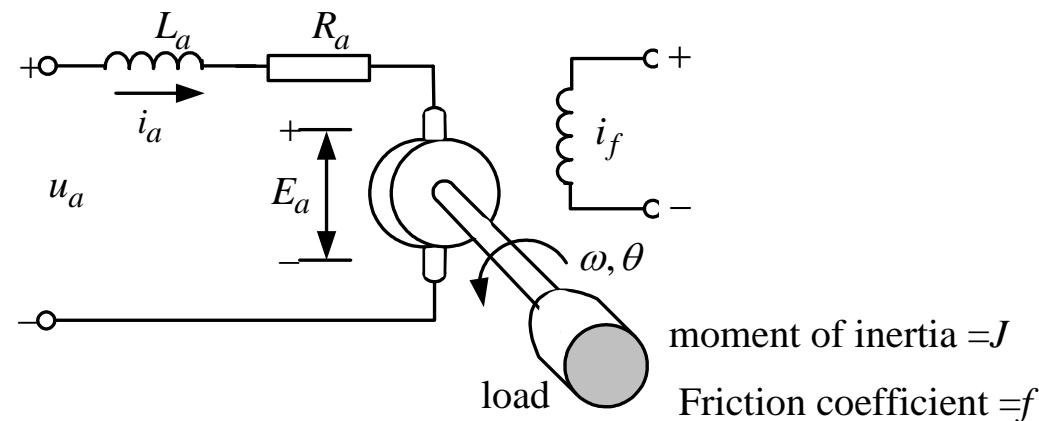


$$u_a(t) = L_a \frac{di_a(t)}{dt} + R_a i_a(t) + E_a$$

$$E_a = C_e \omega(t)$$

$$M(t) = C_m i_a(t)$$

$$J \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + f\omega(t) = M(t) - M_c(t)$$



moment of inertia = J
Friction coefficient = f

$$L_a J \frac{d^2\omega(t)}{dt^2} + (L_a f + R_a J) \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + (R_a f + C_m C_e) \omega(t) =$$

$$C_m u_a(t) - L_a \frac{dM_c(t)}{dt} - R_a M_c(t)$$



$$L_a \approx 0$$

$$T_m \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + \omega(t) = K_1 u_a(t) - K_2 M_c(t)$$

$$C_e \omega(t) = u_a(t)$$

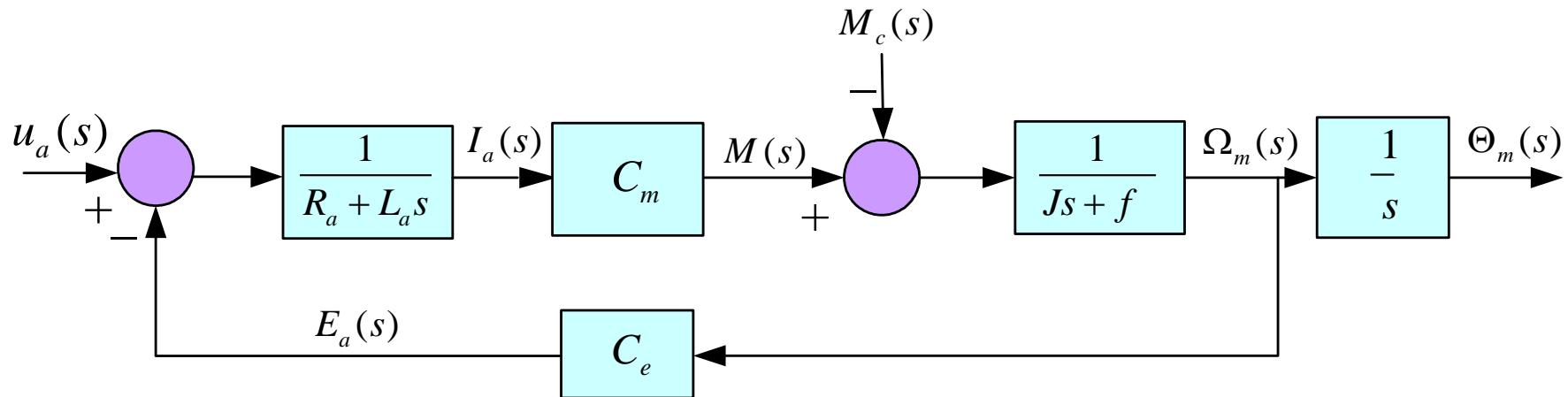
$$C_e \omega(t) = u_a(t) \Rightarrow \theta(t) = \frac{1}{C_e} \int u_a(t) dt$$



$$u_a(t) = L_a \frac{di_a(t)}{dt} + R_a i_a(t) + E_a \quad M(t) = C_m i_a(t)$$

$$E_a = C_e \omega(t)$$

$$J \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + f\omega(t) = M(t) - M_c(t)$$

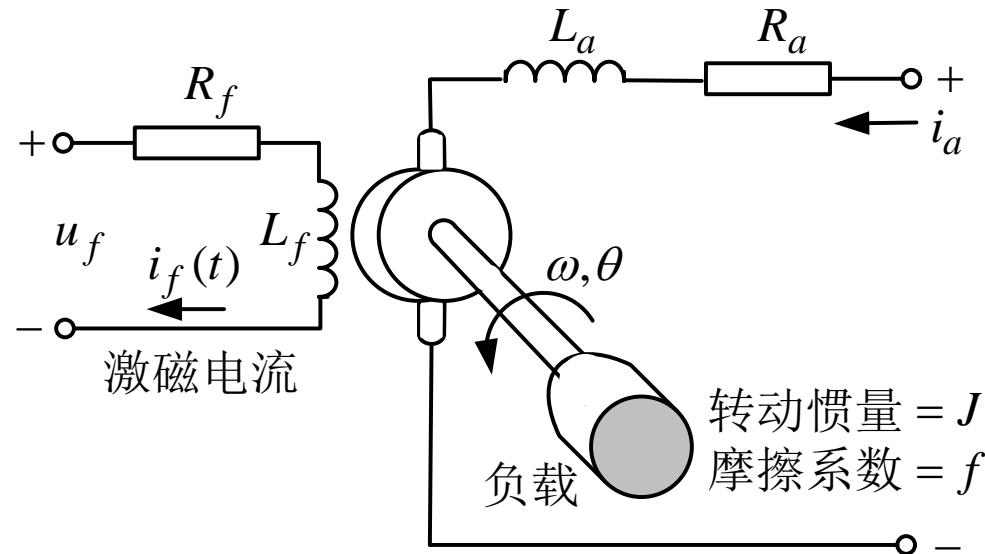


$$L_a J \frac{d^2\omega(t)}{dt^2} + (L_a f + R_a J) \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + (R_a f + C_m C_e) \omega(t) =$$

$$C_m u_a(t) - L_a \frac{dM_c(t)}{dt} - R_a M_c(t)$$

2.1.3 机电系统

磁场控制式直流
电动机微分方程为



$$L_f J \frac{d^2\omega(t)}{dt^2} + (L_f f + R_f J) \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + R_f f \omega(t) = k_m u_f(t)$$

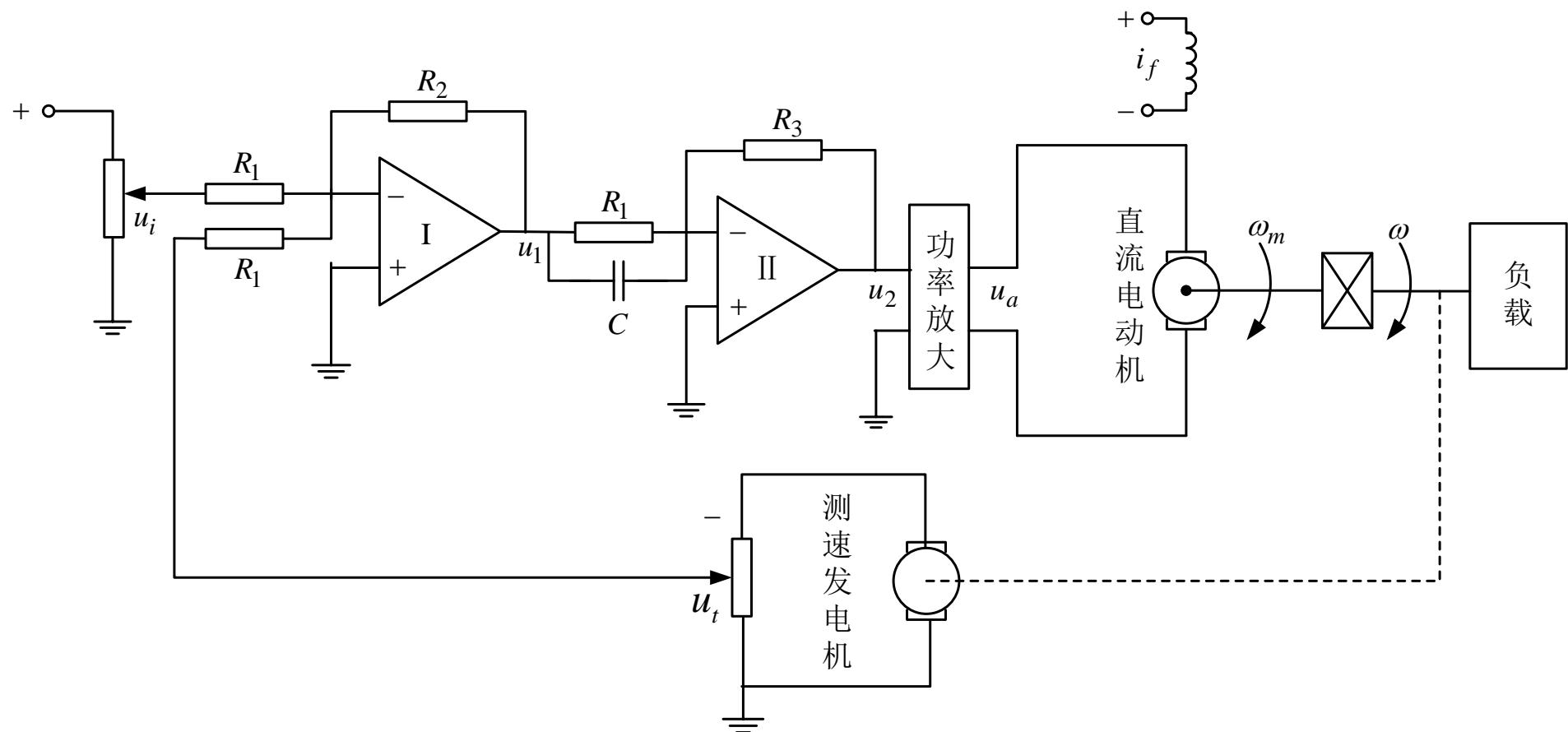
$$-L_f \frac{dM_c(t)}{dt} - R_f M_c(t)$$

$$L_f J \frac{d^2\omega(t)}{dt^2} + (L_f f + R_f J) \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + R_f f \omega(t) = k_m u_f(t)$$



2.1.3 机电系统

2. 试列写下图所示的速度控制系统以转速为输出量，给定电压为输入量的微分方程。



2.1.3 机电系统

各部分的微分方程为

$$u_1 = -K_1(u_i - u_t) = -K_1 u_e$$

$$u_2 = -K_2 \left(\tau \frac{du_1}{dt} + u_1 \right)$$

$$u_a = K_3 u_2$$

$$T_m \frac{d\omega_m(t)}{dt} + \omega_m(t) = K_m u_a - K_c M_c$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{K'} \omega_m$$

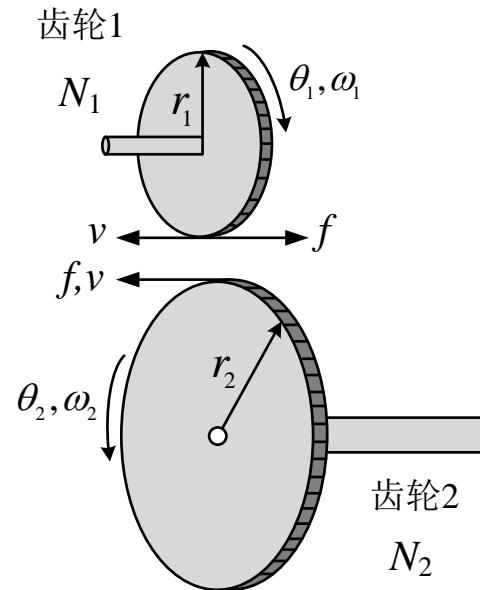
$$u_t = K_t \omega$$

速度控制系统的微分方程为

$$T'_m \frac{d\omega}{dt} + \omega = K'_g \frac{du_i}{dt} + K_g u_i - K'_c M_c$$



齿轮系的运动传递



咬合齿轮的线速度相同：

$$\omega_1 r_1 = \omega_2 r_2 = v$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} = n$$

$$\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$