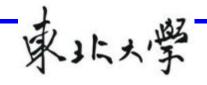
2.2 控制系统结构图

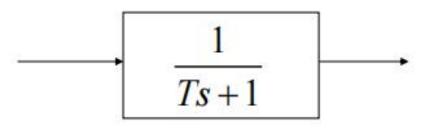
控制系统的结构图

控制系统是由若干环节按一定作用关系组成的,方块图(又称结构图,方框图)是系统中每个环节的功能、元件特性、系统结构和信号流向的图解表示,是一种将系统图形化的数学模型。通过方块图可以看出系统的结构,各环节信号的传递过程,求出系统的传递函数。

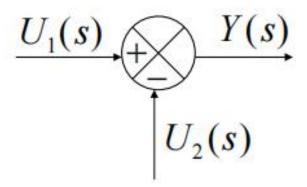
方块图是分析控制系统的有效手段之一。



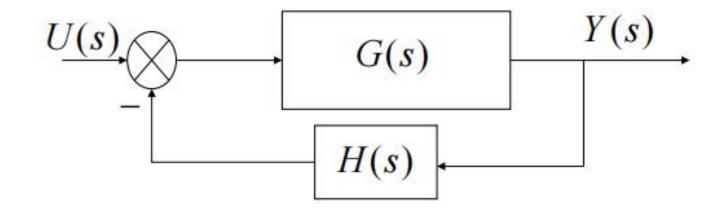


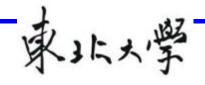


加法器



负反馈系统





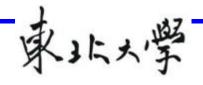
3

控制系统的结构图的绘制步骤

- ①分析系统组成,写出各环节运动方程
- ②由运动方程写出传递函数
- ③由传递函数画出方块图
- ④根据信号流向,用信号线及相加点将各个环 节连接起来

等效变换原则

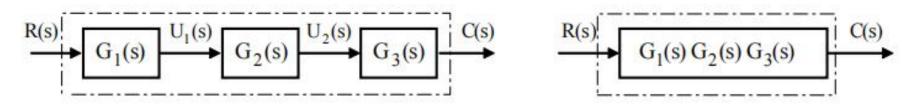
化简前后的函数关系保持不变,即化简前后输 入输出关系不变



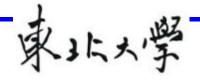
方块图的等效变换,主要指相加点和分支点的位置改变,即分支点前移、分支点后移、相加点前移、相加点后移、消去反馈、相加点变位等。

动态结构图的简化

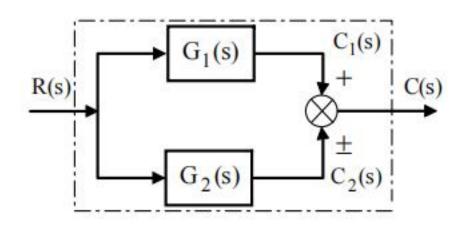
1、串联环节的等效
$$T(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)$$

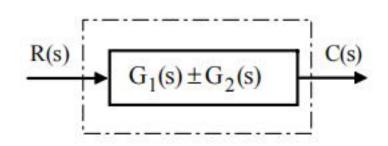


$$U_1(s) = G_1(s)R(s)$$
 $U_2(s) = G_2(s)U_1(s)$ $C(s) = G_3(s)U_2(s)$



2. 并联环节的等效

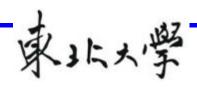




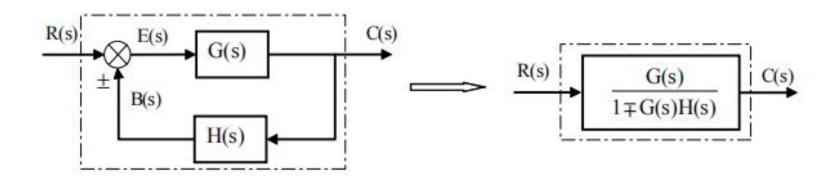
$$C(s) = C_1(s) \pm C_2(s)$$

$$C_1(s) = G_1(s)R(s)$$
 $T(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = G_1(s) \pm G_2(s)$

$$C_2(s) = G_2(s)R(s)$$



3. 反馈联接的等效变换

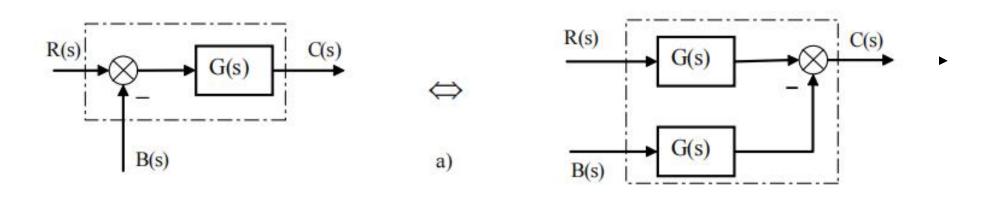


(1) 负反馈联接 E(s)=R(s)-B(s)

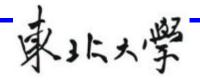
$$C(s) = G(s)E(s)$$
 $T(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$
 $B(s) = H(s)C(s)$

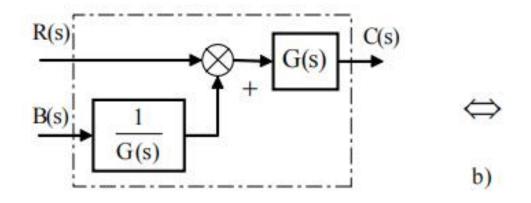
(2) 正反馈连接
$$T(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 - G(s)H(s)}$$

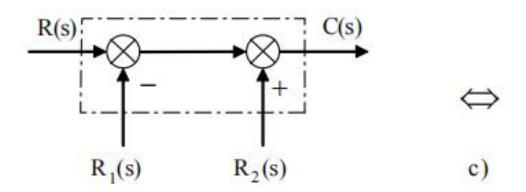
4. 比较环节的移位等效变换

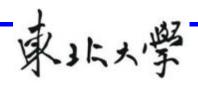


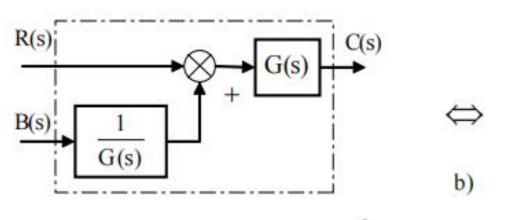
$$C(s) = [R(s) - B(s)]G(s) = R(s)G(s) - B(s)G(s)$$

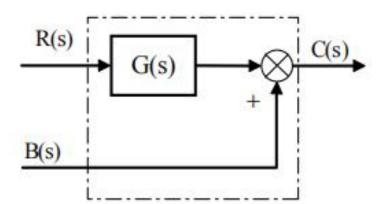




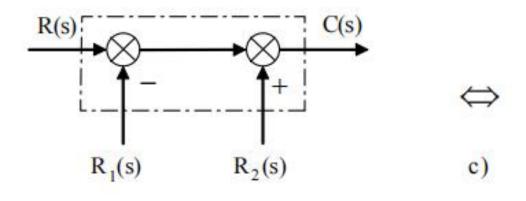


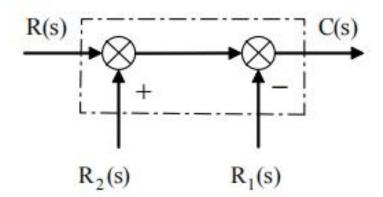




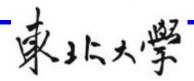


$$C(s) = [R(s) + \frac{1}{G(s)}B(s)]G(s) = R(s)G(s) + B(s)$$

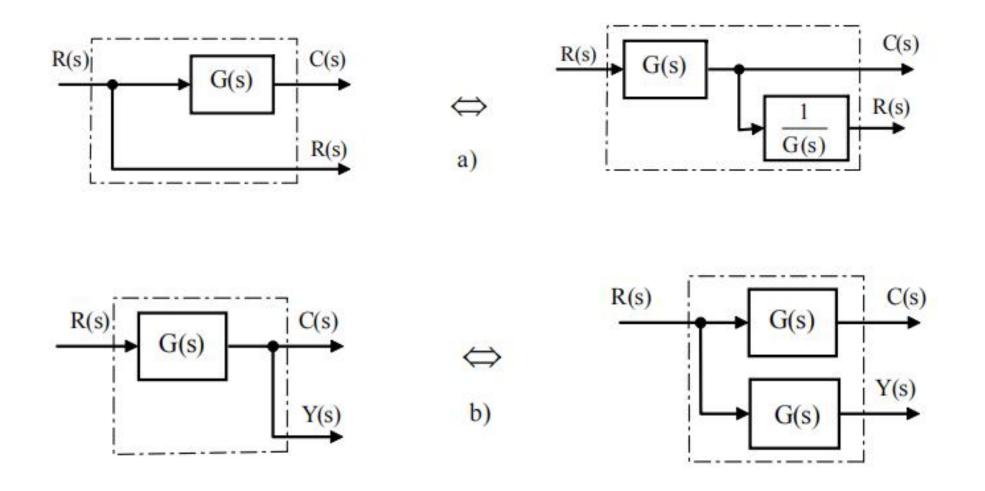


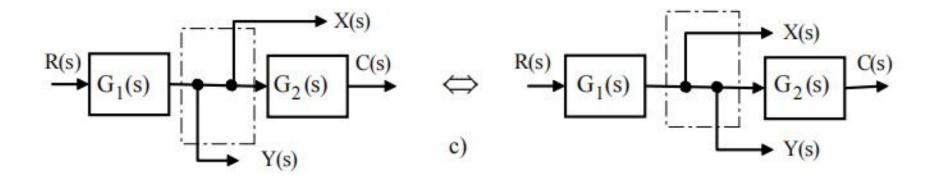


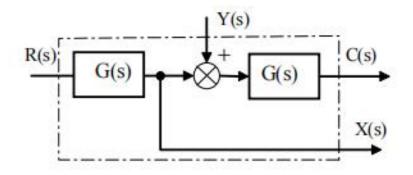
$$C(s) = R(s) - R_1(s) + R_2(s) = R(s) + R_2(s) - R_1(s)$$

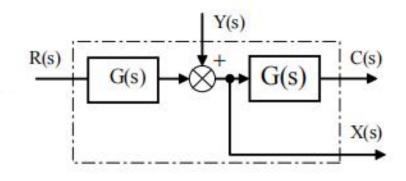


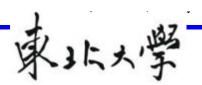
5. 分支点的移位等效变换



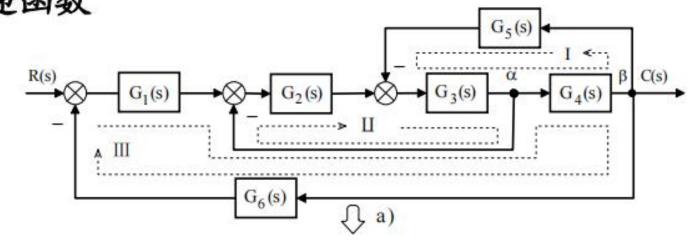


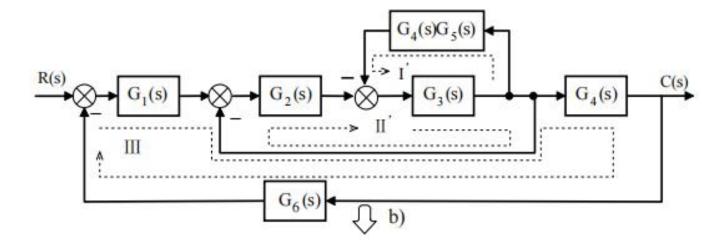


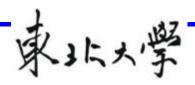




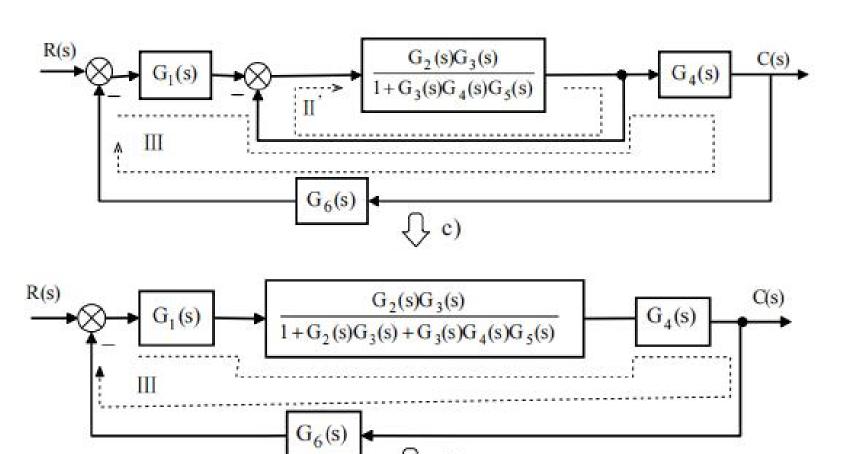
例1 试应用结构图的等效变换求解下图所示系统的传递函数

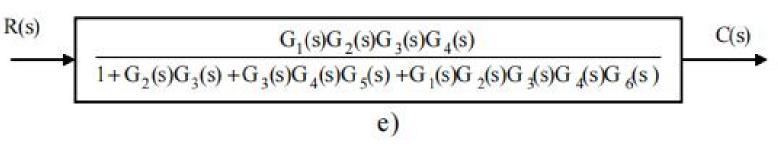


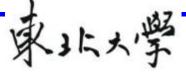




12

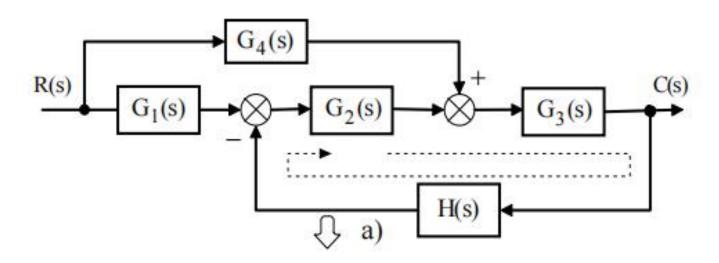


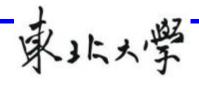




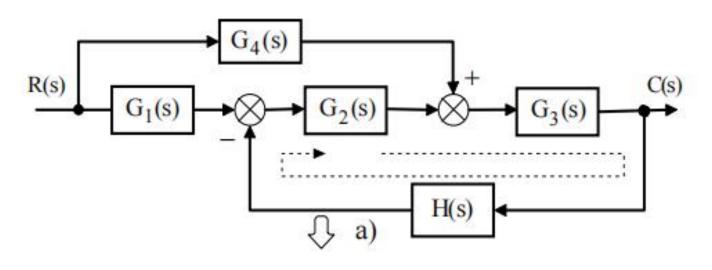
13

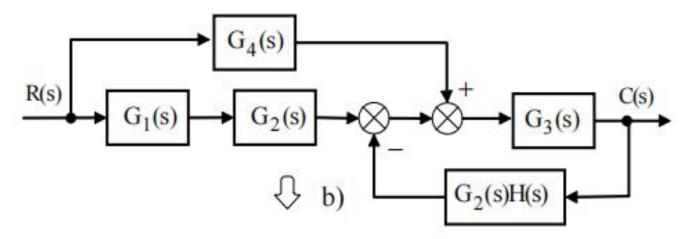
例2 试应用结构图的等效变换求下图所示系统的传递函数。

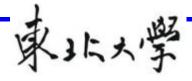


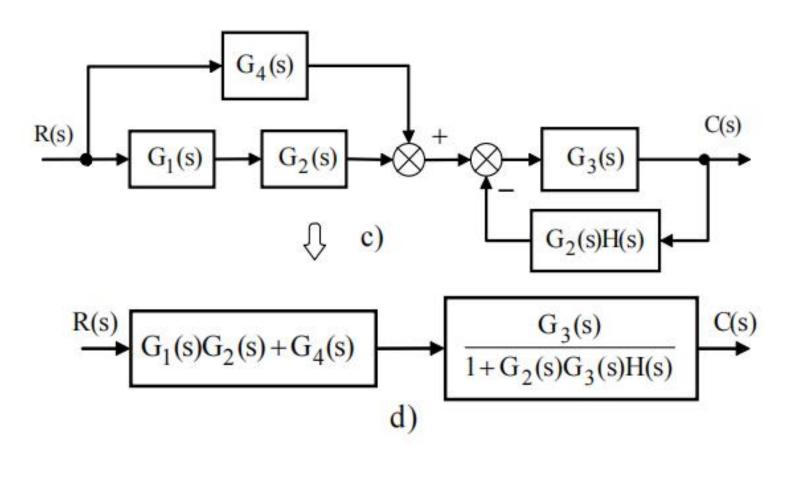


例2 试应用结构图的等效变换求下图所示系统的传递函数。









$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R(s) & G_{1}(s)G_{2}(s)G_{3}(s) + G_{3}(s)G_{4}(s) \\
\hline
1 + G_{2}(s)G_{3}(s)H(s)
\end{array}$$
C(s)

