

homework 1

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7.3(a) 由系统的单值奇函数特性, $A_1(X)=0$, 只需计算 $B_1(X)$

$$0 < \omega t < \pi \text{ 时, } y(t) = kx(t) + M = kX \sin \omega t + M$$

$$\pi < \omega t < 2\pi \text{ 时, } y(t) = kX \sin \omega t - M$$

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \sin \omega t d\omega t$$

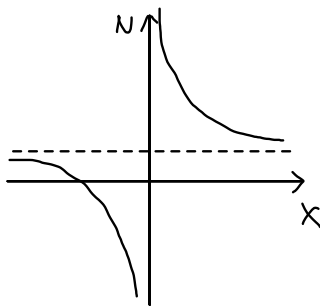
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (kX \sin \omega t + M) \sin \omega t d\omega t + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (kX \sin \omega t - M) \sin \omega t d\omega t$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} kX \sin^2 \omega t d\omega t + \frac{2}{\pi} M \int_0^{\pi} \sin \omega t d\omega t$$

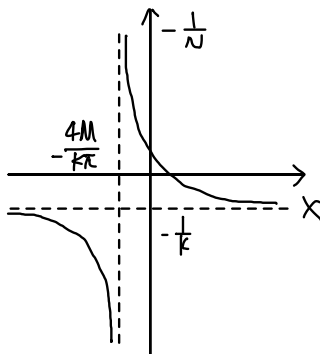
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} kX \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} d\omega t + \frac{4M}{\pi}$$

$$= kX + \frac{4M}{\pi}$$

$$N(X) = \frac{B(X)}{X} = k + \frac{4M}{\pi X}$$



$$-\frac{1}{N(X)} = \frac{-\pi X}{k\pi X + 4M}$$



(b) 非线性函数为单值奇函数 $A_1(x) = 0$

(1) $\Delta \geq 1$ 时 $N(x) = 0$

(2) $0 \leq \Delta < 1$

$\omega t \in [0, \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}]$ 时, $y(t) = 0$

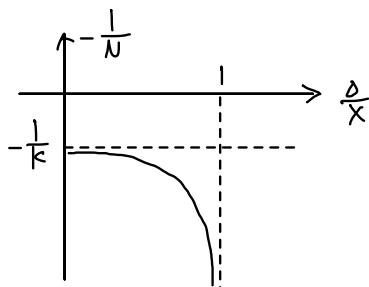
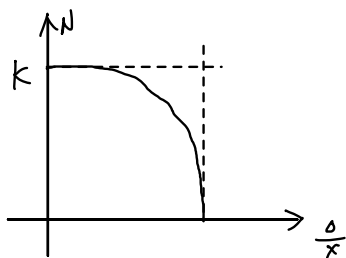
$\omega t \in [\arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}, \pi - \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}]$ 时, $y(t) = kX \sin \omega t$

$\omega t \in [\pi - \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}, \pi]$ 时, $y(t) = 0$

$\omega t \in [\pi, 2\pi]$ 时, 与 $[0, \pi]$ 对称可求

$$\begin{aligned} B_1(x) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \sin \omega t \, d\omega t \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}}^{\pi - \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}} kX \sin^2 \omega t \, d\omega t - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi + \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}}^{2\pi - \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}} kX \sin \omega t \, d\omega t \\ &= \frac{kX}{\pi} \left[\pi - 2\arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X} + \sin(2\arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X}) \right] \\ &= \frac{kX}{\pi} \left(\pi - 2\arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X} + 2\frac{\Delta}{X} \frac{\sqrt{X^2 - \Delta^2}}{X} \right) \\ &= kX - \frac{2kX}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X} + \frac{2k\Delta}{\pi X} \sqrt{X^2 - \Delta^2} \\ N(x) &= k - \frac{2k}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{\Delta}{X} + \frac{2k}{\pi} \frac{\Delta}{X} \sqrt{1 - (\frac{\Delta}{X})^2} \end{aligned}$$

以 $\frac{d}{X}$ 为自变量作图如下。



7.5 (1) 求非线性系统描述函数 $N(X)$ 。

非线性函数为滞环， $N(X)$ 为半波对称

$$\omega t \in [0, \arcsin \frac{0.2}{X}] \quad y(t) = -1$$

$$\omega t \in [\arcsin \frac{0.2}{X}, \pi + \arcsin \frac{0.2}{X}] \quad y(t) = 1$$

$$\omega t \in [\pi + \arcsin \frac{0.2}{X}, 2\pi] \quad y(t) = -1$$

$$A_1(X) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \cos \omega t \, d\omega t$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(- \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{0.2}{X}} \cos \omega t \, d\omega t + \int_{\arcsin \frac{0.2}{X}}^{\pi} \cos \omega t \, d\omega t \right)$$

$$= - \frac{4}{5\pi X}$$

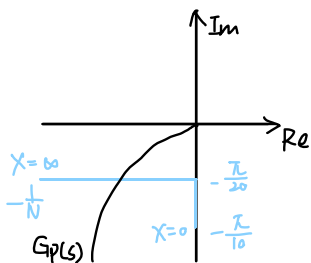
$$B(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \sin \omega t d\omega t$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(- \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{0.2}{x}} \sin \omega t d\omega t + \int_{\arcsin \frac{0.2}{x}}^{\pi} \sin \omega t d\omega t \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \frac{0.04}{x^2}}$$

$$N(x) = \frac{B(x)}{x} + j \frac{A_1(x)}{x} = \frac{4}{\pi x} \sqrt{1 - \frac{0.04}{x^2}} - j \frac{4}{5\pi x^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{N(x)} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{x^2 - 0.04} - j \frac{\pi}{20}$$



$G_p(s)$ 与 $-\frac{1}{N}$ 有交点, 系统不稳定

会形成稳定的自持振荡

$$(2) \quad \text{Im}[G_p(j\omega)] = \text{Im}\left[\frac{10}{j\omega(j\omega+1)}\right] = -\frac{10}{\omega^2 + \omega} = -\frac{\pi}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = 3.909$$

$$\text{此时 } \text{Re}[G_p(j\omega)] = \text{Re}\left[\frac{10}{j3.909(j3.909+1)}\right] = -\frac{10}{3.909^2 + 1}$$

$$= -0.614 = \text{Re}\left(-\frac{1}{N}\right)$$

$$\text{Re}\left[-\frac{1}{N(x)}\right] = -\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{x^2 - 0.04} = -0.614$$

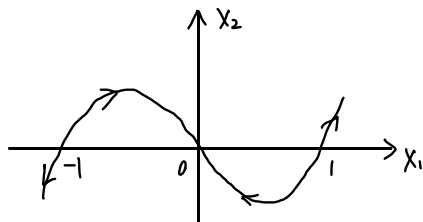
$$\Rightarrow x = 0.807$$

7.13 (1) $\dot{x}_1 = x_2$ $\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 + x_1^3$ 相轨迹为 $\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 + x_1^3$

$$\int \frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2 = -x_1 + x_1^3 = 0$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(-x_1 + x_1^3) = -x_2 + 3x_1^2 x_2 = 0$$

\Rightarrow 奇点为 $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(-1, 0)$



由相轨迹图可知

若初始状态 $x_0 < -1$ 则 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 不稳定

若 $-1 < x_0 < 1$ 则 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $x \rightarrow 0$ 稳定

若 $x_0 > 1$ 则 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 不稳定

$x_0 = \pm 1$ 时 临界稳定

(2) $\frac{dx}{dt} = -x + x^3 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 或 ± 1 或 $\pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - e^{2t + C(x_0)}}}$

故 $x = 0$ $x = \pm 1$ 是平衡点, 与相平面分析一致

对于 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - e^{2t + C(x_0)}}}$

① $x_0 > 1$ 时 $C < 0$ 则 $\exists t > 0$ s.t. $x \rightarrow \infty$ 即系统不稳定

② $x_0 < -1$ 时 $C < 0$ 则 $\exists t > 0$ s.t. $x \rightarrow \infty$ 即系统不稳定

③ $-1 < x_0 < 1$ 时 $x \rightarrow 0$ 系统稳定

综上, 微分方程时间解结果与相平面分析相同

$$7.18 \quad 1) \quad e = -c \quad c = \frac{5}{s^2}(e-m) \quad \text{即} \quad \ddot{e} + 5e - 5m = 0$$

$$\text{其中} \quad m = \begin{cases} 1 & \dot{c} > 1 \\ \dot{c} & -1 < \dot{c} < 1 \\ -1 & \dot{c} < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故有} \quad \begin{cases} \ddot{e} + 5e - 5 = 0 & \dot{e} < -1 \\ \ddot{e} + 5\dot{e} + 5e = 0 & -1 < \dot{e} < 1 \\ \ddot{e} + 5e + 5 = 0 & \dot{e} > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \dot{e} < -1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{de}{dt} = \dot{e} \quad \frac{d\dot{e}}{dt} = 5 - 5e \Rightarrow \frac{d\dot{e}}{de} = \frac{5-5e}{e}$$

$$\dot{e} d\dot{e} + 5(e-1)de = 0$$

$$\text{积分得} \quad \frac{\dot{e}^2}{10} + \frac{(e-1)^2}{2} = C_1 \quad C_1 \text{ 与 } e, \dot{e} \text{ 的初值有关}$$

故在 $e < -1$ 区域相轨迹为椭圆的一部分

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \dot{e} > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \dot{e} d\dot{e} + 5(e+1)de = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\dot{e}^2}{10} + \frac{(e+1)^2}{2} = C_2$$

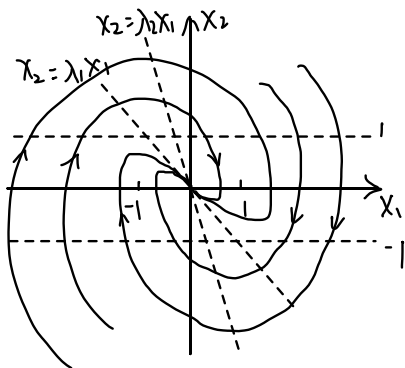
$$\textcircled{3} \quad -1 < \dot{e} < 1 \text{ 时} \quad x_1 = e, \quad x_2 = \dot{e}$$

$$f_1 = x_2 \quad f_2 = -5x_1 - 5x_2 \quad \text{奇点为 } (0,0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = b = 5 \quad \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 5 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} < 0$$

故 $(0,0)$ 是稳定节点



2) $r = vt$ 时 $\dot{e} = v - \dot{c}$

又由(1)得

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{e} + 5e - 5 = 0 & \dot{e} < v-1 \\ \ddot{e} + 5\dot{e} + 5e - 5v = 0 & v-1 < \dot{e} < v+1 \\ \ddot{e} + 5e + 5 = 0 & \dot{e} > v+1 \end{cases}$$

① 当 $\dot{e} < v-1$ 时 $\frac{(e-1)^2}{2} + \frac{\dot{e}^2}{10} = c_1$

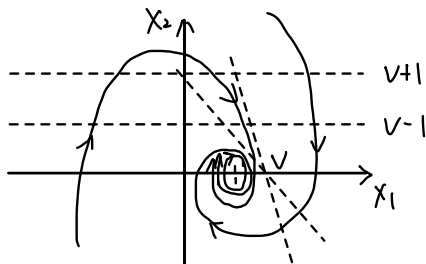
② 当 $\dot{e} > v+1$ 时 $\frac{(e+1)^2}{2} + \frac{\dot{e}^2}{10} = c_2$

③ $v-1 < \dot{e} < v+1$ 时

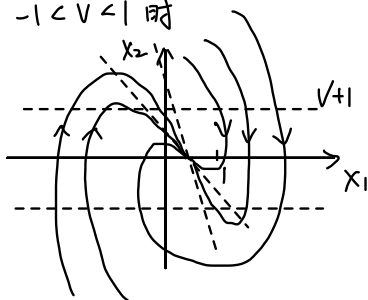
$f_1 = x_2$ $f_2 = -5x_1 - 5x_2 + 5v$ 奇点 $(v, 0)$

特征方程同(1) $(v, 0)$ 为稳定节点 $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

④ $v > 1$ 时 $v-1 > 0$



② $-1 < V < 1$ 時



③ $V < -1$ 時

