

1. 列劳斯列表:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} s^6 & 1 & -4 & -7 & 10 \\ s^5 & 4 & 4 & -8 & 0 \\ s^4 & -5 & -5 & 10 & \\ s^3 & -20 & -10 & & \\ s^2 & -\frac{5}{2} & 10 & & \\ s^1 & 90 & & & \\ s^0 & 10 & & & \end{array}$$

$-5s^4 - 5s^2 + 10$  求得  $-20s^3 - 10s$   
 变号两次在S平面右半部有2个特征根,  
 求解辅助方程  $-5s^4 - 5s^2 + 10 = 0$   
 得  $s_{1,2} = \pm 1, s_{3,4} = \pm j\sqrt{2}$

故S平面右半部分特征值数目为2, 共轭虚根为  $\pm j\sqrt{2}$ 。

2.  $\phi(s) = \frac{G(s)H(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)} = \frac{k(s+1)}{2Ts^3 + (2+T)s^2 + (k+1)s + k}$

列劳斯列表:

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} s^3 & 2T & k+1 \\ s^2 & 2+T & k \\ s^1 & 2k+2+T-Tk & 0 \\ s^0 & k & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2T > 0 \\ 2+T > 0 \\ k+1 > 0 \\ k > 0 \\ 2k+2+T-Tk > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T > 0 & k \in (0, 1] \\ T < \frac{2(k+1)}{k-1}, k > 1 \end{cases}$$

3.  $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10(s+1)}{s^3 + (10\tau+1)s^2 + 10s + 10}$

列劳斯列表:

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} s^3 & 1 & 10 \\ s^2 & 10\tau+1 & 10 \\ s^1 & 100\tau & 0 \\ s^0 & 10 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} 10\tau+1 > 0 \\ \tau > 0 \end{cases}$$

故稳定 $\tau$ 的范围是  $\tau > 0$

$$4. \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10(\tau s + 1)}{s^3 + s^2 + 10\tau s + 10}$$

列劳斯列表:

$s^3$	1	$10\tau$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10\tau > 0 \\ 10\tau - 10 > 0 \end{array} \right.$ 故 $\tau > 1$
$s^2$	1	10	
$s^1$	$10\tau - 10$	0	
$s^0$	10		

$$5. \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G(z)}{1 + G(z)}, \text{ 其中 } G(z) = \mathcal{Z}[G(s)] = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{k}{s(\tau s + 1)}\right] = k\frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{-kz}{z-e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}}}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G(z)}{1 + G(z)} = \frac{kz(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})}{z^2 + (k - 1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}} - ke^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})z + e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}}}$$

$$\text{令 } w = \frac{z+1}{z-1} \text{ 即 } z = \frac{w+1}{w-1} \text{ 代入得 } k(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})w^2 + 2(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})w + 2(1 + e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}}) - k(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}}) = 0$$

$$\text{由于是二次式, 只需 } \begin{cases} w_1 + w_2 = -\frac{2(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})}{k(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})} < 0 \\ w_1 \cdot w_2 = \frac{2(1 + e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}}) - k(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})}{k(1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得出 } 0 < k < \frac{2(1 + e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}})}{1 - e^{-\frac{T_0}{\tau}}}$$