

# HW-1 19041002 自动化1班 方亮

1. 相角裕度  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{几何意义: 开环极坐标图与单位圆交点沿单位圆与}(-1,0)\text{的远近} \\ \text{物理意义: 系统在相角方面离临界稳定状态的远近程度} \end{array} \right.$   
幅值裕度  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{几何意义: 开环极坐标图与负实轴交点离}(-1,0)\text{远近程度} \\ \text{物理意义: 系统在幅值方面离临界稳定状态的远近程度} \end{array} \right.$

2. 具有正相角裕度的负反馈系统不一定是稳定的。

3. 不一定, 因为可能不存在相角裕度

4. 不一定很高

5. 负阻尼二阶的负反馈系统不一定存在谐振峰值,

当  $\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1-2\zeta^2} > 0$  即  $\zeta < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时存在谐振峰值。

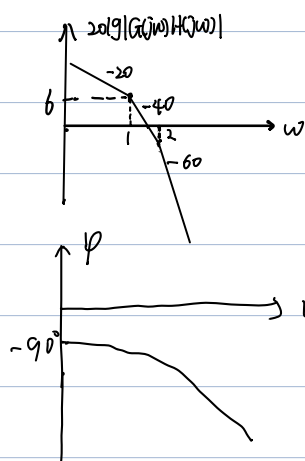
$$\text{最大值 } M_r = A(\omega_r) / A(0) = \frac{1}{2\zeta \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$5. G(s)H(s) = \frac{ke^{-0.1s}}{s(0.1s+1)(s+1)}, \text{ 剪切频率 } \omega_c = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{即 } |G(j\omega_c)H(j\omega_c)| = \left| \frac{ke^{-0.1j5}}{j5(0.1j5+1)(j5+1)} \right| = 1$$

$$\text{解得此时开环增益 } k = \frac{5\sqrt{130}}{2}$$

$$6. G(s)H(s) = \frac{2e^{-\tau s}}{s(1+s)(1+\frac{s}{2})} \text{ 过}(1, 20\lg 2) \text{ 即}(1, 6), \text{ 斜率 } -20\text{dB/dec}$$



$$|GH| = \frac{2}{\omega_c \sqrt{1+\omega_c^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+(\frac{\omega_c}{2})^2}} = 1$$

$$\text{求得剪切频率 } \omega_c = 1.1432 \text{ rad/s}$$

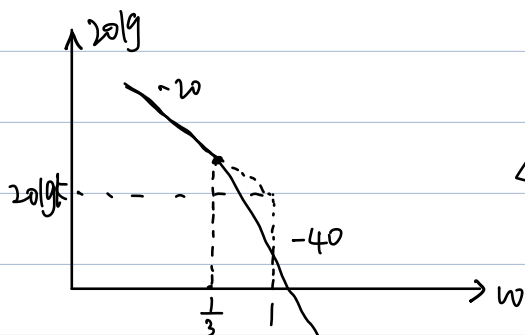
$$\text{相位裕度 } \gamma = \angle G(j\omega_c)H(j\omega_c) + 180^\circ =$$

$$180^\circ - \omega_c \tau - \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} - 90^\circ - \arctan \omega_c - \arctan \frac{\omega_c}{2} > 0$$

$$\text{得 } \tau < 0.1744 \text{ 即 } 0 < \tau < 0.1744$$

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7. 过  $(1, 20\lg k)$  斜率  $-20\text{dB/dec}$ , 转折点  $\omega = 1, \frac{1}{3}$



$\omega_g$  满足  
 $\angle G(j\omega_g)H(j\omega_g) = -180^\circ$  得  $\omega_g = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$\frac{k}{\sqrt{3}(1+\frac{1}{3})(1+9 \times \frac{1}{3})} = 1$$

对应幅值裕度  $|\frac{1}{G(j\omega_g)H(j\omega_g)}| = 1$  得

得临界增益  $k$  值为  $k = \frac{4}{3}$

8  $G(s)H(s) = \frac{10(1+Ts)}{s(s-1)}$  具有  $45^\circ$  相角裕度, 即  $\angle < -135^\circ$

$$\angle < -135^\circ = \frac{10(1+j\omega_c T)}{j\omega_c(j\omega_c-1)} \quad \text{即 } (\omega_c + \omega_c^2)j + \omega_c^2 - \omega_c = 10\sqrt{2}(1+j\omega_c T)$$

对应相等  $\begin{cases} \omega_c + \omega_c^2 = 10\sqrt{2}\omega_c T \\ \omega_c^2 - \omega_c = 10\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$  得  $T = 0.375 \quad \omega_c = 4.3 \text{ rad/s}$

例 2.1

幅频特性  $|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)| = \frac{k\sqrt{T^2\omega^2+1}}{\omega^2\sqrt{T^2\omega^2+1}}$

相频特性  $\angle G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = -180^\circ + \arctan \frac{(T-T)\omega}{1+T^2\omega^2}$

令  $\angle G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = -180^\circ$  得  $\omega_g = 0$  (舍去)  $\omega_g = \infty$

幅值裕度  $20\lg k_g = 20\lg |\frac{1}{G(j\omega_g)H(j\omega_g)}| = \infty > 0$

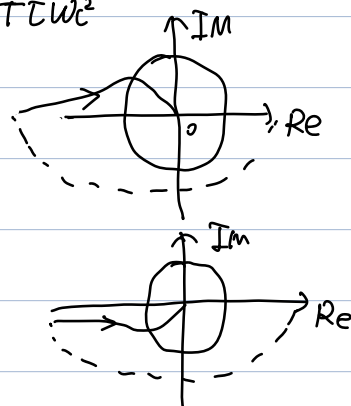
相位裕度  $\gamma = \angle G(j\omega_c)H(j\omega_c) - (-180^\circ) = \arctan \frac{(T-T)\omega_c}{1+T^2\omega_c^2}$

① 若  $T > T$ , 相角裕度为负

此时,  $P=0, N=-1, Z=P-2N=2 > 0$ , 系统不稳定

② 若  $T < T$ , 相角裕度为正

此时,  $P=0, N=0, Z=0$ , 系统稳定



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课上要求自行推导二阶系统  $\omega_c, \gamma$ , 二阶系统闭环频域特性  $\omega_t, M_r, \omega_b$

二阶系统稳定裕度  $\omega_c, \gamma$ ,

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{j\omega(j\omega + 2\zeta\omega_n)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega\sqrt{\omega^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2}} \angle (-90^\circ - \arctan \frac{\omega}{2\zeta\omega_n})$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega\sqrt{\omega^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2}} = 1 \quad \text{即 } \omega_c^4 + 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2\omega_c^2 - \omega_n^4 = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \omega_c = \omega_n \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1 - 2\zeta^2}$$

$$\gamma = \angle(-90^\circ - \arctan \frac{\omega_c}{2\zeta\omega_n}) - (-180^\circ)$$

$$= 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{\omega_c}{2\zeta\omega_n}$$

$$= \arctan \frac{2\zeta}{\sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1 - 2\zeta^2}}$$

二阶闭环频域性能  $\omega_t, M_r, \omega_b$

$$\Phi(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(j\omega)^2 + 2j\zeta\omega_n\omega + \omega_n^2}$$

$$|\Phi(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n\omega)^2}} = A(\omega), \quad A(0) = 1$$

$$\text{令 } f(\omega) = (\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2\omega^2$$

$$= [\omega^2 - (1 - 2\zeta^2)\omega_n^2]^2 + \omega_n^4(4\zeta^2 - 4\zeta^4)$$

当  $1 - 2\zeta^2 > 0$ , 即  $\zeta \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$  时, 存在谐振峰

$$\omega_t = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}, \quad M_r = A(\omega_r)/A(0) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{\omega_n^4(4\zeta^2 - 4\zeta^4)}} = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$\text{由 } A(\omega_b) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A(0) \quad \text{即 } \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_n^2 - \omega_b^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2\omega_b^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \omega_b^4 + (4\zeta^2\omega_n^2 - 2\omega_n^2)\omega_b^2 - \omega_n^4 = 0$$

$$\text{求根公式, 可以求出 } \omega_b = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 - 4\zeta^2 + 2}}$$