

自控作业 HW-13 自动化1班王 190410102 方亮

1. $G(s)H(s) = \frac{k}{s} \cdot \frac{0.5}{s(0.5s+1)+2 \times 0.5} = \frac{k}{s(s^2+2s+2)}$

渐近线 $\sigma_a = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_j}{n-m} = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

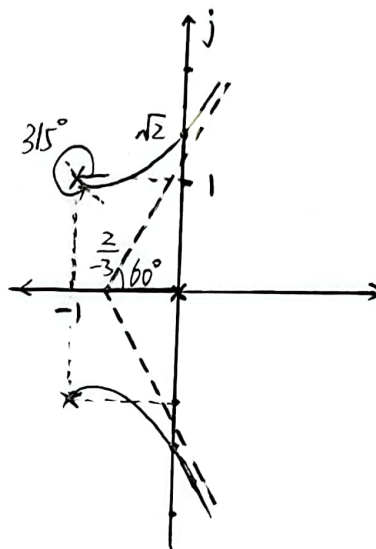
出射角 $\sum \angle(s-z_j) - \sum \angle(s-p_i) =$
 $-\frac{3}{4}\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta = (2k+1)\pi$
 得 $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

虚轴交点

$D(s) = s(s^2+2s+2) + k = 0$

Routh: $\begin{array}{c|cc|c} s^3 & 1 & 2 & \\ s^2 & 2 & k & \\ s^1 & 4-k & 0 & \\ s^0 & k & 0 & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} \text{令 } k=4, 2s^2+4=0 \\ s = \pm j\sqrt{2} \end{array}$

虚轴交点 $(0, \pm j\sqrt{2})$, 此时 $k=4$



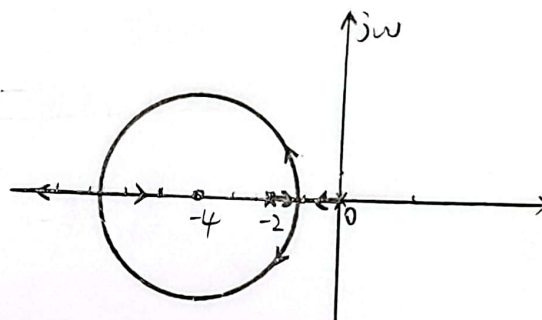
2. 分离点: $\sum \frac{1}{d-p_i} = \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+2} = \sum \frac{1}{d-z_i} = \frac{1}{d+4}$

得 $d = -4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

无超调量即 $\zeta \geq 1$

将两个 d 代入 $G(s) = -1$ $k_2 = 12 - 8\sqrt{2}$, $k_1 = 12 + 8\sqrt{2}$

故 k 应取值 $(0, 12 - 8\sqrt{2}] \cup [12 + 8\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$



3. 证明: $D(s) = s(s+1) + k(s+2) = 0$

由于是求复数根轨迹, 用求根公式: $s_{1,2} = \frac{-(k+1) \pm \sqrt{6k-k^2-1}}{2}$

s_1 到 $(-2, j0)$ 距离 $d^2 = (\frac{-(k+1)}{2} + 2)^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{6k-k^2-1}}{2})^2 = 2$, 故 s_1 到 $(-2, j0)$ 距离为 $\sqrt{2}$.

同理, s_2 到 $(-2, j0)$ 距离也为 $\sqrt{2}$, 故复数根轨迹全位于 $(-2, j0)$ 为圆心, $\sqrt{2}$ 为半径圆上,

对与 $s_1 = \frac{-(k+1)}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{6k-k^2-1}}{2}$ 而言, $k \in (0, \infty)$ 可以满足 $\Re[s_1]$ 从 $-2-\sqrt{2}$ 到 $-2+\sqrt{2}$ 变化

故以 $(-2, j0)$ 为圆心, $\sqrt{2}$ 为半径圆上点都为根轨迹

综上所述, 复数根轨迹是以 $(-2, j0)$ 为圆心, 以 $\sqrt{2}$ 为半径的个圆。

4. 渐近线: $\sigma_a = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n-m} = -\frac{10}{3}$
 $\varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

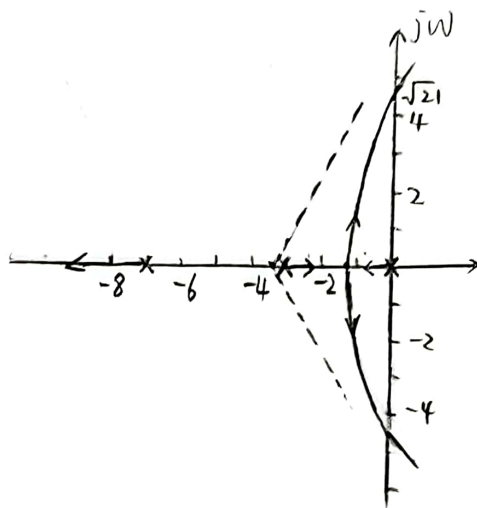
分离点 $\sum \frac{1}{s-p_i} = 0$ 得 $d = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{37}}{3}$

和虚轴交点 $D(s) = s^3 + 10s^2 + 21s + k = 0$
 Routh: $\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & 21 \\ s^2 & 10 & k \\ s^1 & 210-k & 0 \\ s^0 & k & 0 \end{array}$ 令 $k=210, 10s^2+210=0$
 得 $s = \pm j\sqrt{21}$

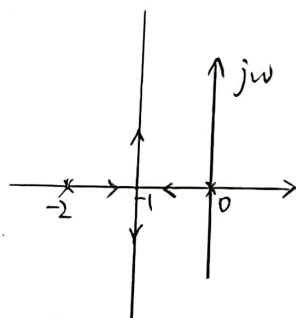
将 $s = \pm j\sqrt{21}$ 代入 $G(s), G(s) = -\frac{1}{210}k = -1$, 故 $k = 210$

将 $s = \frac{-10+\sqrt{37}}{3}$ 代入 $G(s), G(s) = -0.0738k = -1, k = 12.597$

故欠阻尼应满足 $k \in (12.597, 210)$



5. 渐近线 $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n-m} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n-m} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, s_1 = s_2 = -1 \text{ 时}, k = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$



根据相角条件, 知 $\text{Re}(s) = -1$ 为渐近线

$k > 0$, 系统均稳定。 $k \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 过阻尼, k 愈大, δ 越小, $k = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 临界阻尼。

$k \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$, k 越大, δ 越小, ω_n 保持不变, 峰值时间越小, 超调越大,

上升时间 越小, 调节时间 基本保持不变。

当 $k=5$ 时, $\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{10}{s^2+2s+10}$ $\omega_n = \sqrt{10}, \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

此时, $\sigma_p = \exp(-\frac{\delta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}}) = 35.10\%$ $t_r = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \arccos \delta}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\delta^2}} = 0.6308s$

$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\delta^2}} = 1.0472s$ $t_s \approx \frac{4}{\delta\omega_n} = 4s (2\%)$

6. 构建单位反馈系统, 开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{k(s+1)}{s^2(s+a)}$

渐近线 $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n-m} = \frac{-1-a}{2} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{2k\pi}{n-m} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi \end{cases}$

分离点 $\sum \frac{1}{d-p_i} = \sum \frac{1}{d-z_i}$, $2d^2 + (a+3)d + a = 0$

得 $d = \frac{-(a+3) \pm \sqrt{(a+1)(a-9)}}{4}$

$\Delta < 0$ 即 $1 < a < 9$, 无交点

$\Delta = 0$ 即 $a=1$ 或 $a=9$, $d=-1$ 或 -3

$\Delta > 0$, $a < 1$ 或 $a > 9$ 时,

① $-(a+3) + \sqrt{(a+1)(a-9)} < 0$, 即 $a > 0$, 有两交点, 经检验, $a < 1$ 有根在-1左侧, 有根在-a右侧;

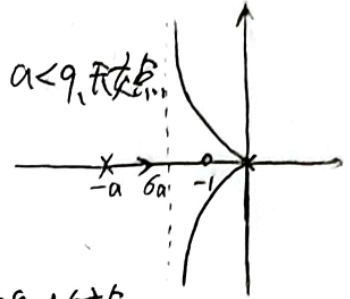
② $-(a+3) - \sqrt{(a+1)(a-9)} > 0$, 不存在.

③ $-(a+3) + \sqrt{(a+1)(a-9)} > 0$, $-(a+3) - \sqrt{(a+1)(a-9)} < 0$
 $a < 0$, 有一交点, 但交点不在根轨迹内, 故无交点

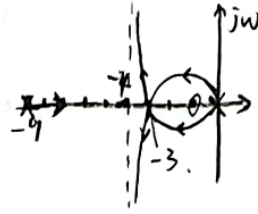
④ $-(a+3) + \sqrt{(a+1)(a-9)} = 0$, $a=0$, 有一交点, 交点为0, 在轨迹外

综合存在情况
① $a < 1$, 0个交点
② $a = 1$, 1个交点
③ $a > 9$, 两个交点

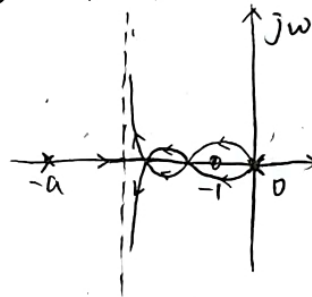
① $a < 9$, 无交点



② $a = 9$, 1个交点



③ $a > 9$, 两个交点



7. $s_1 = -3$, $s_{2,3} = -1 \pm j$, $z_1 = -2$

渐近线 $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n-m} = -\frac{3}{2} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{2k\pi}{n-m} = 0, \pi \end{cases}$

出射角 $\sum \angle(s-z_i) - \sum \angle(s-p_i) = \frac{\pi}{4} - (\arctan \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) = 2k\pi$ 得 $\theta = -71.5^\circ$

分离点 $\sum \frac{1}{d-p_i} = \frac{1}{d+3} + \frac{1}{d-(-1+j)} + \frac{1}{d-(-1-j)} = \sum \frac{1}{d-z_i} = \frac{1}{d+2}$

得分离点 $d = -0.803$

分离点对应 $ka = \left| \frac{(d+3)(d^2+2d+2)}{d+2} \right| = 1.9067$

根轨迹如图.

