

自动控制原理A HW-12 自动化1班 190410102 方尧

1. $E(s) = R(s) - [E(s) \cdot G_1(s) + F(s)] \cdot G_2(s)$, 其中 $G_1(s) = \frac{k_1}{T_1 s + 1}$, $G_2(s) = \frac{k_2}{s(T_2 s + 1)}$

得 $E(s) = \frac{R(s) - F(s) G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s) G_2(s)}$, $r(t) = t$, $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$, $f(t) = -1(t)$, $F(s) = -\frac{1}{s}$

得 $E(s) = \frac{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1 + k_2)}{s [s(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1) + k_1 k_2]}$

$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s E(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1 + k_2)}{s(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1) + k_1 k_2} = -\frac{k_2 + 1}{k_1 k_2}$

2. $\Phi_{ef}(s) = -\frac{G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s) G_2(s)}$

1) $G_1(s) = k_1$, $G_2(s) = \frac{k_2}{s(T_2 s + 1)}$ 时, 系统稳定

$f(t) = 1(t)$ 时, $F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{ef}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} -\frac{k_2}{k_1 k_2 + s(T_2 s + 1)} = -\frac{1}{k_1}$

$f(t) = t$ 时, $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{ef}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{k_2}{k_1 k_2 + s(T_2 s + 1)} = -\infty$

2) $G_1(s) = \frac{k_1(T_1 s + 1)}{s}$, $G_2(s) = \frac{k_2}{s(T_2 s + 1)}$ 时, 系统稳定

$f(t) = 1$ 时, $F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{ef}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{-k_2 s}{s^2(T_2 s + 1) + k_1 k_2(T_1 s + 1)} = 0$

$f(t) = t$ 时, $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_{ef}(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} -\frac{k_2}{s^2(T_2 s + 1) + k_1 k_2(T_1 s + 1)} = -\frac{1}{k_1}$

3. $\Phi_e(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1 - G_3(s) G_2(s)}{1 + k_1 G_2(s)}$, 其中 $G_2(s) = \frac{k_2}{s(s + 2)}$

系统提高至II型故 $r(t) = \frac{1}{6} t^3$, $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^4}$ 时 稳态误差应为常值.

$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_e(s) R(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{(T s + 1)(s + 2) - k_2(\lambda_2 s + \lambda_1)}{s^2 [s(s + 2) + k_1 k_2] (T s + 1)}$

则应满足分子 s^1, s^0 次项系数为0, 即 $\begin{cases} 1 + 2T - k_2 \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2 - k_2 \lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0.02 \\ \lambda_2 = 0.024 \end{cases}$

即反馈系数 $\lambda_1 = 0.02$, $\lambda_2 = 0.024$

4. $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{20s+10}{s^4+6s^3+100s^2+20s+10}$ 由劳斯判据知系统稳定

$G(s) = \frac{10(2s+1)}{s^2(s^2+6s+100)} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{2s+1}{s^2(\frac{1}{100}s^2+\frac{3}{50}s+1)}$ 故开环增益 $k = \frac{1}{10}$, 型别 $= 2$.

$k_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) = \frac{1}{10}$, $k_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) = \infty$, $k_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) = \infty$

$r(t) = 2t$ 时 $e_{ss} = \frac{A}{k_v} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0$

$r(t) = 2 + 2t + t^2$ 时, 利用叠加定理 $e_{ss} = \frac{2}{1+k_p} + \frac{2}{k_v} + \frac{2}{k_a} = 20$

5. $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1+G_1(s)G_2(s)} = \frac{k_0(s+1)}{s^4+9s^3+18s^2+k_0s+k_0}$ 由劳斯判据, 稳定条件 $0 < k_0 < 81$.

开环传递 $G(s)H(s) = \frac{(s+1)k_0}{s^2(s+3)(s+6)} = \frac{k_0}{18} \frac{s+1}{s^2(\frac{1}{3}s+1)(\frac{1}{6}s+1)}$

故开环增益 $k = \frac{k_0}{18}$

加速度稳态误差系数 $k_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s)H(s) = k$

输入 $r(t) = t^2$ 时 $e_{ss} = \frac{A}{k_a} = \frac{2}{k} < 0.5$ 得 $k > 4$.

且有 $k_0 = 18k \in (0, 81)$ 故 $k \in (4, 4.5)$ 即满足条件的开环增益范围是 $4 < k < 4.5$

6. $G(z) = \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{10(0.5s+1)}{s} \right] = \frac{z-1}{z} \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{10(0.5s+1)}{s^2} \right] = \frac{z-1}{z} \left[\frac{5z}{z-1} + \frac{10Tz}{(z-1)^2} \right] = 5 + \frac{2}{z-1}$

$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G(z)}{1+G(z)} = \frac{5z-3}{6z-4}$ 极点位于单位圆内, 故系统稳定

$k_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G(z) = \infty$, $k_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G(z) = 2$, $k_a = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 G(z) = 0$.

利用叠加定理 $e_{ss} = \frac{A}{1+k_p} + \frac{A \cdot T}{k_v} + \frac{A \cdot T^2}{k_a} = \frac{1}{1+\infty} + \frac{1 \cdot T}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot T^2}{0} = \infty$

故系统稳态误差 $e_{ss}(\infty) = \infty$

$$7. G(z) = z \left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot k \cdot \frac{e^{-0.5s}}{s} \right] = k \frac{z-1}{z} z \left[\frac{e^{-0.5s}}{s^2} \right] = k \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot z^{-2} \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{kT}{(z-1)z^2} = \frac{1}{z-1} \frac{kT}{z^2} \quad \text{故系统类型为 I 型}$$

$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$ 代入得特征方程为 $0.25kw^3 + (2-0.75k)w^2 + (4+0.75k)w + 2-0.25k = 0$, 劳斯判据得系统稳定

$$k_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G(z) = \infty, k_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G(z) = kT, k_a = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 G(z) = 0$$

k 的值范围是
 $0 < k < 2\sqrt{5}-2$

当输入 $r(t) = 2 \cdot 1(t) + t$ 时, 应用叠加定理

$$e_{ss} = \frac{A_0}{1+k_p} + \frac{A_1 T}{k_v} = \frac{2}{1+\infty} + \frac{1 \cdot T}{kT} = \frac{1}{k} < 0.5$$

故 $k > 2$ 故稳态误差小于 0.5, k 的值范围是 $2 < k < 2\sqrt{5}-2$