



课程回顾

§ 4.3 广义根轨迹

§ 4.3.1 参数根轨迹

— 构造等效开环传递函数

§ 4.3.2 零度根轨迹

— 注意与绘制 180° 根轨迹不同的3条法

则



西北工业大学
NORTHWESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY



自动控制原理

(第 16 讲)

§ 4 根轨迹法

§ 4. 1 根轨迹法的基本概念

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自动控制原理

(第 16 讲)

§ 4.4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能

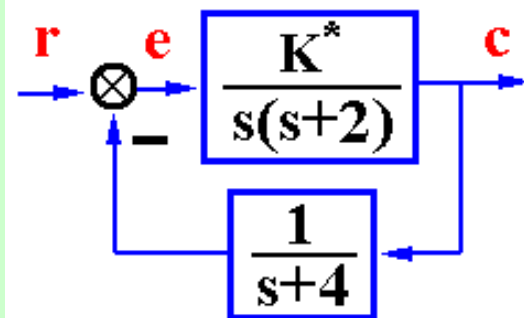
第四章小结



§ 4.4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能 (1)

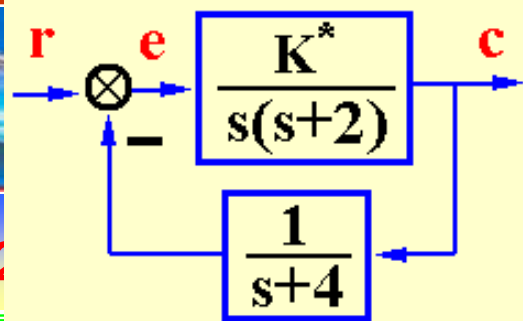
利用根轨迹法分析系统动态性能的基本步骤

- (1) 绘制系统根轨迹;
- (2) 依题意确定闭环极点位置;
- (3) 确定闭环零点;
- (4) 保留主导极点, 利用零点极点法估算系统性能



例1 已知系统结构图, $K^* = 0 \rightarrow \infty$, 绘制系统根轨迹并确定:

- (1) 使系统稳定且为欠阻尼状态时开环增益 K 的取值范围;
- (2) 复极点对应 $\xi=0.5$ ($\beta=60^\circ$) 时的 K 值及闭环极点位置;
- (3) 当 $\lambda_3=-5$ 时, $\lambda_{1,2}=?$ 相应 $K=?$
- (4) 当 $K^*=4$ 时, 求 $\lambda_{1,2,3}$ 并估算系统动态指标 ($\sigma\%$, t_s)。



(1) 使系统稳定且为欠阻尼状态时开环增益 K 的取值范围;

解. 绘制系统根轨迹 $G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$ $\begin{cases} K = K^*/8 \\ \nu = 1 \end{cases}$

① 实轴上的根轨迹: $(-\infty, -4], [-2, 0]$

② 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = (-2-4)/3 = -2 \\ \varphi_a = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$

③ 分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+2} + \frac{1}{d+4} = 0$

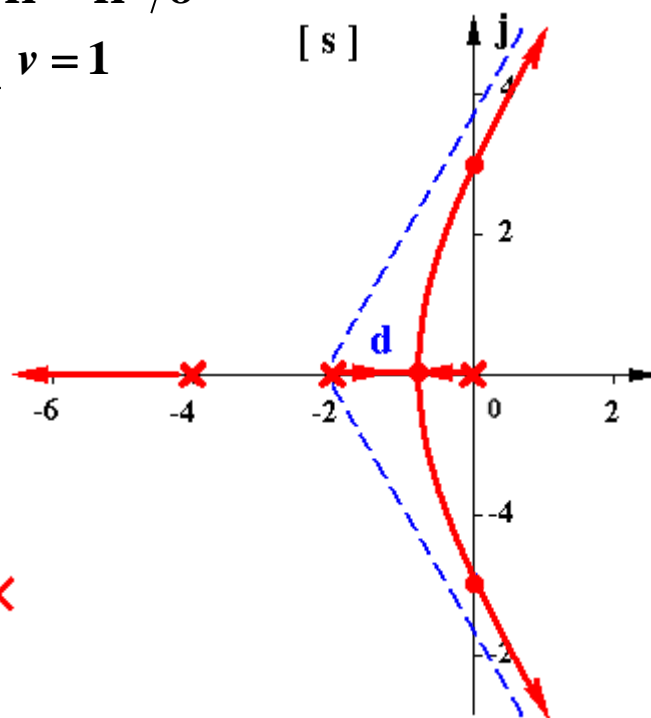
整理得: $3d^2 + 12d + 8 = 0$

解根: $d_1 = -0.845; \checkmark \quad d_2 = -3.155 \times$

$$K_d^* = |d||d+2||d+4|^{d=-0.845} = 3.08$$

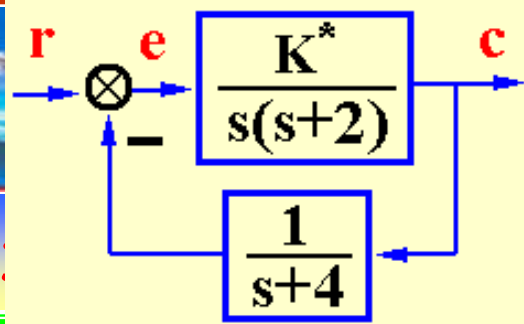
④ 虚轴交点: $D(s) = s(s+2)(s+4) + K^* = s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K^* = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 8\omega = 0 \\ \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -6\omega^2 + K^* = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = \sqrt{8} = 2.828 \\ K_\omega^* = 48 \end{cases}$$





§ 4.4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能



(1) 使系统稳定且为欠阻尼状态时开环增益 K 的取值范围

依题, 对应 $0 < \xi < 1$ 有:
$$\begin{cases} K_d^* = 3.08 < K^* < 48 = K_\omega^* \\ \frac{3.08}{8} < K = \frac{K^*}{8} < \frac{48}{8} = 6 \end{cases}$$

(2) 复极点对应 $\xi=0.5$ ($\beta=60^\circ$) 时的 K 值及闭环极点位置

设 $\lambda_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm j\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n$

由根之和 $C = 0 - 2 - 4 = -6 = -2\xi\omega_n + \lambda_3$

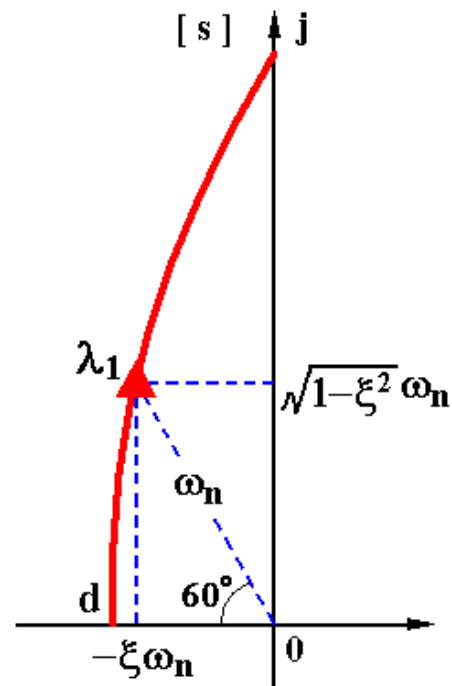
$$\lambda_3 = -6 + 2\xi\omega_n \stackrel{\xi=0.5}{=} -6 + \omega_n$$

应有: $D(s) = s(s+2)(s+4) + K^* = s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K^*$

$$= (s - \lambda_1)(s - \lambda_2)(s - \lambda_3) = (s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)(s + 6 - \omega_n)$$

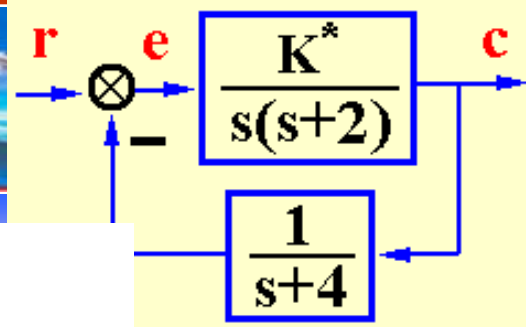
$$= s^3 + 6s^2 + 6\omega_n s + \omega_n^2(6 - \omega_n)$$

比较系数 $\begin{cases} 6\omega_n = 8 \\ \omega_n^2(6 - \omega_n) = K^* \end{cases}$ 解根: $\begin{cases} \omega_n = 4/3 \\ K^* = 8.3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} K = K^*/8 = 1.0375 \\ \lambda_{1,2} = -0.667 \pm j1.1547 \\ \lambda_3 = -6 + \omega_n = -4.667 \end{cases}$





§ 4.4 利用



(3) 当 $\lambda_3 = -5$ 时, λ_1 ,

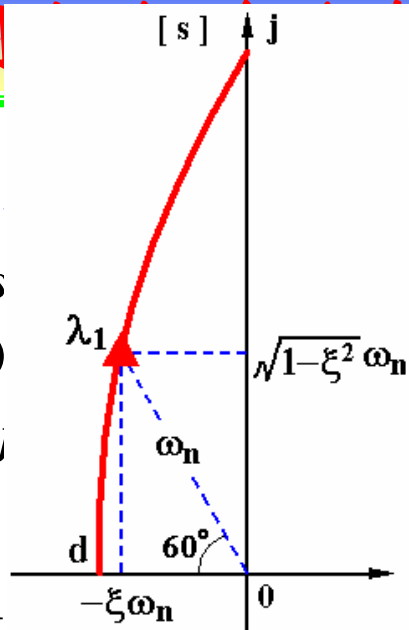
$$D(s) = s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K^*$$

$$= (s + 5)$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -0.5 \pm j$$

$$K^* = 15$$

$$K = K^*/8 = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} K^* = 8.3 \\ \lambda_{1,2} = -0.667 \pm j1.1547 \\ \lambda_3 = -6 + \omega_n = -4.667 \end{cases}$$

$$) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} d = -0.845 \\ K_d^* = |d||d+2||d+4| = 3.08 \\ \lambda_3 = -6 + 2 \times 0.845 = -4.31 \end{cases}$$

(4) 当 $K^* = 4$ 时, 求 $\lambda_{1,2,3}$ 并估算系统动态指标 ($\sigma\%$, t_s)

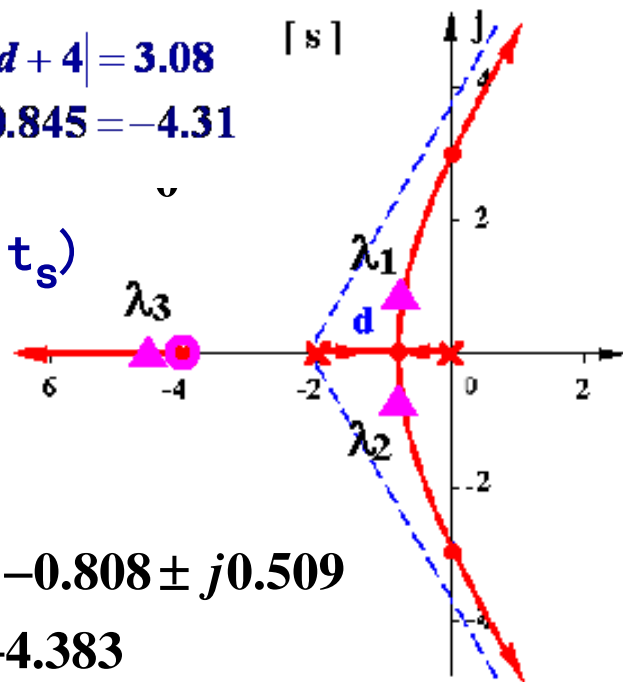
$$\text{令 } K^* = |\lambda_3||\lambda_3 + 2||\lambda_3 + 4| = 4$$

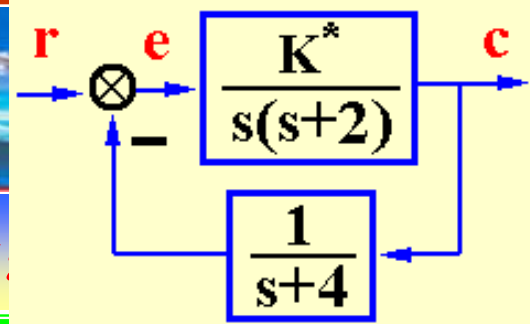
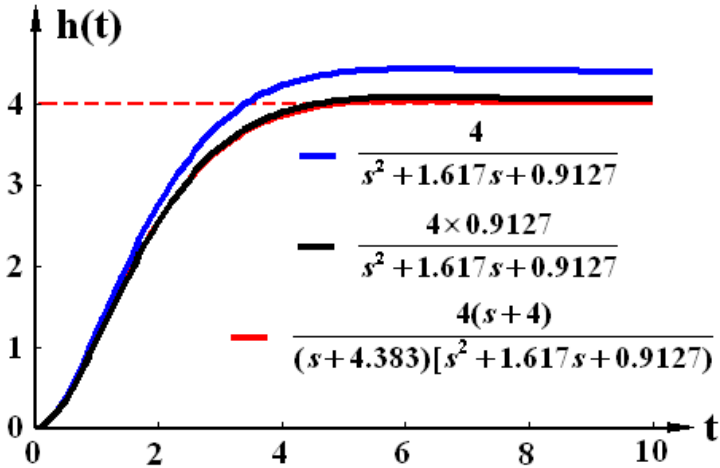
$$\text{试根 } \lambda_3 = -4.383$$

$$\frac{D(s)}{s+4.383} = \frac{s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + K^*}{s+4.383}$$

$$= s^2 + 1.617s + 0.9127$$

$$\text{解根: } \begin{cases} \lambda_{1,2} = -0.808 \pm j0.509 \\ \lambda_3 = -4.383 \end{cases}$$



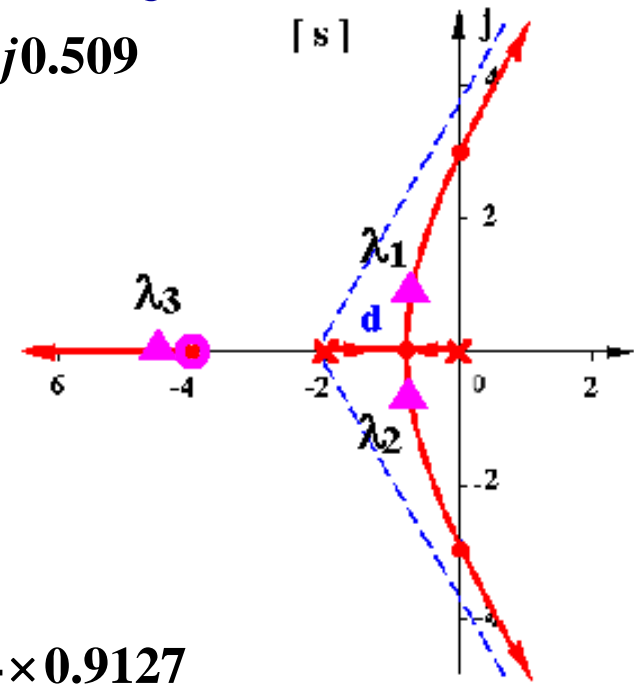


算系统动态指标 ($\sigma\%$, t_s)

视 $\lambda_{1,2}$ 为主导极点

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{1,2} = -0.808 \pm j0.509 \\ \lambda_3 = -4.383 \\ z = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(s) &= \frac{\frac{K^*}{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)(s+4)}} = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{s(s+2)(s+4) + K^*} \\ &\stackrel{K^*=4}{=} \frac{K^*(s+4)}{(s+4.383)[s+0.808 \pm j0.509]} \\ &= \frac{4(s+4)}{(s+4.383)[s^2+1.617s+0.9127]} = \frac{4 \times 0.9127}{s^2+1.617s+0.9127} \end{aligned}$$



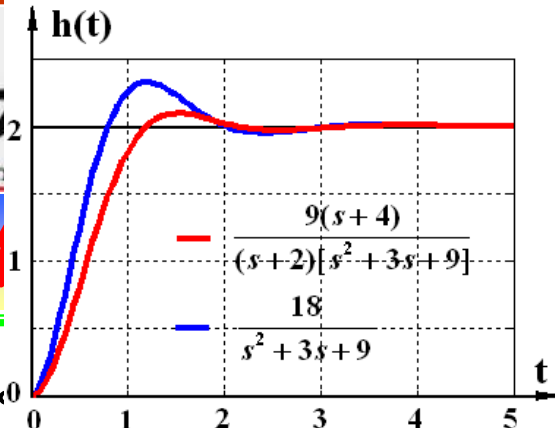
$$\begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{0.9127} = 0.955 \\ \xi = 1.617/(2 \times 0.955) = 0.8463 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma \% = e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 0.689\% \\ t_s = 3.5/\xi\omega_n = 3.5/0.808 = 4.33 \end{cases}$$



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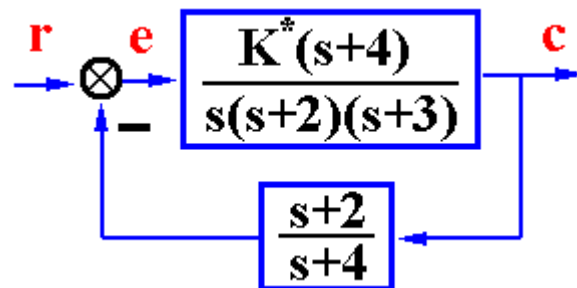
§ 4.4 利用根轨迹



能 (6)

例2 系统结构图如图所示

- (1) 绘制当 $K^* = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时系统的根轨迹;
- (2) 使复极点对应的 $\xi = 0.5$ ($\beta = 60^\circ$) 时的 K 及 $\lambda = ?$
- (3) 估算系统动态性能指标 ($\sigma\%$, t_s)



解. (1) $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{s(s+2)(s+3)} \cdot \frac{s+2}{s+4} = \frac{K^*}{s(s+3)} \quad \begin{cases} K = K^*/3 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$

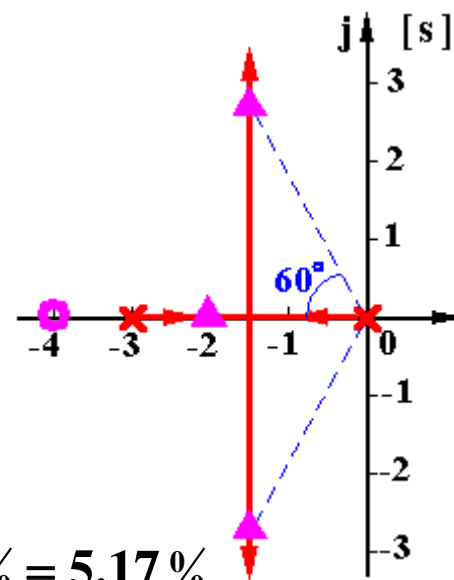
(2) 当 $\xi = 0.5$ ($\beta = 60^\circ$) 时

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1.5 \pm j2.598$$

$$K^* = |\lambda_1| |\lambda_1 + 3| = 1.5^2 + 2.598^2 = 9$$

$$K = K^*/3 = 3$$

$$(3) \Phi(s) = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{1 + \frac{K^*}{s(s+3)}} = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{(s+2)[s(s+3) + K^*]}$$



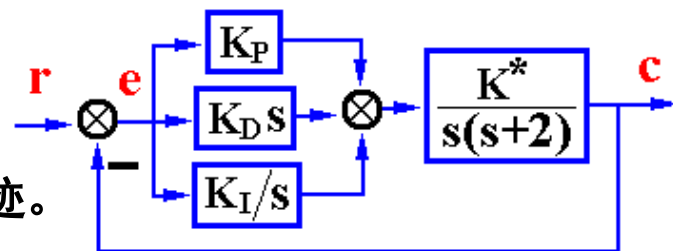
$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = 5.17\% \\ t_s = 1.62 \end{cases}$$

讨论：附加开环零、极点对系统动态性能的影响？

§ 4.4 利用根轨迹分析系统性能 (7)

例3 PID控制系统结构图如图所示。

设 $\begin{cases} K_P = 1 \\ K_D = 0.25 \\ K_I = 1.5 \end{cases}$, $K^* = 0 \rightarrow \infty$, 采用 $\begin{cases} P \\ PD \\ PI \\ PID \end{cases}$ 控制, 分别绘根轨迹。

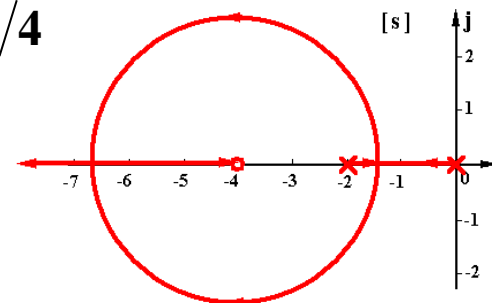
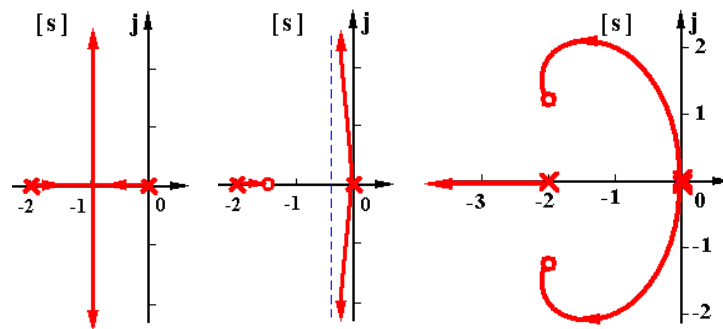


解. (1) P: $G_P(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)}$ $\begin{cases} K = K^*/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$

(2) PD: $G_{PD}(s) = \frac{K^*(0.25s+1)}{s(s+2)}$ $\begin{cases} K = K^*/2 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$

(3) PI: $G_{PI}(s) = \frac{K^*(1+1.5/s)}{s(s+2)} = \frac{K^*(s+1.5)}{s^2(s+2)}$ $\begin{cases} K = 3K^*/4 \\ v = 2 \end{cases}$

(4) PID: $G_{PID}(s) = \frac{K^*(1+0.25s+1.5/s)}{s(s+2)}$
 $= \frac{0.25K^*[s+2 \pm j\sqrt{2}]}{s^2(s+2)}$ $\begin{cases} K = 3K^*/4 \\ v = 2 \end{cases}$

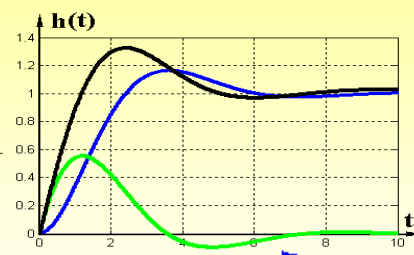
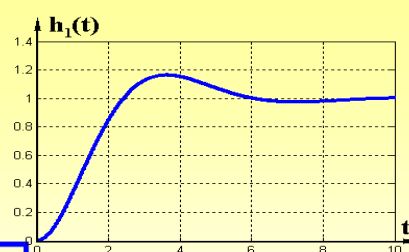
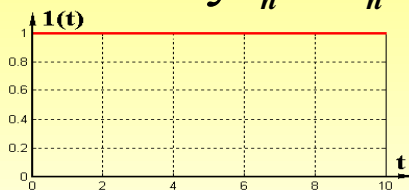


$\begin{cases} \text{出射角 } \theta = \pm 90^\circ \\ \text{入射角 } \varphi = 109.4^\circ \end{cases}$



附加闭环零、极点对系统动态性能的影响

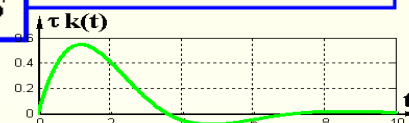
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n + \omega_n^2}$$



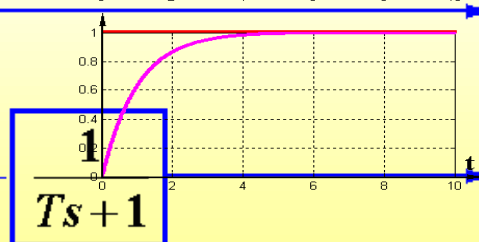
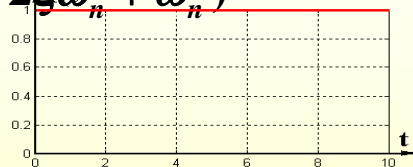
$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n + \omega_n^2}$$

1

τs

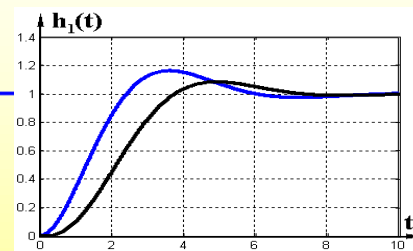


$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(Ts + 1)(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n + \omega_n^2)}$$



$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n + \omega_n^2}$$





§ 4.4 根轨迹校正举例 (1)

例5. 系统结构图如图所示, 设计 $G_c(s)$ 使系统满足动态指标 $\sigma\% \approx 16.3\%$, $t_s \approx 1''$.

解. 由
$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 16.3\% \\ t_s = 3.5/(\xi\omega_n) = 1'' \end{cases} \quad \text{解出} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = 0.5 \\ \omega_n = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm j\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n = -3.5 \pm j6.06$$

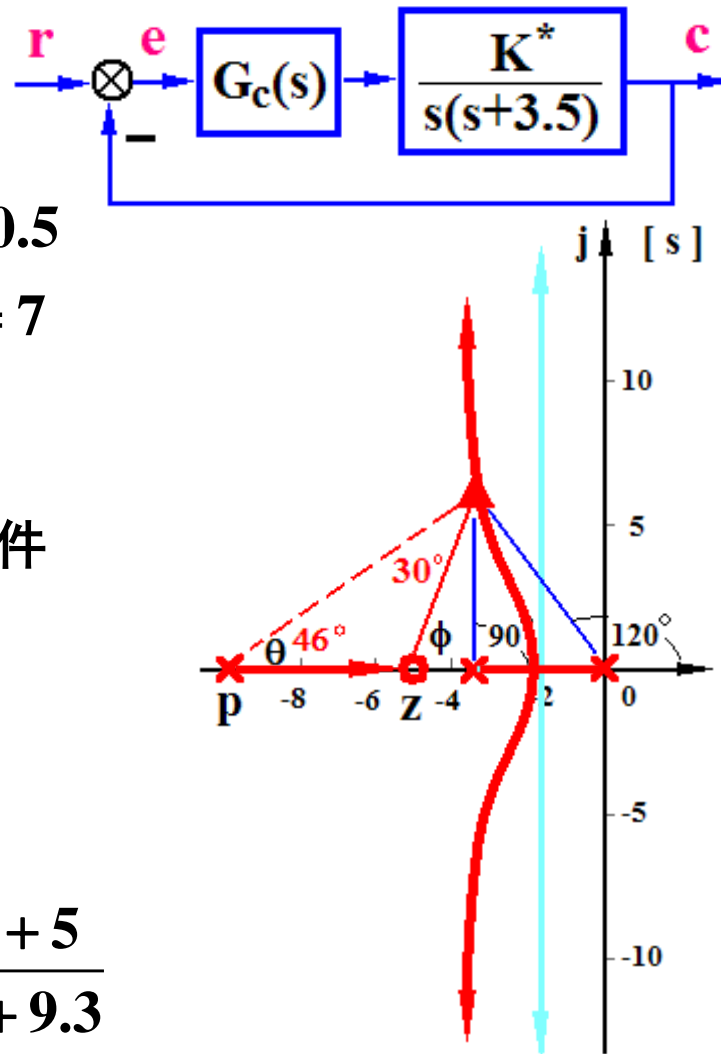
为使 $\lambda_{1,2}$ 位于根轨迹上, 须使之满足相角条件

考虑物理可实现, 设计 $G_c(s) = \frac{s-z}{s-p}$

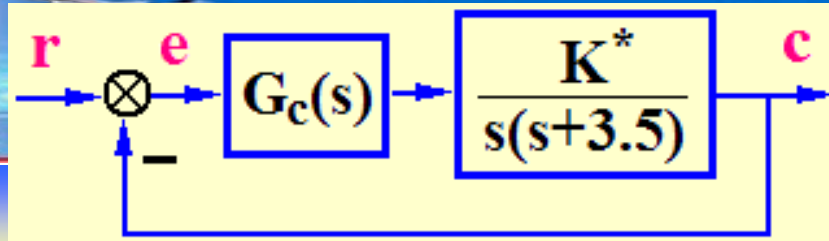
$$\varphi - (\theta + 120^\circ + 90^\circ) = -180^\circ$$

取 $z = -5$, 有 $\theta = \varphi - 30^\circ = 76^\circ - 30^\circ = 46^\circ$

可确定: $p = -9.3$
$$G_c(s) = \frac{s-z}{s-p} = \frac{s+5}{s+9.3}$$



例5. 系统结构图如图所示, 设计 $G_c(s)$ 使系统满足动态指标 $\sigma\% \approx 16.3\%$, $t_s \approx 1''$ 。



验算指标

$$G(s) = G_c(s)G_0(s) = \frac{K^*(s+5)}{s(s+3.5)(s+9.3)}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -3.5 \pm j6.06$$

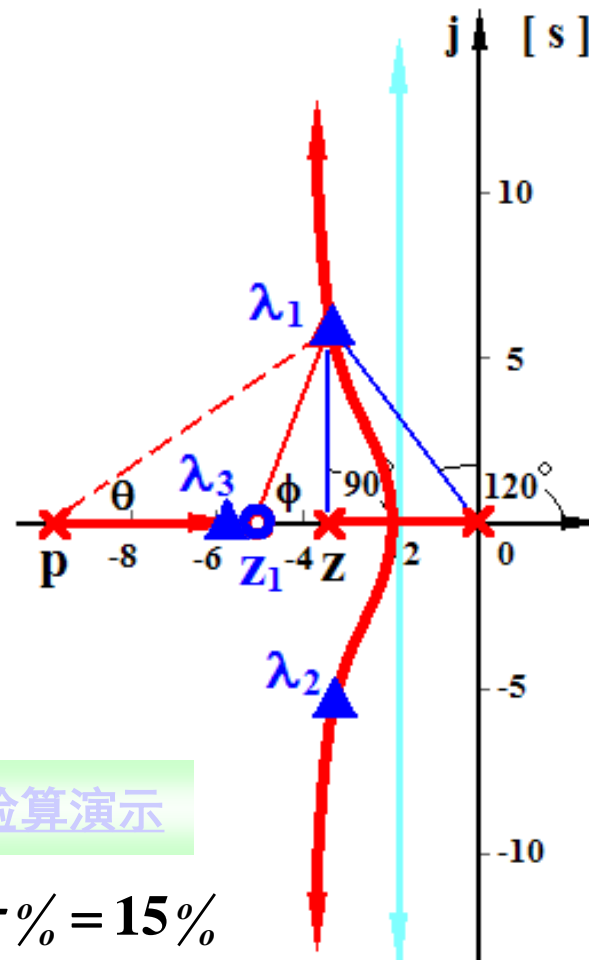
$$K_{\lambda_1}^* = \frac{|\lambda_1||\lambda_1 + 3.5||\lambda_1 + 9.3|}{|\lambda_1 + 5|} = 57$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(s) &= \frac{57(s+5)}{s(s+3.5)(s+9.3) + 57(s+5)} \\ &= \frac{57(s+5)}{(s+5.8)(s \pm 3.5 + j6.06)}\end{aligned}$$

计算得: $\begin{cases} \sigma\% = 21\% \\ t_s = 0.76'' \end{cases}$

调整 $K^* = 40$ 得:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = 15\% \\ t_s = 0.94'' \end{cases}$$



验算演示