```
clear; clc
kk = 40;
ng0=[1];
          %原系统开环传函分子、父母系数
dg0=conv([1,0],conv([1,1],[1,4]));
t=[0:0.01:5]; w=logspace(-3,2); %时域、频域范围
g0=tf(ng0,dg0) %原系统传递函数
[gm0,pm0,wcg0,wcp0]=margin(g0) %原系统参数: 增益裕度、相位裕度、相穿频率、幅穿频 ✓
km0=20*log(gm0)
Pm=50;
[ng1,dg1]=fg lead pm(kk*ng0, dg0, Pm, w);
g1=tf(ng1,dg1); %校正装置传递函数
g2=kk*g1*g0;
              %校正后的系统
[gm1,pm1,wcg1,wcp1]=margin(g2) %校正后系统的参数
km1=20*log(gm1)
bode(kk*g0,'r--',g1,'b--',g2,'g',w), grid on;
legend({'g0: 原系统','g1: 校正装置', 'g2: 校正后的系统'},'Location','southwest')
function [ngc, dgc] = fg_lead_pm(ng0, dg0, Pm, w)
%求校正装置系数
   [mu, pu]=bode(ng0, dg0, w);
   [gm, pm, wcg, wcp]=margin(mu,pu,w); %the gain and phase margins on the ✓
plot
   alf=ceil(Pm-pm+5); %求超前装置需要提供的超前角的角度数,并四舍五入
   phi = (alf)*pi/180; %将角度数转换为弧度数
   a = (1+sin(phi))/(1-sin(phi)); %求超前校正系数
   a1 = 1/a;
   dbmu = 20*log10(mu);
   mm = -10*log10(a);
   wgc=spline(dbmu,w,mm); %三次方样条数据插值
   T=1/(wgc*sqrt(a));
   ngc=[a*T,1];dgc=[T,1];
end
```