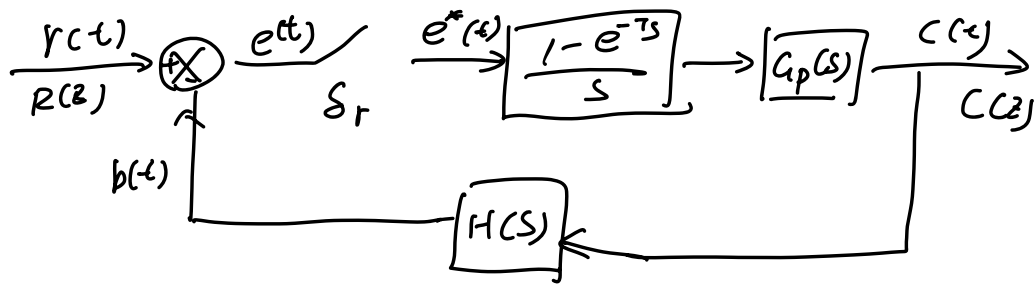


Q: est & ess



Solution ①  $e_{ss} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e(kT)$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) E(z)$$

Where  $E(z) = R(z) - B(z)$

$$G_{zoH} G_p G_H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{E(z)} = G_H(z)$$

$$B(z) = G_H(z) E(z)$$

$$E(z) = R(z) - G_H(z) E(z)$$

$$(1 + G_H(z)) E(z) = R(z)$$

$$E(z) = \frac{R(z)}{1 + G_H(z)}$$

So  $e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) E(z)$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) \frac{R(z)}{1 + G_H(z)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} e_{st} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (r(k) - c(k))$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) (R(z) - C(z))$$

$$\text{where } G_c(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)}$$

$$C(z) = R(z) G_c(z)$$

$$e_{st} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) (R(z) - R(z) G_c(z))$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) R(z) (1 - G_c(z))$$

稳态跟踪误差est: steady state tracking error

$$e_{st} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (r(k) - c(k)) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} ((1 - z^{-1})R(z)[1 - G_d(z)])$$

稳态误差ess: steady-state error

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[ (1 - z^{-1}) \frac{1}{1 + GH(z)} R(z) \right]$$

直接R-C是跟踪 R-B是驱动  
一个是减开环传函，一个是减闭环传函  
反馈传函为1的话，两者一样，才能共用公式

$$GH(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{G_P(s)H(s)}{s} \right]$$

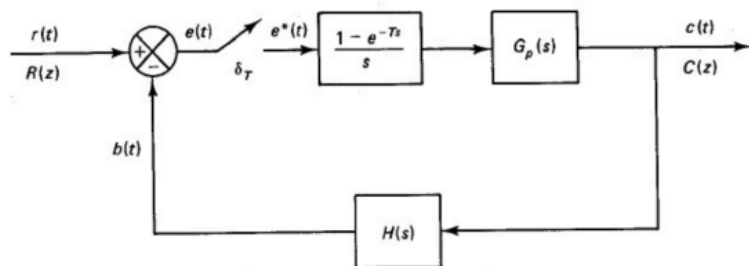


Figure 4-14: Discrete-time control system

$$E(z) = \frac{1}{1 + GH(z)} R(z)$$

因为在H(s)=1的情况下，ess=est, 以下有证明过程

The above analysis applies to the system in Figure 4-14.

上述分析适用于图4-14中的系统。

It is important to note that the above  $E(z)$  is the actuating error  $E(z) = R(z) - B(z)$ . This is different from the tracking error  $R(z) - C(z)$ !

需要注意的是，上述 $E(z)$ 是驱动误差 $E(z) = R(z) - B(z)$ 。  
这与跟踪误差 $R(z) - C(z)$ 不同！

For other system configurations where the sampler(s) are placed differently, the results have to be modified. A few examples are given in Table 4-5.

对于放置不同采样器的其他系统配置，必须修改结果。  
如表4-5所示。

Q 证明  $H(s) = 1$  时  $e_{ss} = e_{st}$

Solution

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) \frac{R(z)}{1 + G_H(z)}$$

$$e_{st} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) R(z) (1 - G_{cc}(z))$$

$$\text{即证明 } \frac{1}{1 + G_H(z)} = 1 - G_{cc}(z), \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{1 + G_{zas}(z)} = 1 - G_{cc}(z)$$

$$G_{cc}(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)}$$

$$G_{zas}(z) = \frac{C(z)}{E(z)} = \frac{C(z)}{R(z) - B(z)} = \frac{C(z)}{R(z) - H(z)C(z)}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{C(z)}$$

$$C(z) = G_{2AS}(z) R(z) - G_1 H(z) C(z)$$

$$[1 + G_1 H(z)] C(z) = G_{2AS}(z) R(z)$$

$$G_{cl}(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_{2AS}(z)}{1 + G_1 H(z)}$$

$$H(s) = 1, \text{ so, } G_{cl}(z) = \frac{G_{2AS}(z)}{1 + G_{2AS}(z)}$$

$$1 - G_{cl}(z) = \frac{1 + G_{2AS}(z) - G_{2AS}(z)}{1 + G_{2AS}(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_{2AS}(z)}$$

证明完成