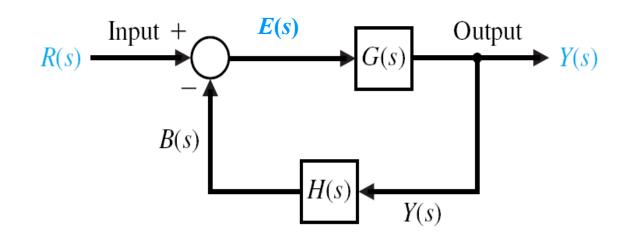


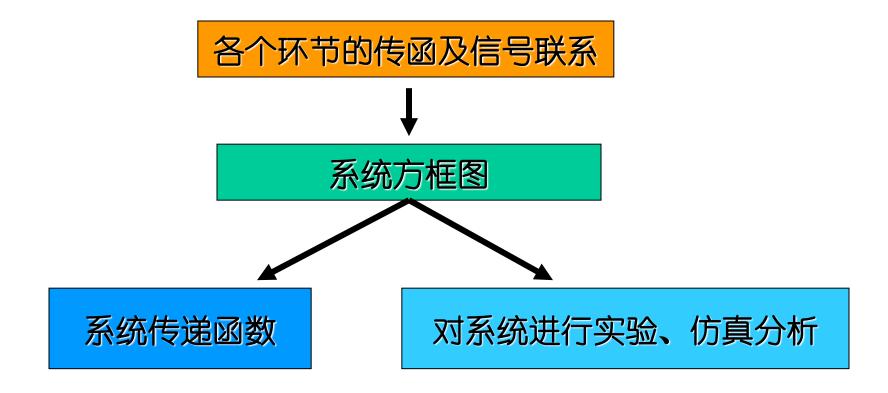
● 系统方框图模型 (Block diagram)

是系统中各环节的传函功能和信号流向的图解表示,是一种图形化的数学模型。也称作:系统结构图、方块图。

每个环节用方框图表示,框中表明其传函,根据信号的传递关系将各环节框图连接起来,如



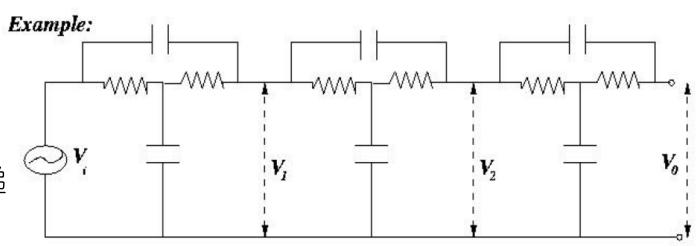




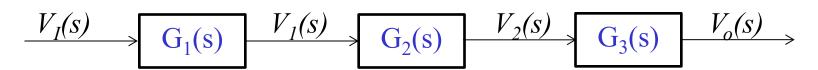


利用方框图模 型研究系统模 型的便利性

求此系统的传递 函数 $V_o(s)/V_I(s)$



方法1:根据KVL,KCL直接寻找 $G(s) = V_o(s)/V_I(s)$



方法2: 分别求解
$$G_1(s) = V_1(s)/V_1(s)$$
, $G_2(s) = V_2(s)/V_1(s)$, $G_3(s) = V_o(s)/V_2(s)$

假设负载效应可以忽略

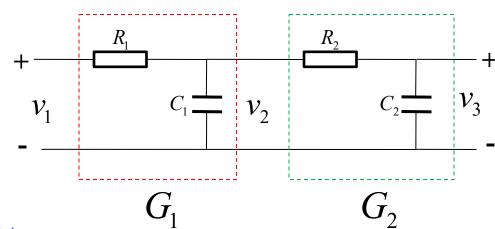
$$G(s) = G_1(s) G_2(s) G_3(s)$$



课下思考:

如果负载效应不可忽略

求此系统的传递函数 $G=V_3(s)/V_1(s)$



Case 1: 如果两个环节没有相连

$$G_1 = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 s + 1}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{V_3}{V_2} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2 s + 1}$$

$$G_1 = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 s + 1} \qquad G_2 = \frac{V_3}{V_2} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2 s + 1} \longrightarrow G = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2) s + 1}$$

Case 2: 如果两个环节直接相连

$$G_1 = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{R_2 C_2 s + 1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) + 1}$$

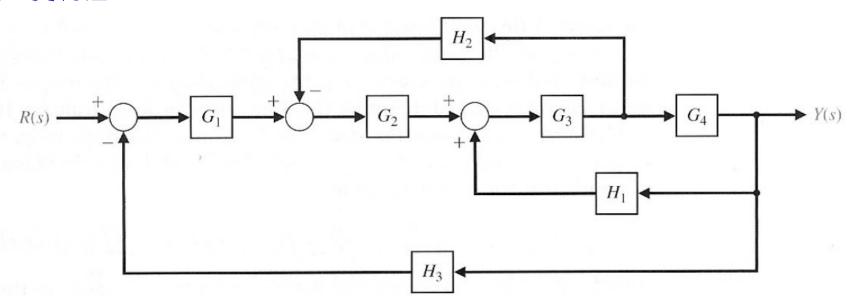
$$G_2 = \frac{V_3}{V_2} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2 s + 1}$$

$$G = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) s + 1}$$



利用方框图模 型研究系统模 型的便利性

假设负载效应可以忽略



$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$$

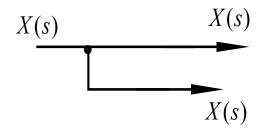


方框图包含有四种基本单元:

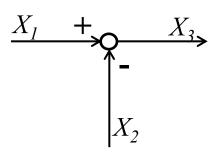
1. 信号线

$$x(t)$$
或 $X(s)$

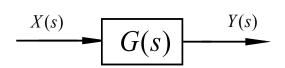
2. 分支点(引出点、测量点)



3. 相加点 (比较点、 综合点)



4. 方框 (环节)





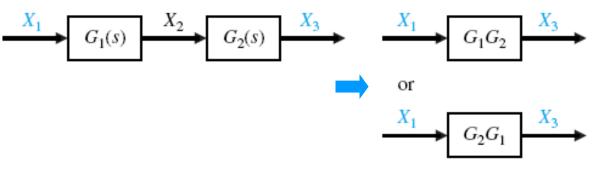
● 框图的基本变换

(Dorf 书表 2.6)

原则:输出、输入信号不变

(端口条件不变)

T1: 合并串联方框

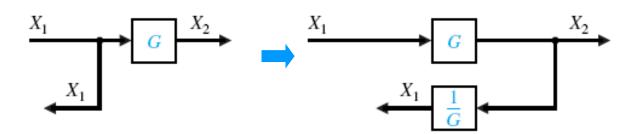


T2: 相加点后移

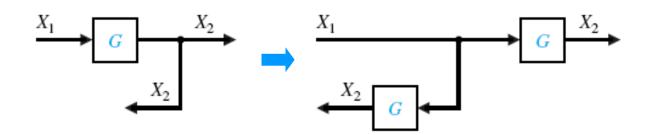
T3: 相加点前移



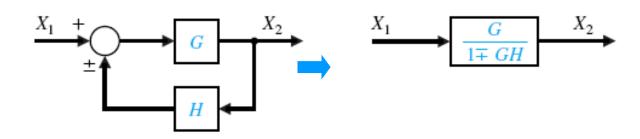
T4: 分支点后移



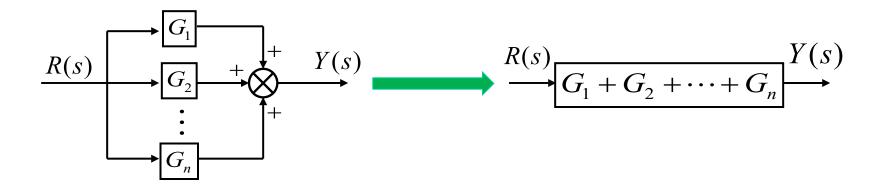
T5: 分支点前移



T6: 消去反馈回路



T7: 并联方框

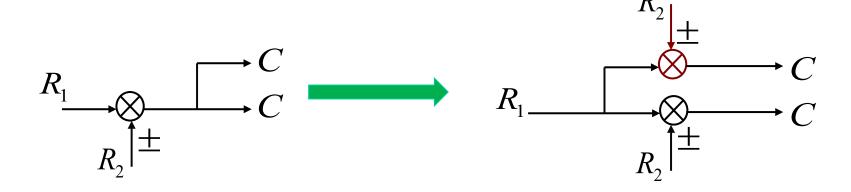


T8: 相邻相加点之间的移动

$$R_{1} \xrightarrow{R_{2}} \pm C = R_{1} \xrightarrow{R_{2}} \pm C = R_{1} \xrightarrow{R_{3}} \pm C$$

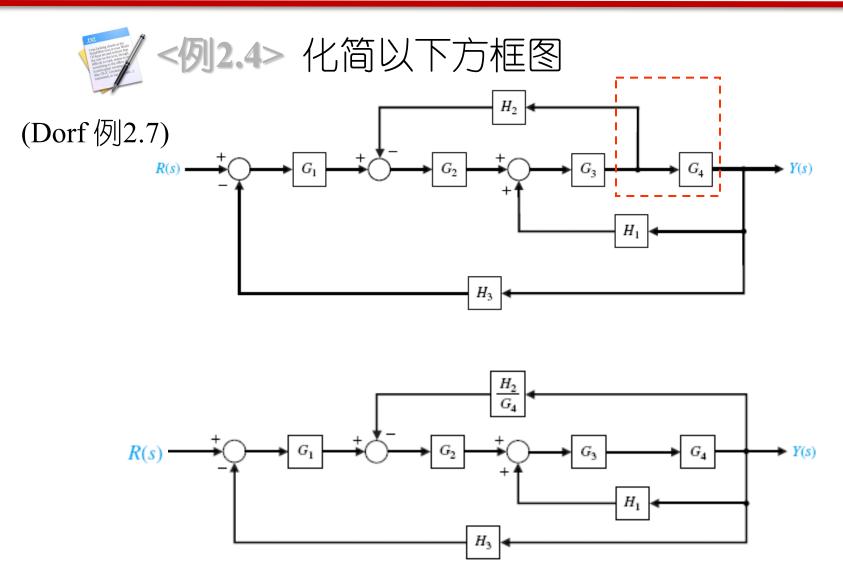


T9: 相加点与分支点交换位置

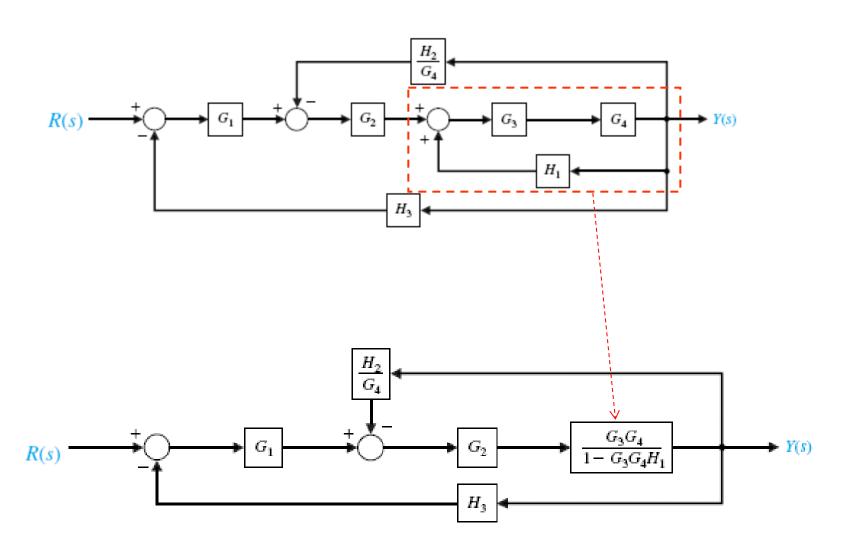


注意:相加点和分支点之间交换位置,往往会使结构图变复杂,一般尽量避免使用。

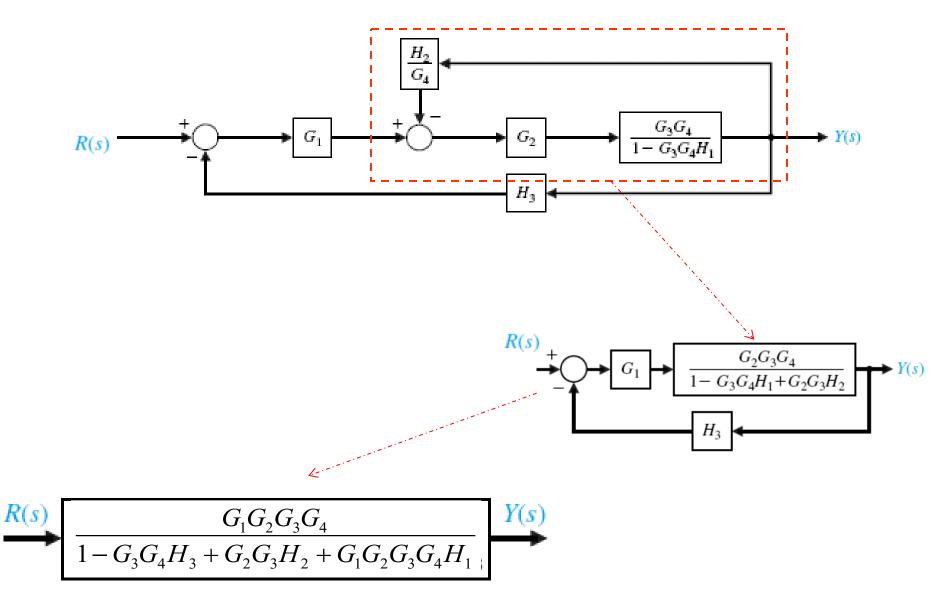








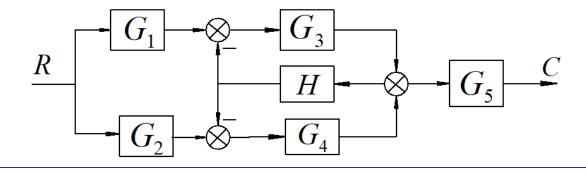
1920 H-1-T

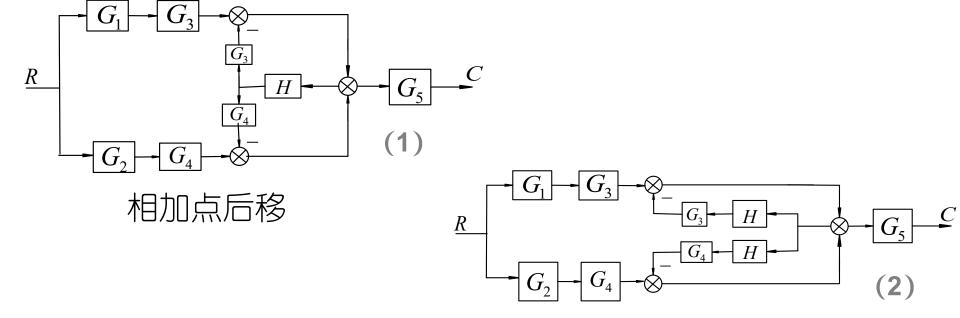




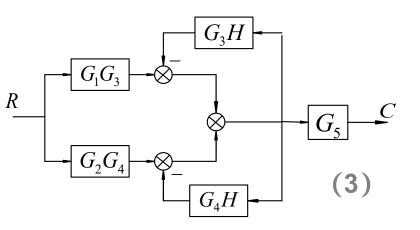


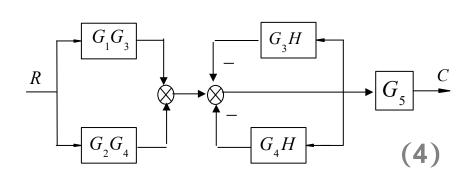
<例2.5> 化简以下方框图

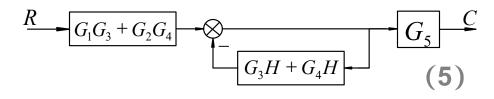








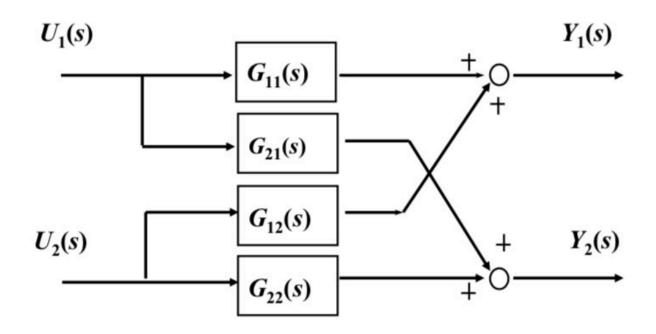




$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R & G_5(G_1G_3 + G_2G_4) & C \\
\hline
1 + G_3H + G_4H & (7)
\end{array}$$

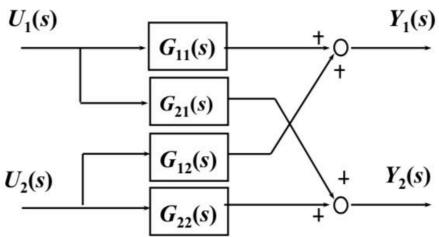
课后拓展:多变量系统的传函矩阵

将描述单输入单输出系统的动态特性的传递函数概念推广到多输 入多输出系统,就可用**传递函数矩阵**来描述多变量系统的动态特性。



如图所示两变量系统,当初始条件为零时, $Y_1=?$, $Y_2=?$





写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1(s) \\ Y_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_1(s) \\ U_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

传递函数矩阵



$$Y_{1}(s) = G_{11}(s)U_{1}(s) + G_{12}(s)U_{2}(s)$$

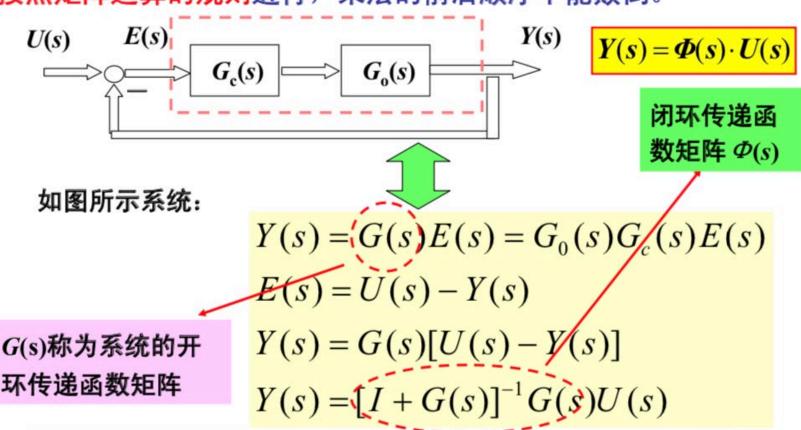
$$Y_{2}(s) = G_{21}(s)U_{1}(s) + G_{22}(s)U_{2}(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot U(s)$$

传递函数矩阵G(s)拓宽了传递函数的概念,它适用于r个输入、m个输出的系统,这时的G(s)为 $m \times r$ 维矩阵,其元素 $G_{ij}(s)$ 表示第j个输入对第i个输出的传递函数。



对于多变量系统的方块图运算,特别要注意在计算时<mark>必须</mark> 按照矩阵运算的规则进行,乘法的前后顺序不能颠倒。



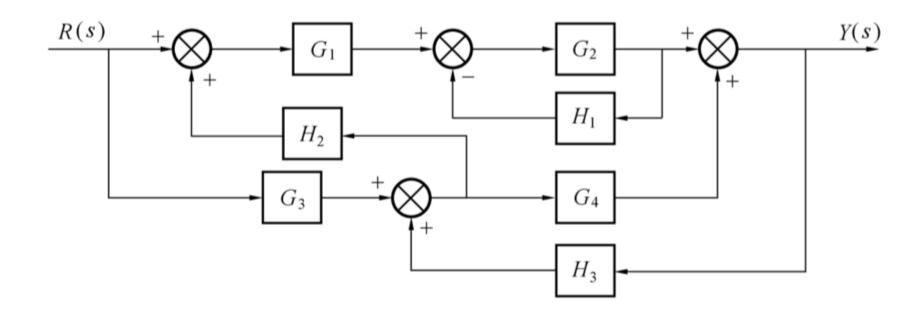
注意: 计算时要从输出端开始, 逆着箭头方向, 顺序不能变换。



2.6 信号流图(signal-flow graphs)

热身小练习:用方框图化简法,求传递函数 Y(s)/R(s)

8min





Why do we need signal-flow graph models?

Block diagram are adequate for the representation of the interrelationships of controlled and input variables. However, for a system with reasonably complex interrelationships, the block diagram reduction procedure is cumbersome and often quite difficult to complete.



▶ 基于信号流图模型,就不再必须使用方框图化简方法来 计算系统变量之间的关系

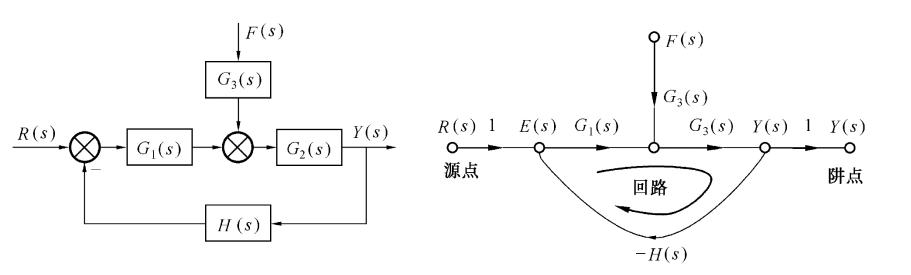
▶ 利用信号流图分析方法可以处理复杂系统的方框图模型

▶ 什么是信号流图?



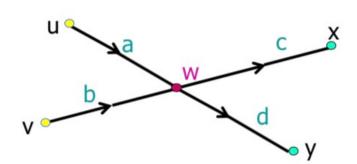
信号流图: 系统中各变量间相互关系以及信号传递的一种图解方法

- ▶节点 (node): 表示系统的变量,用o表示。R(s) \longrightarrow Y(s)
- ▶支路(branch):相当于乘法器,信号流经支路时,被乘以支路增益(即传递函数)而变换为另一信号。
- ▶信号在支路上只能沿箭头单向传递。





- ▶ 节点具有两种作用:
 - (1) 对所有来自于流入支路的信号作加法运算;
 - (2) 将流入信号之和传输给所有的流出支路。



$$w = au + bv$$

$$x = cw = c(au + bv)$$

$$y = dw = d(au + bv)$$



相关术语:

输入节点(源点):输入信号对应的节点。只有输出支路,无输入支路

输出节点(阱点):输出信号对应的节点,常用传输为1的支路引出。只有输入,没有输出支路。

混合节点: 既有输入支路,又有输出支路。

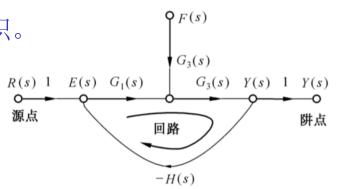
通路 (path): 沿箭头所指方向从一个节点穿过各相连支路到另一个节点

前向通路: 当信号从输入节点至输出节点传递时,每个节点只通过1次的通路。

回路(loop): 起点和终点是同一节点,而且信号通过每个节点不多于1次的闭合通路。

回路/通路增益: 回路/通路中所有支路增益的乘积。

不接触回路: 之间没有公共节点的回路。





▶ 根据系统微分方程(拉氏变换)绘制,也可由系统的方框图按照对应关系得出。

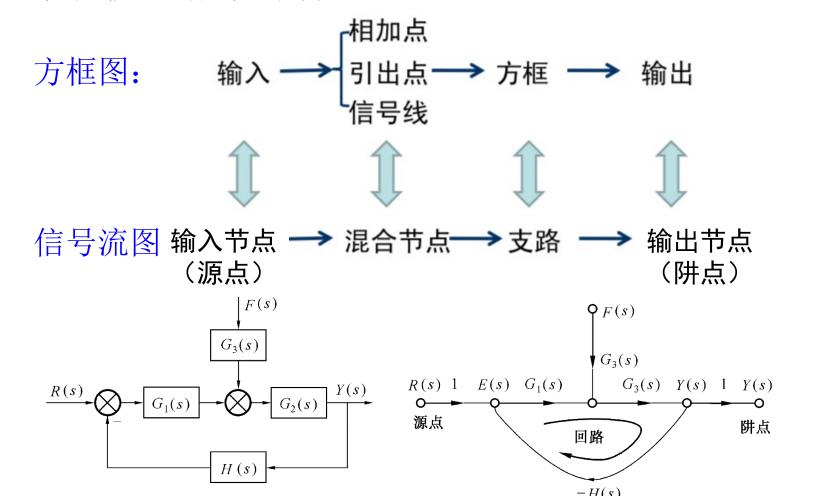


表 2.4.1 控制系统方框图与信号流图对照表



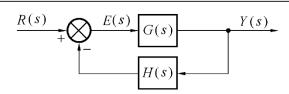
2.6 信号流图

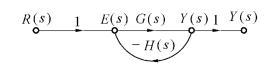
R(s) G(s) Y(s)

方框 图

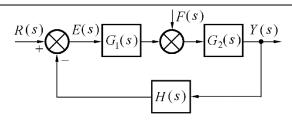
R(s) G(s) Y(s)

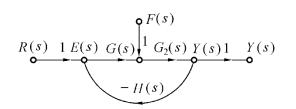
参考书: 裴润、宋申民 《自动控制原理》

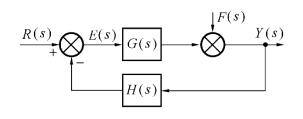


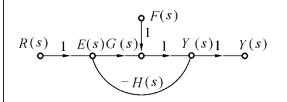


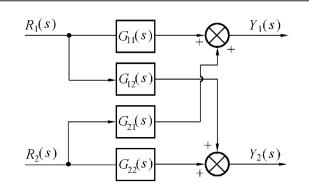
信号流图

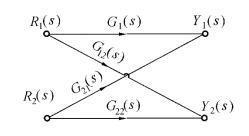














系统传递函数 = 信号流图的输入输出节点间总传输增益

梅森公式(Mason's formula):
$$P = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k \Delta_k$$

P——总增益;

 P_k — 第 k 条前向通路的通路增益;

 Δ ——信号流图的特征式,即 (Determinant of the graph) see Dolf, pp.85-86

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{a} L_a + \sum_{bc} L_b L_c - \sum_{def} L_d L_e L_f + \cdots$$

 $\sum L_a$ 所有回路增益之和;

 $\sum_{b} L_b L_c$ — 每两个互不接触回路增益乘积之和;

接触回路: 一个信号流图可能有多个 回路, 若回路之间没有任何公共节点, 则称为不接触回路,反之称为接触回路

 $\sum_{def} L_d L_e L_f$ — 每三个互不接触回路增益乘积之和;

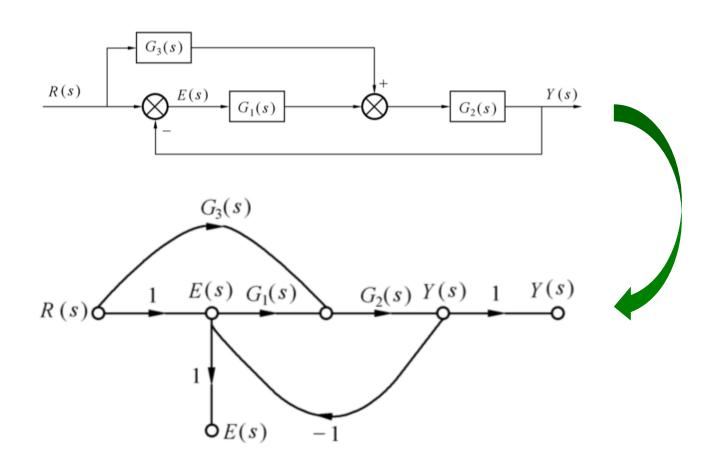
 Δ_k 一 在 Δ 中除去与第 k 条前向通路相接触的(即有共有节点)回路后的特征式,称

为第 k 条前向通路特征式的余因子。 注意: 当前向通道接触所有的回路时, \triangle_i 等于1; 当前向通道不接触所有的回路时, △, 等于△





<例2.6> 控制系统方框图如下,试画出信号流图,并用梅森公式求Y(s)/R(s)和E(s)/R(s)





只有一个回路, 回路增益为

$$L_1 = -G_1(s)G_2(s)$$

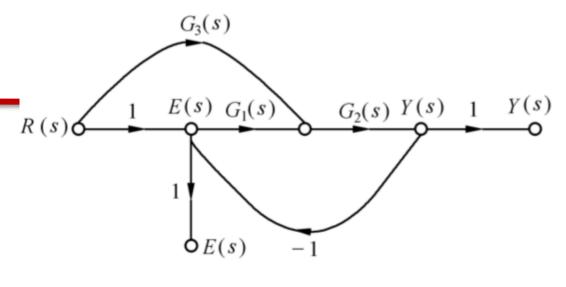
信号流图的特征式为

$$\Delta = 1 - L_1 = 1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)$$

由R(s)到Y(s)有两条前向通路

$$P_1 = G_1(s) G_2(s)$$

$$P_2 = G_3(s) G_2(s)$$



$$P = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k \Delta_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{k} I_{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{k} I_{k} I_{k} + \cdots$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{a} L_a + \sum_{bc} L_b L_c - \sum_{def} L_d L_e L_f + \cdots$$

回路上1与两条前向通路都接触

$$\Delta_1 = 1$$
 $\Delta_2 = 1$

根据梅森公式可写出

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{2} P_k \Delta_k = \frac{G_1(s) G_2(s) + G_2(s) G_3(s)}{1 + G_1(s) G_2(s)}$$



(2) 求E(s)/R(s)

只有一个回路, 回路增益为

$$L_1 = -G_1(s)G_2(s)$$

信号流图的特征式为

$$\Delta = 1 - L_1 = 1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)$$

由R(s)到E(s)有两条前向通路

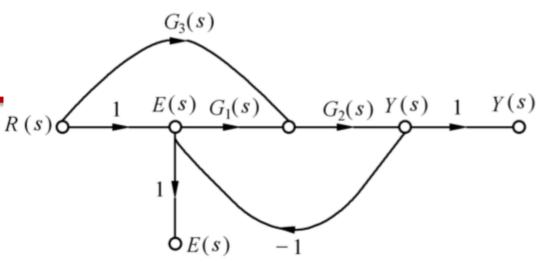
$$P_1 = 1$$
 $P_2 = -G_3(s)G_2(s)$

回路L₁与两条前向通路都接触

$$\Delta_1 = 1$$
 $\Delta_2 = 1$

根据梅森公式可以写出

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{2} P_k \Delta_k = \frac{1 - G_2(s) G_3(s)}{1 + G_1(s) G_2(s)}$$



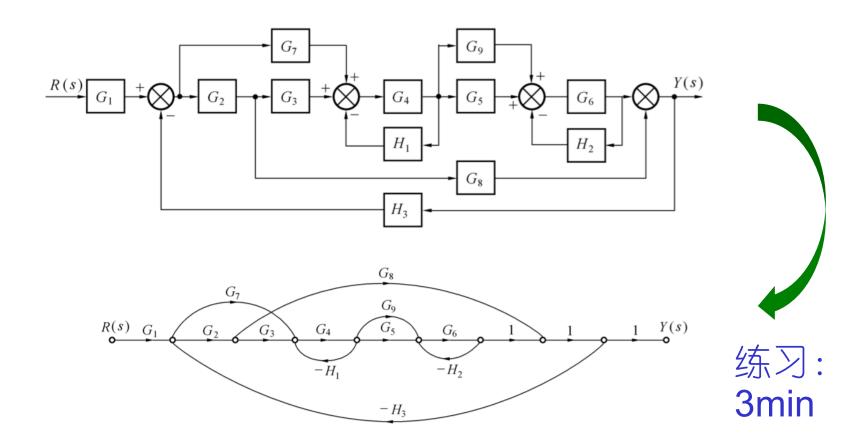
$$P = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k \Delta_k$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{a} L_a + \sum_{bc} L_b L_c - \sum_{def} L_d L_e L_f + \cdots$$

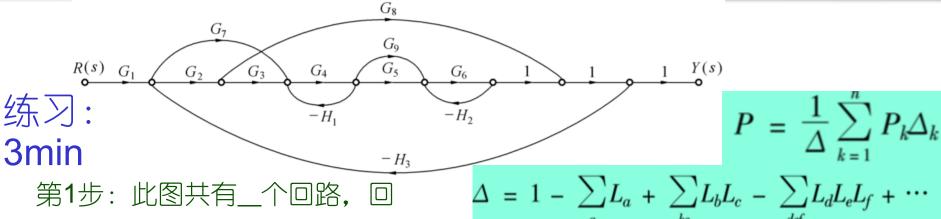




<例2.7> 控制系统方框图如下,试画出信号流图,并用梅森公式求Y(s)/R(s)







路增益分别为

$$L_{1} = -G_{4}H_{1}$$

$$L_{2} = -G_{6}H_{2}$$

$$L_{3} = -G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}G_{5}G_{6}H_{3}$$

$$L_{4} = -G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}G_{9}G_{6}H_{3}$$

$$L_{5} = -G_{7}G_{4}G_{5}G_{6}H_{3}$$

$$L_{6} = -G_{7}G_{4}G_{9}G_{6}H_{3}$$

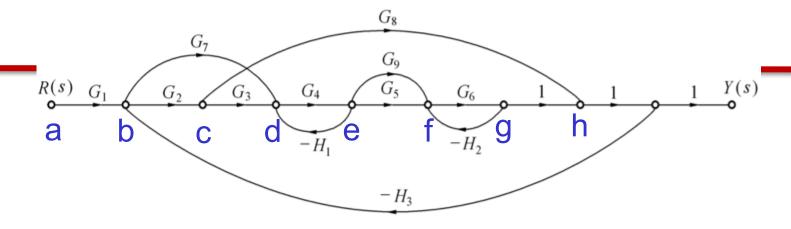
$$L_{7} = -G_{2}G_{8}H_{3}$$

第2步:每两个互不接触回路的增益乘积

第3步:每三个互不接触回路的增益乘积

思考:怎样不重不漏?

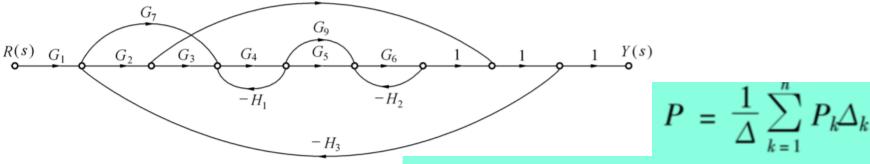




找回路Tip:遍历有反馈输入支路的节点

b:
$$G_{2} \xrightarrow{G_{3}} G_{4} \xrightarrow{G_{5}} G_{6}$$
 $L_{1} = -G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}G_{9}G_{6}H_{3}$ $L_{2} = -G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}G_{5}G_{6}H_{3}$ $L_{3} = -G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}G_{5}G_{6}H_{3}$ $L_{4} = -G_{7}G_{4}G_{9}G_{6}H_{3}$ d: $G_{4} \xrightarrow{G_{5}} (-H_{1})$ $G_{5} \xrightarrow{G_{6}} (-H_{2})$ $G_{5} \xrightarrow{G_{6}} (-H_{2})$ $G_{6} \xrightarrow{G_{6}} (-H_{2})$





 G_8

第1步:此图共有__个回路,回路增益分别为

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{a} L_a + \sum_{bc} L_b L_c - \sum_{def} L_d L_e L_f + \cdots$$

$$L_1 = -G_4H_1$$

$$L_2 = -G_6H_2$$

$$L_3 = -G_2G_3G_4G_5G_6H_3$$

$$L_4 = -G_2G_3G_4G_9G_6H_3$$

$$L_5 = -G_7G_4G_5G_6H_3$$

$$L_6 = -G_7G_4G_9G_6H_3$$

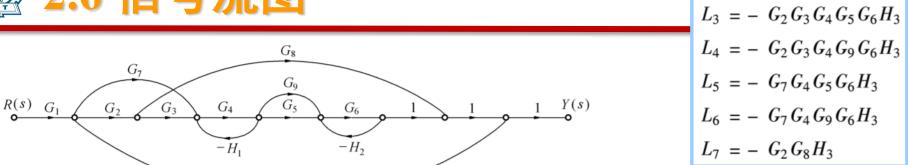
 $L_7 = -G_2G_8H_3$

 $L_1L_2 = G_4G_6H_1H_2$ $L_1L_7 = G_2G_4G_8H_1H_3$ 3min $L_2L_7 = G_2G_6G_8H_2H_3$

第2步:每两个互不接触回路的增益乘积

第3步:每三个互不接触回路的增益乘积 $L_1L_2L_7 = -G_2G_4G_6G_8H_1H_2H_3$





 $L_1 = -G_4H_1$

 $L_2 = -G_6H_2$

第4步:信号流图的特征式为

 $P_5 = G_1 G_7 G_4 G_9 G_6$

$$\Delta = 1 - (L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 + L_5 + L_5 + L_7) + L_1L_2 + L_1L_7 + L_2L_7 - L_1L_2L_7 =$$

$$1 + G_4H_1 + G_6H_2 + G_2G_3G_4G_5G_6H_3 + G_2G_3G_4G_9G_6H_3 + G_7G_4G_5G_6H_3 +$$

$$G_7G_4G_9G_6H_3 + G_2G_8H_3 + G_4G_6H_1H_2 + G_2G_4G_8H_1H_3 +$$

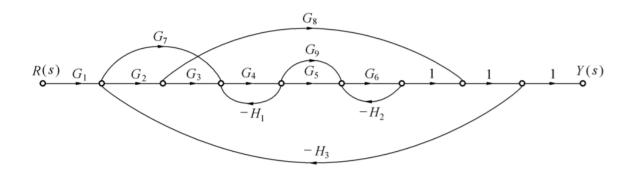
$$G_2G_6G_8H_2H_3 + G_2G_4G_6G_8H_1H_2H_3$$

第5步:信号流图的前向通道及其对应的特征式余子式为

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{2 \overline{h}} \sum : \quad P_1 = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6 \\ \hline \textbf{3min} \\ P_2 = G_1 G_2 G_8 \\ P_3 = G_1 G_7 G_4 G_5 G_6 \\ P_4 = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_9 G_6 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} \Delta_1 = 1 \\ \Delta_2 = 1 - (L_1 + L_2) + L_1 L_2 = 1 + G_4 H_1 + G_6 H_2 + G_4 G_6 H_1 H_2 \\ \Delta_3 = 1 \\ D_4 = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_9 G_6 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} \Delta_1 = 1 \\ \Delta_2 = 1 - (L_1 + L_2) + L_1 L_2 = 1 + G_4 H_1 + G_6 H_2 + G_4 G_6 H_1 H_2 \\ \Delta_3 = 1 \\ D_4 = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_9 G_6 \\ \end{array}$$

 $\Delta_5 = 1$





$$P = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k \Delta_k$$

最后,应用梅森增益公式计算给定系统的闭环传递函数 Y(s)/R(s),即

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^{5} P_k \Delta_k = (G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6 + G_1 G_2 G_8 + G_1 G_2 G_4 G_8 H_1 + G_1 G_2 G_6 G_8 H_2 + G_1 G_2 G_4 G_6 G_8 H_1 H_2 + G_1 G_4 G_5 G_6 G_7 + G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_6 G_9 + G_1 G_4 G_6 G_7 G_9) / (1 + G_4 H_1 + G_6 H_2 + G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 G_6 H_3 + G_2 G_3 G_4 G_9 G_6 H_3 + G_7 G_4 G_5 G_6 H_3 + G_7 G_4 G_9 G_6 H_3 + G_2 G_8 H_3 + G_4 G_6 H_1 H_2 + G_2 G_4 G_8 H_1 H_3 + G_2 G_6 G_8 H_2 H_3 + G_2 G_4 G_6 G_8 H_1 H_2 H_3)$$