

## 离散时间系统数学模型 $\Rightarrow$ 差分方程/冲激传递函数

### 一、Difference Equation 差分方程

#### 1. 线性时不变差分方程

差分定义:  $e(k) = e(k)$

$$-\Delta e(k) = e(k+1) - e(k)$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta e(k)}{T} = \frac{de(k)}{dt} = \dot{e}(k)$$

前向差分

$$\Delta^2 e(k) = \Delta(e(k+1) - e(k)) = e(k) - 2e(k+1) + e(k-2)$$

$$\dots$$

$$\Delta^n e(k) = \Delta^{n-1} e(k+1) - \Delta^{n-1} e(k)$$

后向差分

$$\nabla e(k) = e(k) - e(k-1)$$

$$\nabla^2 e(k) = \nabla e(k) - \nabla e(k-1) = e(k) - 2e(k+1) + e(k-2)$$

$$\dots$$

$$\nabla^n e(k) = \nabla^{n-1} e(k) - \nabla^{n-1} e(k-1)$$

#### 2. 差分方程

##### $n$ 阶线性时不变系统前向差分方程

$$(c(k+n) + a_1 c(k+n-1) + \dots + a_n c(k+1) + a_{n+1} c(k))$$

$$= b_0 r(c(k+m) + b_1 r(c(k+m-1) + \dots + b_{m-1} r(c(k+1) + b_m r(c(k)))$$

##### $n$ 阶线性时不变系统后向差分方程

$$(c(k) + a_1 c(k-1) + \dots + a_{n-1} c(k-n+1) + a_n c(k-n))$$

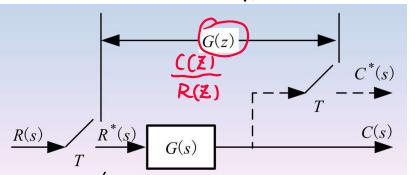
$$= b_0 r(c(k-n+m) + b_1 r(c(k-n+m-1) + \dots + b_{m-1} r(c(k-n+1) + b_m r(c(k-n)))$$

#### 3. 差分方程解法

① 递代法, 从  $k$  为一系列值递推求解

② 变换法 ~~仅实位移性质~~  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z[e^{ct-nT}] = z^{-n} E(z) \\ z[e^{ct+nT}] = z^n [E(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{ckT} z^{-k}] \end{array} \right.$

### 二、Impulse Transfer Function 冲激传递函数



零初值下输出在  $z$  域上与输入在  $z$  域上的比值即为脉冲传递函数,

$$r^*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(nT) \delta(t-nT) = r(0)\delta(t) + r(T)\delta(t-T) + \dots + r(nT)\delta(t-nT)$$

$$C(t) = r(0)g(t) + r(T)g(t-T) + \dots + r(nT)g(t-nT)$$

$$C(kT) = r(0)g(kT) + r(T)g[(k-1)T] + \dots + r(nT)g[(k-n)T] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r(nT)g[(k-n)T]$$

$$C(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C(kT) z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(nT) g[(k-n)T] z^{-k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(nT) z^{-n} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} g[(k-n)T] z^{-k}$$

$$\therefore G(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g[(k-n)T] z^{-k} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} g(jT) z^{-j} = z^T g(z) = z^T G(s)$$

单位冲激响应序列互变换

①  $G(z)$  是函数  $z$  的复逆像

②  $G(z)$  仅取决于系统结构与参数

③  $G(z)$  与差分方程之间有联系

④  $G(z)$  与  $Z[k^*(t)]$  相等

⑤  $G(z)$  的零极点在  $z$  平面上

#### 2. 局限

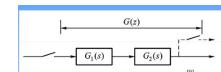
① 无法反映零初值情况下系统响应的全部信息,

② 仅用于 SISO 离散系统

③ 仅用干线性时不变差分方程

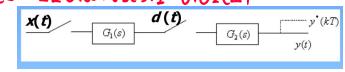
### 三、开环系统冲激传递函数

1. 两部分间无采样环节



$$G(z) = G_1(z) G_2(z); G(z) = z[G_1(z) G_2(z)] = G_1 G_2(z)$$

2. 两部分间存在采样环节

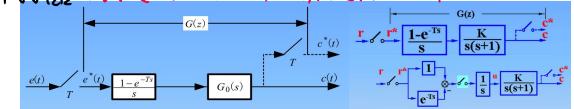


$$D(z) = G_1(z) X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = G_2(z) D(z) = G_1(z) G_2(z) X(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = G_1(z) G_2(z)$$

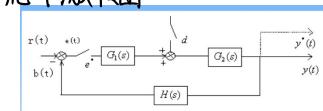
3. 零阶保持器不改变系统阶数、极点, 改变系统零点



$$C(z) = z \left[ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G_0(s) \right] R(z) = z \left[ \frac{1}{s} G_0(s) - \frac{e^{-Ts}}{s} G_0(s) \right] R(z)$$

$$G(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) z \left[ \frac{G_0(s)}{s} \right]$$

### 四、闭环系统冲激传递函数



1. 车输入车输出传递  $d = 0$

$$Y(z) = G_1 G_2(z) E(z)$$

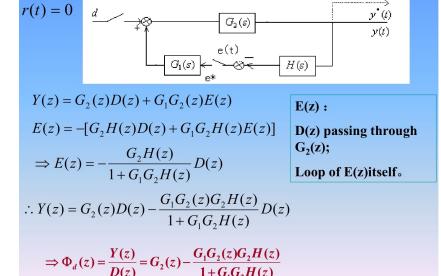
$$E(t) = r(t) - b(t) \Rightarrow E(z) = R(z) - B(z) \Rightarrow E(z) = \frac{R(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H(z)}$$

$$B(z) = G_1 G_2 H(z) E(z)$$

$$\text{误差脉冲传递 } G_E(z) = \frac{E(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_1 G_2 H(z)}$$

$$\therefore Y(z) = G_1 G_2(z) \frac{R(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H(z)} = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1 G_2(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H(z)}$$

#### 2. 扰动车输出传递 $r = 0$



$$Y(z) = G_2(z) D(z) + G_1 G_2(z) E(z)$$

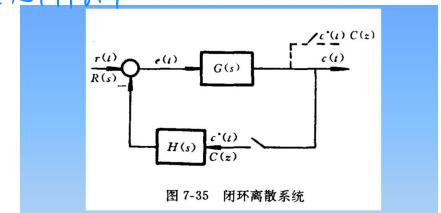
$$E(z) = -[G_2 H(z) D(z) + G_1 G_2 H(z) E(z)]$$

$$\Rightarrow E(z) = -\frac{G_2 H(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H(z)} D(z)$$

$$\therefore Y(z) = G_2(z) D(z) - \frac{G_1 G_2(z) G_2 H(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H(z)} D(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_d(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{D(z)} = G_2(z) - \frac{G_1 G_2(z) G_2 H(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H(z)}$$

\*  $t=0$  无采样环节



$$C(s) = G(s)R(s) - G(s)H(s)C^*(s)$$

$$C(z) = GR(z) - GH(z)C(z) \Rightarrow C(z) = \frac{GR(z)}{1 + GH(z)}$$