

$$\frac{k}{Ts+1+k} = \frac{\frac{k}{1+k}}{\frac{T}{1+k}s+1} = \frac{k_B}{T_B s+1}$$

- 一阶系统动态阶跃响应及性能指标

$$G_k(s) = \frac{k}{Ts+1} \quad (T \text{ 为开环时间常数, } k \text{ 为开环放大系数})$$

该一阶系统闭环传递为

$$G_B(s) = \frac{CC(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{k}{1+sT+k} = \frac{\frac{k}{k+1}}{\frac{T}{k+1}s+1} = \frac{k_B}{T_B s+1} \quad \text{有误差 } \frac{1}{k}$$

( $T_B = \frac{T}{k+1}$  闭环系统时间常数,  $k_B = \frac{k}{k+1}$  闭环系统放大系数)  $\Rightarrow k > 0, T < T_B$  表明通过反馈, 闭环时间

$r(t) = 1(t)$  ( $R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ ) 时, 有输出响应的拉氏变换

$$CC(s) = \frac{\frac{k_B}{s}}{s + \frac{1}{T_B}} = \frac{k_B}{s} - \frac{k_B}{s + \frac{1}{T_B}}$$

取  $CC(s)$  拉氏反变换有一阶系统的单位阶跃响应

$$c(t) = k_B c(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T_B}})$$

(1) 响应的稳态

$t \rightarrow \infty$  时输出响应的值

$$c(\infty) = k_B = \frac{k}{k+1}, \quad k \rightarrow \infty, c(\infty) \rightarrow 1$$

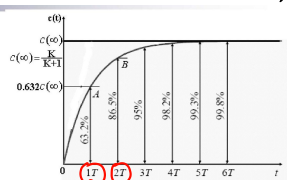
但不可能为无穷大  $\Rightarrow$  系统存在稳态误差

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [r(t) - c(t)] = 1 - c(\infty) = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

(2) 响应的动态过程  $\Rightarrow$  指标均与时间常数相关

$$c(t) = k_B c(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T_B}}), \quad t \geq 0 \quad T = \frac{T}{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T_B}}), \quad c(\infty) = k_B$$



$$t=3T, c(3T) = 0.95 c(\infty) \quad 5\% \text{ 误差}$$

$$t=4T, c(4T) = 0.982 c(\infty) \quad 2\% \text{ 误差}$$

响应曲线经过  $3T/4T$  的时间后进入稳态  $\Rightarrow t_s = 3T/4T$

$$\text{延滞时间 } t_d, c(t_d) = c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t_d}{T_B}}) = \frac{1}{2} c(\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_d = -T \ln 0.5 = 0.69T$$

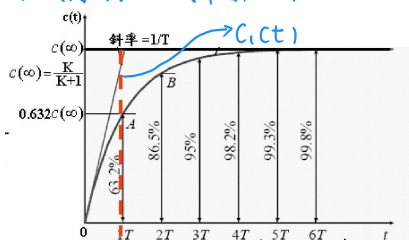
上升时间  $t_r$  ( $10\% \sim 90\%$  需时间)

$$\begin{cases} c(t_1) = c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t_1}{T_B}}) = 0.1 c(\infty) \\ c(t_2) = c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t_2}{T_B}}) = 0.9 c(\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_r = t_2 - t_1 = -T \ln 0.9 - (-\ln 0.1) = 2.2T$$

※ 没有超调量,  $\sigma_p = 0$

常数小于开环时间常数, 反馈力大动态过程, 抗干扰能力提升



对响应  $c(t)$  求导数  $\frac{dc(t)}{dt} = \frac{k}{T} e^{-\frac{k+1}{T}t}$   
 $t=0$  时  $c(t)$  变化率最大,  $\left. \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{k}{T} e^{-\frac{k+1}{T}t} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{k}{T}$

曲线  $c_1(t) = \frac{k}{T} t$  当  $t=T$  时  $c_1(t)$  达稳态

- 一阶系统的单位速度响应

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C(s) &= \frac{k_B}{T_B s+1} R(s) \\ R(s) &= \frac{1}{s^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow CC(s) = \frac{k_B}{T_B s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = k_B \left( \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{T}{s} + \frac{T}{s + \frac{1}{T}} \right)$$

由反拉氏变换  $c(t) = k_B (ct - T + T e^{-\frac{t}{T}}), t \geq 0$

	阶跃	斜坡
输入	$r(t) = 1$	$r(t) = t$
输出	$c(t) = K_B (1 - e^{-t/T})$	$c(t) = K_B (t - T + T e^{-\frac{t}{T}})$

※ 阶跃响应也是斜坡响应的导数

※ 闭环系统比开环系统动态过程快, 抗干扰性能增加