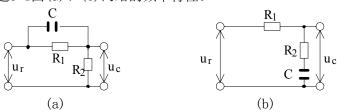
## 第五章习题与解答

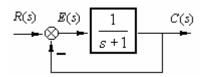
5-1 试求题5-1图(a)、(b)网络的频率特性。



题5-1图 R-C网络

解 (a) 依图: 
$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{K_1(\tau_1 s + 1)}{T_1 s + 1}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} K_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \\ \tau_1 = R_1 C \\ T_1 = \frac{R_1 R_2 C}{R_1 + R_2} \end{cases}$$
 
$$G_a(j\omega) = \frac{U_c(j\omega)}{U_r(j\omega)} = \frac{R_2 + j\omega R_1 R_2 C}{R_1 + R_2 + j\omega R_1 R_2 C} = \frac{K_1(1 + j\tau_1 \omega)}{1 + jT_1 \omega}$$
 (b) 依图: 
$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{\tau_2 s + 1}{T_2 s + 1}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} \tau_2 = R_2 C \\ T_2 = (R_1 + R_2)C \end{cases}$$
 
$$G_b(j\omega) = \frac{U_c(j\omega)}{U_c(i\omega)} = \frac{1 + j\omega R_2 C}{1 + i\omega(R_1 + R_2)C} = \frac{1 + j\tau_2 \omega}{1 + iT_2 \omega}$$

- 5-2 某系统结构图如题5-2图所示,试根据频率特性的物理意义,求下列输入信号作用时,系统的稳态输出 $c_s(t)$ 和稳态误差 $e_s(t)$ 
  - $(1) r(t) = \sin 2t$
  - (2)  $r(t) = \sin(t + 30^\circ) 2\cos(2t 45^\circ)$



题5-2图 反馈控制系统结构图

解 系统闭环传递函数为: 
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$
频率特性: 
$$\Phi(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+2} = \frac{2}{4+\omega^2} + j\frac{-\omega}{4+\omega^2}$$
輻颏特性: 
$$|\Phi(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+\omega^2}}$$
相颏特性: 
$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan(\frac{-\omega}{2})$$
系统误差传递函数: 
$$\Phi_e(s) = \frac{1}{1+G(s)} = \frac{s+1}{s+2},$$
则 
$$|\Phi_e(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}{\sqrt{4+\omega^2}}, \quad \varphi_e(j\omega) = \arctan\omega - \arctan(\frac{\omega}{2})$$
(1) 当 $r(t) = \sin 2t$  时,  $\omega = 2$ ,  $r_{m}=1$ 
则 
$$|\Phi(j\omega)|_{\omega=2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} = 0.35, \quad \varphi(j2) = \arctan(\frac{-2}{2}) = -45^{\circ}$$

$$|\Phi_e(j\omega)|_{\omega=2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{8}} = 0.79,$$

$$\varphi_e(j2) = \arctan\frac{2}{6} = 18.4^{\circ}$$

$$c_{ss} = r_{m}|\Phi_e(j2)|\sin(2t-\varphi_e) = 0.79\sin(2t+18.4^{\circ})$$
(2) 当 $r(t) = \sin(t+30^{\circ}) - 2\cos(2t-45^{\circ})$  时: 
$$\begin{cases} \omega_{1} = 1, & r_{m1} = 1\\ \omega_{2} = 2, & r_{m2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$|\Phi(j1)| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = 0.45 \qquad \varphi(j1) = \arctan(\frac{1}{2}) = -26.5^{\circ}$$

$$|\Phi_e(j1)| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} = 0.63 \qquad \varphi_e(j1) = \arctan(\frac{1}{3}) = 18.4^{\circ}$$

$$c_{ss}(t) = r_{m}|\Phi_e(j1)| \cdot \sin[t+30^{\circ} + \varphi(j1)] - r_{m}|\Phi(j2)| \cdot \cos[2t-45^{\circ} + \varphi(j2)]$$

$$= 0.4\sin(t+3.4^{\circ}) - 0.7\cos(2t-90^{\circ})$$

$$e_{ss}(t) = r_{m}|\Phi_e(j1)| \cdot \sin[t+30^{\circ} + \varphi_e(j1)] - r_{m}|\Phi_e(j2)| \cdot \cos[2t-45^{\circ} + \varphi_e(j2)]$$

$$= 0.63\sin(t+48.4^{\circ}) - 1.58\cos(2t-26.6^{\circ})$$

## 5-3 若系统单位阶跃响应

$$h(t) = 1 - 1.8e^{-4t} + 0.8e^{-9t}$$
  $t \ge 0$ 

试求系统频率特性。

解 
$$C(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1.8}{s+4} + \frac{0.8}{s+9} = \frac{36}{s(s+4)(s+9)},$$
  $R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ 
则  $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \Phi(s) = \frac{36}{(s+4)(s+9)}$ 
频率特性为  $\Phi(j\omega) = \frac{36}{(j\omega+4)(j\omega+9)}$ 

5-4 绘制下列传递函数的幅相曲线:

(1) 
$$G(s) = K/s$$

$$(2) G(s) = K/s^2$$

(2) 
$$G(s) = K/s^2$$
  
(3)  $G(s) = K/s^3$ 

解 (1) 
$$G(j) = \frac{K}{j\omega} = \frac{K}{\omega} e^{-j(+\frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$\omega = 0, \quad |G(j0)| \to \infty$$

$$\omega \to \infty, \quad |G(j\infty)| = 0$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

幅频特性如图解5-4(a)。

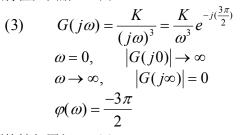
(2) 
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{(j\omega)^{2}} = \frac{K}{\omega^{2}} e^{-j(\pi)}$$

$$\omega = 0, \quad |G(j0)| \to \infty$$

$$\omega \to \infty, \quad |G(j\infty)| = 0$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\pi$$

幅频特性如图解5-4(b)。



幅频特性如图解5-4(c)。

5-5 已知系统开环传递函数

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{10}{s(2s+1)(s^2+0.5s+1)}$$

试分别计算  $\omega = 0.5$  和  $\omega = 2$  时开环频率特性的幅值  $A(\omega)$  和相角  $\varphi(\omega)$  。

图解5-4

解 
$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(1+j2\omega)((1-\omega^2+j0.5\omega))}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{10}{\omega\sqrt{1+(2\omega)^2}\sqrt{(1-\omega^2)^2+(0.5\omega)^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ -\arctan 2\omega -\arctan \frac{0.5\omega}{1-\omega^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A(0.5) = 17.8885 & A(2) = 0.3835 \\ \varphi(0.5) = -153.435^\circ & \varphi(2) = -327.53^\circ \end{cases}$$

试绘制下列传递函数的幅相曲线。

(1) 
$$G(s) = \frac{5}{(2s+1)(8s+1)}$$
(2) 
$$G(s) = \frac{10(1+s)}{s^2}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{5}{\sqrt{(1-16\omega^2)^2 + (10\omega)^2}}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -tg^{-1}2\omega - tg^{-1}8\omega = -tg^{-1}\frac{10\omega}{1-16\omega^2}$$

取 ω 为不同值进行计算并描点画图,可以作出准确图形

$$|G(j\omega)| = 5$$
.

$$\angle G(j\omega) = 0^0$$

② 
$$\omega = 0.25$$
 时.

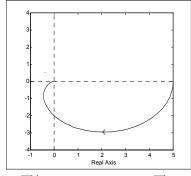
$$|G(j\omega)| = 2$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -90^{\circ}$$

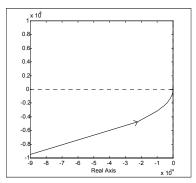
$$|G(j\omega)| = 0$$

① 
$$\omega = 0$$
 时,  $|G(j\omega)| = 5$ ,  $\angle G(j\omega) = 0^0$ 
②  $\omega = 0.25$  时,  $|G(j\omega)| = 2$ ,  $\angle G(j\omega) = -90^\circ$ 
③  $\omega = \infty$  时,  $|G(j\omega)| = 0$ ,  $\angle G(j\omega) = -180^0$ 

幅相特性曲线如图解5-6(1)所示。



图解5-6 (1) Nyquist图



图解5-6(2) Nyquist图

(2) 
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{10\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}{\omega^2}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = tg^{-1}\omega - 180^{\circ}$$

两个特殊点:

① 
$$\omega = 0$$
时,

$$|G(j\omega)| = \infty$$

① 
$$\omega = 0$$
 by,  $|G(j\omega)| = \infty$  ,  $\angle G(j\omega) = -180^{\circ}$ 

$$|G(j\omega)| = 0$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = 0$$
 ,  $\angle G(j\omega) = -90^{\circ}$ 

幅相特性曲线如图解5-6(2)所示。

## 5-7 已知系统开环传递函数

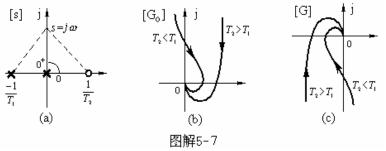
$$G(s) = \frac{K(-T_2s+1)}{s(T_1s+1)};$$
  $K, T_1, T_2 > 0$ 

当 $\omega$ =1时, $\angle G(j\omega)$ =-180°, $\left|G(j\omega)\right|$ =0.5。系统的单位速度稳态误差 $e_{ssv}$ =1 。试写出系统开环频率特性表达式 $G(j\omega)$ 。

解 
$$G(s) = \frac{-K(T_2s-1)}{s(T_1s+1)}$$

先绘制 $G_0(s) = \frac{K(T_2s-1)}{s(T_1s+1)}$ 的幅相曲线,然后顺时针转180°即可得到 $G(j\omega)$ 幅相曲线

。 $G_0(s)$ 的零极点分布图及幅相曲线分别如图解5-7(a)、(b)所示。G(s)的幅相曲线如图解 5-7(c)所示。



 $K_{v} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG(s) = K$ ,  $e_{ssv} = 1/K = 1$ ,  $\boxtimes \& K = 1$ . 依题意有:

$$\angle G(j1) = -\arctan T_2 - 90^\circ - \arctan T_1 = -180^\circ$$

$$\arctan T_1 + \arctan T_2 = \arctan \frac{T_1 + T_2}{1 - T_1 T_2} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$T_{1}T_{2}=1$$

另有: 
$$|G(j1)| = \left| \frac{(1 - jT_2)(1 - jT_1)}{1 + T_1^2} \right| = \frac{|1 - T_1T_2 - j(T_1 + T_2)|}{1 + T_2^2} = \frac{(T_1 + T_2)}{1 + T_2^2} = 0.5$$

$$T_2^2 - 2T_2 + 1 - 2T_1 = T_2^2 - 2T_2 + 1 - 2/T_2 = 0$$

$$T_2^3 - 2T_2^2 + T_2 - 2 = (T_2^2 + 1)(T_2 - 2) = 0$$

可得: 
$$T_2 = 2$$
,  $T_1 = 1/T_2 = 0.5$ ,  $K = 1$ .

所以: 
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1-j2\omega}{j\omega(1+j0.5\omega)}$$

已知系统开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(s^2+1)}$$

试概略绘制系统开环幅相曲线。

 $G(j\omega)$  的零极点分布图如图解5-9(a) 所示。

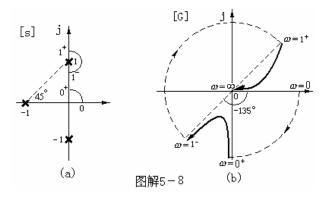
$$\omega = 0 \rightarrow \infty$$
 变化时,有
$$G(j0^+) = \infty \angle -90^\circ$$

$$G(j1^-) = \infty \angle -135^\circ$$

$$G(1^+) = \infty \angle 315^\circ$$

$$G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -360^{\circ}$$

分析 s 平面各零极点矢量随  $\omega=0\to\infty$  的变化趋势,可以绘出开环幅相曲线如图解5-8(b) 所示。



5-9 绘制下列传递函数的渐近对数幅频特性曲线。

(1) 
$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(2s+1)(8s+1)}$$

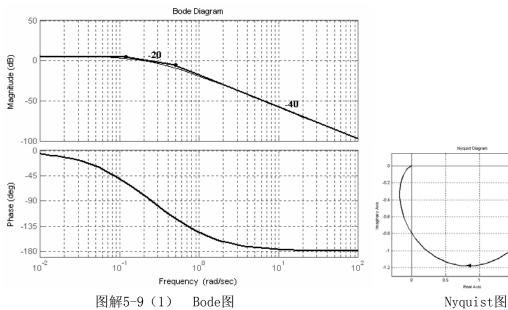
(1) 
$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(2s+1)(8s+1)};$$
  
(2)  $G(s) = \frac{200}{s^2(s+1)(10s+1)};$ 

(3) 
$$G(s) = \frac{40(s+0.5)}{s(s+0.2)(s^2+s+1)}$$

(3) 
$$G(s) = \frac{40(s+0.5)}{s(s+0.2)(s^2+s+1)}$$
(4) 
$$G(s) = \frac{20(3s+1)}{s^2(6s+1)(s^2+4s+25)(10s+1)}$$

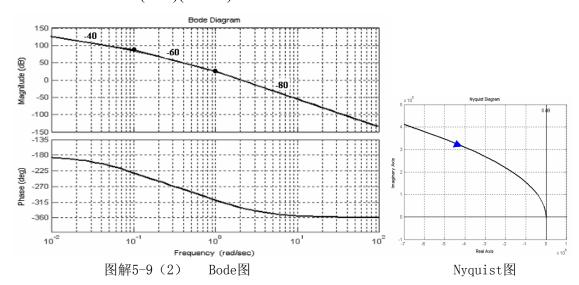
(5) 
$$G(s) = \frac{8(s+0.1)}{s(s^2+s+1)(s^2+4s+25)}$$

解 (1) 
$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(2s+1)(8s+1)}$$

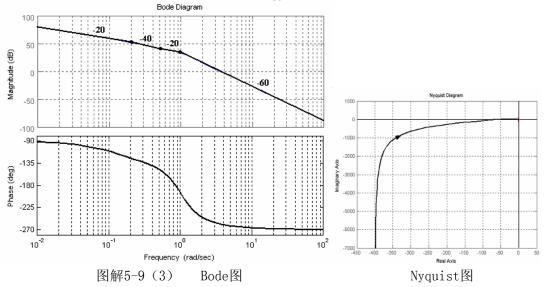


图解5-9(1) Bode图

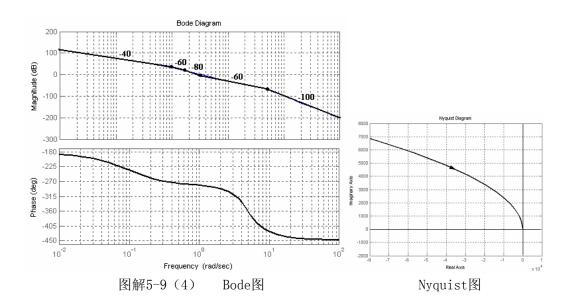
(2) 
$$G(s) = \frac{200}{s^2(s+1)(10s+1)}$$



(3) 
$$G(s) = \frac{40(s+0.5)}{s(s+0.2)(s^2+s+1)} = \frac{100(2s+1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.2}+1)(s^2+s+1)}$$



(4) 
$$G(s) = \frac{20(3s+1)}{s^2(6s+1)(s^2+4s+25)(10s+1)}$$
$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{20}{25}(3s+1)}{s^2(6s+1)\left[\left(\frac{s}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{25}s + 1\right](10s+1)}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{8(s+0.1)}{s(s^2+s+1)(s^2+4s+25)} = \frac{\frac{0.8}{25}\left(\frac{1}{0.1}s+1\right)}{s(s^2+s+1)\left[\left(\frac{1}{5}s\right)^2 + \frac{4}{25}s+1\right]}$$
Bode Diagram

$$S(s) = \frac{\frac{0.8}{25}\left(\frac{1}{0.1}s+1\right)}{s(s^2+s+1)\left[\left(\frac{1}{5}s\right)^2 + \frac{4}{25}s+1\right]}$$

图解5-9 (5) Bode图

Frequency (rad/sec)

Phase (deg)

Real Avis
Nyquist图

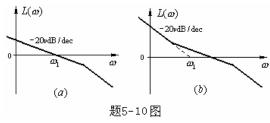
(c) 为 C(c) 由 除比例 和和公证和环

5-10 若传递函数  $G(s)=rac{K}{s^{
u}}G_0(s)$ ,式中, $G_0(s)$ 为G(s)中,除比例和积分两种环节外的部分,试证

-0.2

$$\omega_1 = K^{\frac{1}{\nu}}$$

式中, $\omega_{\rm l}$ 为近似对数幅频曲线最左端直线(或其延长线)与零分贝线交点的频率,如题5-10图所示。

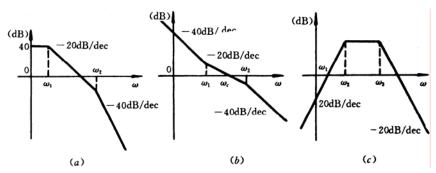


证 依题意,G(s)近似对数频率曲线最左端直线(或其延长线)对应的传递函数为 $\frac{K}{s^{"}}$ 。

题意即要证明 $\frac{K}{s^{\nu}}$ 的对数幅频曲线与0db交点处的频率值 $\omega_1 = K^{\frac{1}{\nu}}$ 。因此,令

$$20\lg \left| \frac{K}{(j\omega)^{\nu}} \right| = 0 , \quad 可得 \quad \frac{K}{\omega_1^{\nu}} = 1, \quad \text{故} \quad \omega_1^{\nu} = K, \qquad \therefore \omega_1 = K^{\frac{1}{\nu}}, \quad \text{证毕}.$$

- 5-11 三个最小相角系统传递函数的近似对数幅频曲线分别如题5-11图 (a)、(b)和 (c) 所示。要求:
  - (1) 写出对应的传递函数;
  - (2) 概略绘制对应的对数幅频和对数相频曲线。



题5-11图

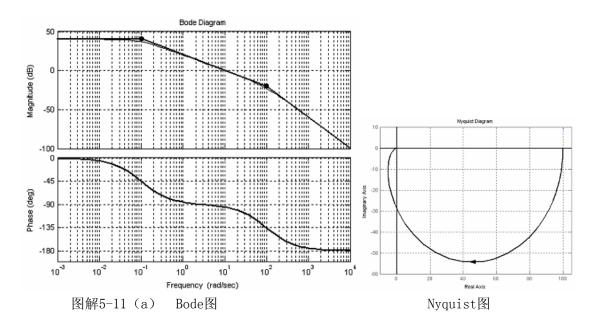
解 (a) 依图可写出: 
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$$

其中参数:

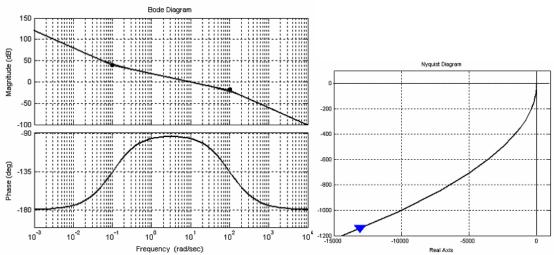
$$20 \lg K = L(\omega) = 40 db$$
,  $K = 100$ 

则:

$$G(s) = \frac{100}{(\frac{1}{\omega_1}s + 1)(\frac{1}{\omega_2}s + 1)}$$



(b) 依图可写出 
$$G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)}{s^2(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)} \qquad K = {\omega_0}^2 = \omega_1 \omega_C$$

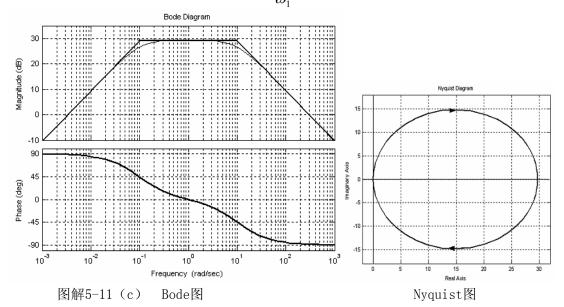


图解5-11 (b) Bode图

Nyquist图

图解5-11 (b) Bode图
$$G(s) = \frac{K \cdot s}{(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_3} + 1)}$$

$$\therefore 20 \lg K \omega_1 = 0, \quad K = \frac{1}{\omega_1}$$



5-12 已知  $G_1(s)$ 、  $G_2(s)$  和  $G_3(s)$  均为最小相角传递函数,其近似对数幅频曲线如题 5-12图所示。试概略绘制传递函数

$$G_4(s) = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + G_2(s)G_3(s)}$$

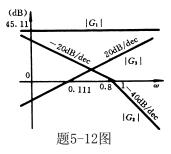
的对数幅频、对数相频和幅相特性曲线。

解: (1) : 
$$L_1(\omega) = 20 \lg K_1 = 45.11$$

$$\therefore K_1 = 180$$

则: 
$$G_1(s) = K_1$$

(2)



: 
$$L_3(\omega) = 20 \lg \omega K_3 = 20 \lg 0.111 K_3 = 0$$

$$K_3 = \frac{1}{0.111} = 9$$
 ,  $G_3(s) = K_3 s$ 

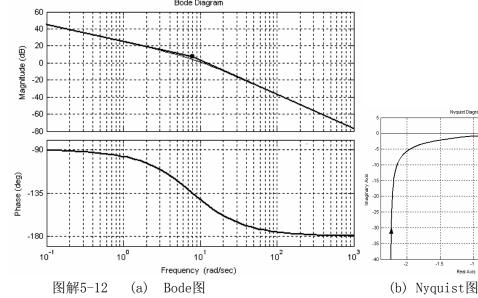
(3) 
$$G_2(s) = \frac{K_2}{s(\frac{s}{0.8} + 1)}$$

$$20 \lg K_2 / \omega = 20 \lg \frac{K_2}{1} = 0$$
,  $K_2 = 1$ 

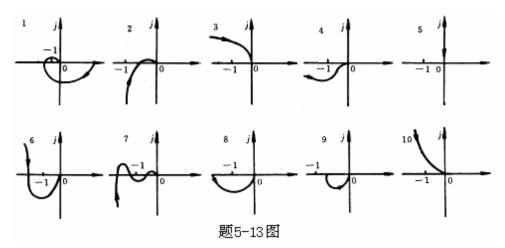
(4) : 
$$G_4(s) = \frac{G_1 G_2}{1 + G_2 G_3}$$

将
$$G_1, G_2, G_3$$
代入得:  $G_4(s) = \frac{18}{s(0.125s+1)}$ 

对数频率特性曲线如图解5-12(a) 所示, 幅相曲线如图解5-12(b) 所示:



5-13 试根据奈氏判据,判断题5-13图(1) $\sim$ (10)所示曲线对应闭环系统的稳定性。已知曲线(1) $\sim$ (10)对应的开环传递函数分别为(按自左至右顺序)。



解 题5-13计算结果列表

| 题号 | 开环传递函数   | P | N    | Z = P - 2N | 闭环<br>稳定性 | 备<br>注 |
|----|--|---|------|------------|-----------|--------|
| 1  | $G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)(T_3 s + 1)}$   | 0 | -1   | 2          | 不稳定       |        |
| 2  | $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}$   | 0 | 0    | 0          | 稳定        |        |
| 3  | $G(s) = \frac{K}{s^2(Ts+1)}$   | 0 | -1   | 2          | 不稳定       |        |
| 4  | $G(s) = \frac{K(T_1 s + 1)}{s^2 (T_2 s + 1)} \qquad (T_1 > T_2)$   | 0 | 0    | 0          | 稳定        |        |
| 5  | $G(s) = \frac{K}{s^{3}}$ $G(s) = \frac{K(T_{1}s+1)(T_{2}s+1)}{s^{3}}$ $G(s) = \frac{K(T_{5}s+1)(T_{6}s+1)}{s^{3}}$ | 0 | -1   | 2          | 不稳定       |        |
| 6  | $G(s) = \frac{K(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}{s^3}$   | 0 | 0    | 0          | 稳定        |        |
| 7  | $s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)(T_4s+1)$  | 0 | 0    | 0          | 稳定        |        |
| 8  | $G(s) = \frac{K}{T_1 s - 1} \qquad (K > 1)$  | 1 | 1/2  | 0          | 稳定        |        |
| 9  | $G(s) = \frac{K}{T_1 s - 1} \qquad (K < 1)$  | 1 | 0    | 1          | 不稳定       |        |
| 10 | $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts-1)}$   | 1 | -1/2 | 2          | 不稳定       |        |

5-14 已知系统开环传递函数,试根据奈氏判据,确定其闭环稳定的条件:

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)(s+1)};$$
  $K, T > 0$ 

- (1) T = 2 时,K 值的范围;
- (2) K = 10 时,T 值的范围;
- (3) K, T 值的范围。

令  $Y(\omega) = 0$ ,解出  $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$ ,代入  $X(\omega)$  表达式并令其绝对值小于1

$$\left| X(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}) \right| = \frac{KT}{1+T} < 1$$

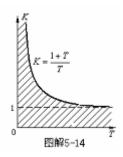
得出:  $0 < K < \frac{1+T}{T}$  或  $0 < T < \frac{1}{K-1}$ 

$$0 < T < \frac{1}{K - 1}$$

(1) 
$$T = 2 \text{ H}, \quad 0 < K < \frac{3}{2};$$

(2) 
$$K = 10 \text{ pt}, \ 0 < T < \frac{1}{9};$$

(3) K, T 值的范围如图解5-14中阴影部分所示。



已知系统开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{10(s^2 - 2s + 5)}{(s+2)(s-0.5)}$$

试概略绘制幅相特性曲线,并根据奈氏判据判定闭环系统的稳定性。

作出系统开环零极点分布图如图解5-15(a)所示。 $G(j\omega)$ 的起点、终点为:

$$G(j0) = 50 \angle 180^{\circ}$$
$$G(j\infty) = 10 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

 $G(j\omega)$ 与实轴的交点:

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{10(5 - \omega^2 - j2\omega)}{(2 + j\omega)(-0.5 + j\omega)}$$
$$= \frac{10[-(5 - \omega^2)(1 + \omega^2) + 3\omega^2 + j\omega(-5.5 + 3.5\omega^2)]}{(1 + \omega^2)^2 + (1.5\omega)^2}$$

 $\Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}[G(j\omega)] = 0$  可解出

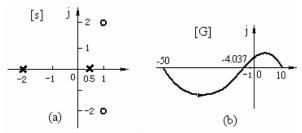
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{5.5/3.5} = 1.254$$

代入实部 
$$\operatorname{Re}[G(j\omega_0)] = -4.037$$

概略绘制幅相特性曲线如图解5-15(b)所示。根据奈氏判据有

$$Z = P - 2N = 1 - 2(\frac{-1}{2}) = 2$$

所以闭环系统不稳定。

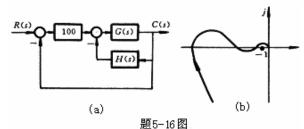


图解5-15

5-16 某系统的结构图和开环幅相曲线如题5-16图(a)、(b)所示。图中

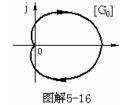
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s)^2}$$
,  $H(s) = \frac{s^3}{(s+1)^2}$ 

试判断闭环系统稳定性,并决定闭环特征方程正实部根个数。



解 内回路开环传递函数: 
$$G_0(s) = G(s)H(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^4}$$
 
$$G(j0) = 0 \angle 0$$
 
$$G(j0^+) = 0 \angle 180^0$$
 
$$G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -180^0$$

大致画出 $G_0(j\omega)$ 的幅相曲线如图解5-16所示。可见 $G_0(j\omega)$ 不会包围(-1,j0)点。



$$Z_0 = P_0 - 2N_0 = 0 - 2 \times 0 = 0$$

即内回路小闭环一定稳定。内回路小闭环极点(即开环极点)在右半S平面的个数为0。

$$P = Z_0 = 0$$

由题5-16图(b)看出:系统开环频率特性包围(-1, j0)点的圈数 N=-1。根据劳斯判据

$$Z = P - 2N = Z_1 - 2N = 0 - 2 \times (-1) = 2$$

系统不稳定,有两个闭环极点在右半S平面。

## 5-17 已知系统开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.2s^2 + 0.8s - 1)}$$

试根据奈氏判据确定闭环系统的稳定性。

解 作出系统开环零极点分布图如图解5-17(a)所示。

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(1+j0.2\omega)(1-j\omega)} = \frac{10[0.8\omega - j(1+0.2\omega^2)]}{\omega(1+\omega^2)(1+0.04\omega^2)}$$

 $G(j\omega)$ 的起点、终点为:

$$G(j0) = \infty \angle -180^{\circ}$$

$$G(i0^{+}) = \infty \angle -270^{\circ}$$

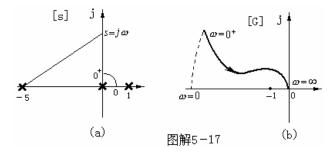
$$G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -270^{\circ}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} \text{Re}[G(j\omega)] = -8$$

幅相特性曲线  $G(j\omega)$  与负实轴无交点。由于惯性环节的时间常数  $T_1=0.2$  ,小于不稳定惯性环节的时间常数  $T_2=1$  ,故  $\varphi(\omega)$  呈现先增大后减小的变化趋势。绘出幅相特性曲线如图解5-17(b) 所示。根据奈氏判据

$$Z = P - 2N = 1 - 2 \times (\frac{-1}{2}) = 2$$

表明闭环系统不稳定。



5-18 已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数,试判断闭环系统的稳定性。

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(\frac{s^2}{4}+1)}$$

解 作出系统开环零极点分布图如图解5-18(a) 所示。当 $\omega=0\to\infty$ 变化时, $G(j\omega)$  的变化趋势:

$$G(j0) = \infty \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$G(j0^{+}) = \infty \angle -90^{\circ}$$

$$G(j2^{-}) = \infty \angle -153.4^{\circ}$$

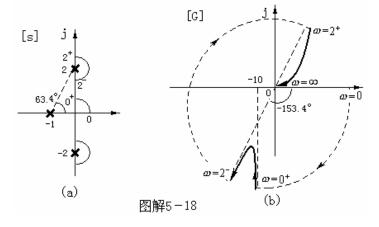
$$G(j2^{+}) = \infty \angle -333.4^{\circ}$$

$$G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -360^{\circ}$$

绘出幅相特性曲线  $G(j\omega)$  如图解5-18(b) 所示。根据奈氏判据

$$Z = P - 2N = 0 - 2 \times (-1) = 2$$

表明闭环系统不稳定。



5-19 反馈系统, 其开环传递函数为

(1) 
$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(0.2s+1)}$$

(2) 
$$G(s) = \frac{50}{(0.2s+1)(s+2)(s+0.5)}$$

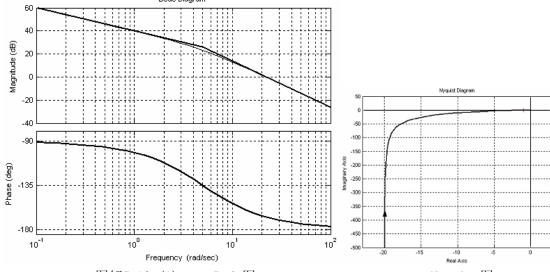
(2) 
$$G(s) = \frac{36}{(0.2s+1)(s+2)(s+0.5)}$$
(3) 
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.25s+1)}$$

(4) 
$$G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{2} + 1)}{s(s+1)(\frac{s}{10} + 1)(\frac{s}{20} + 1)}$$

试用奈氏判据或对数稳定判据判断闭环系统的稳定性,并确定系统的相角裕度和幅值裕度。

解 (1) 
$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(0.2s+1)} = \frac{100}{s(\frac{s}{5}+1)}$$

画Bode 图得: 
$$\begin{cases} \omega_C = \sqrt{5 \times 100} = 22.36 \\ \omega_g = \infty \end{cases}$$
 
$$\gamma = 180^0 + \angle G(j\omega) = 180^0 - 90^0 - tg^{-1}0.2\omega_C = 12.6^0$$
 
$$h = \frac{1}{\left|G(\omega_g)\right|} = \infty$$
 Bode Diagram



图解5-19 (1) Bode图

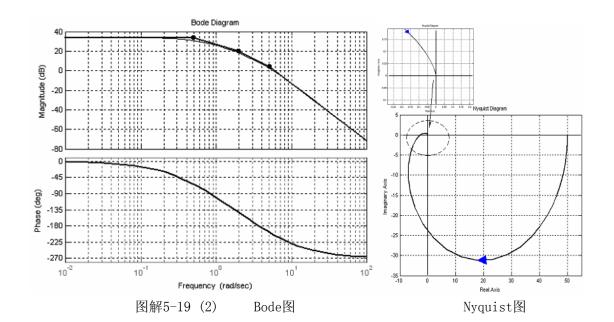
Nyquist图

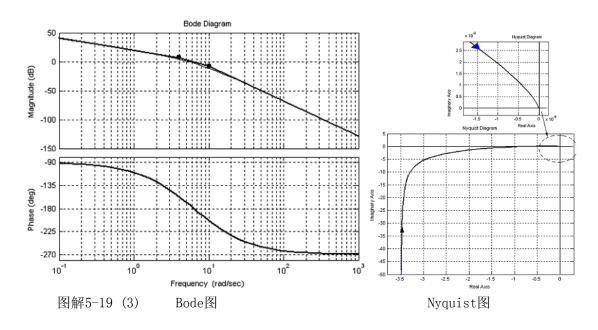
(2) 
$$G(s) = \frac{50}{(0.2s+1)(s+2)(s+0.5)} = \frac{50}{(\frac{s}{5}+1)(\frac{s}{2}+1)(2s+1)}$$

画Bode图判定稳定性: Z=P-2N=0-2×(-1)=2 系统不稳定。

由Bode图得:  $\omega_c > 6$ 

令: 
$$|G(j\omega)| = 1 \approx \frac{50}{\frac{\omega_c}{5} \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{2} \cdot 2\omega_c}$$
 解得  $\omega_c = 6.3$    
 令: 
$$\angle G(j\omega_g) = tg^{-1} \frac{\omega_g}{5} - tg^{-1} \frac{\omega_g}{2} - tg^{-1} 2\omega_g = -180^{\circ}$$
 解得  $\omega_g = 3.7$  
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \angle G(j\omega) = 180^{\circ} - tg^{-1} \frac{\omega_C}{5} - tg^{-1} \frac{\omega_C}{2} - tg^{-1} 2\omega_C = -29.4^{\circ}$$
 
$$h = \frac{1}{|G(\omega_g)|} = \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{\omega_g}{5})^2 + 1} \sqrt{(\frac{\omega_g}{2})^2 + 1} \sqrt{(2\omega_g)^2 + 1}}{50} = 0.391$$

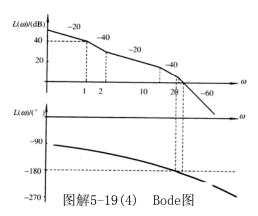




(4) 
$$G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{2} + 1)}{s(s+1)(\frac{s}{10} + 1)(\frac{s}{20} + 1)}$$
國Bode 图 得: 
$$\begin{cases} \omega_c = 21.5 \\ \omega_g = 13.1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma = 180^\circ + \angle \varphi(\omega_c) = -24.8^\circ \\ h = 0.343 = -9.3(dB) \end{cases}$$

系统不稳定。



设单位反馈控制系统的开环传递函数,试确定相角裕度为45°时的α值.

$$G(s) = \frac{as+1}{s^2}$$

$$G(j\omega) == \frac{\sqrt{1+(a\omega)^2}}{\omega^2} \angle (tg^{-1}a\omega - 180^0)$$

开环幅相曲线如图所示。以原点为圆心作单位圆,在 A 点: 
$$A(\omega) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + a^2 {\omega_c}^2}}{{\omega_c}^2} = 1$$
 即: 
$$\omega_c^4 = a^2 {\omega_c}^2 + 1$$
 (1)

即:

要求相位裕度  $\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \varphi(\omega_{c}) = 45^{\circ}$ 

 $\varphi(\omega_c) = tg^{-1}a\omega_c - 180^\circ = 45^\circ - 180^\circ = -135^\circ$ 即:

$$\therefore \quad a\omega_c = 1 \tag{2}$$

联立求解(1)、(2)两式得: $\omega_c = 1.19$ , a = 0.84。

5-21 系统中

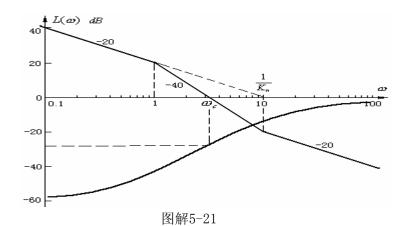
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s-1)}, \quad H(s) = 1 + K_h s$$

试确定闭环系统临界稳定时的Kh。

开环系统传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{10(1+K_n s)}{s(s-1)}$$

法(一): 画伯特图如图解5-21所示



$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{10(K_n j\omega + 1)}{j\omega(j\omega - 1)}$$

$$\varphi(\omega_c) = -90^0 - 180^0 + tg^{-1}\omega_c + tg^{-1}K_n\omega_c = -180^0$$

$$tg^{-1}\omega_c + tg^{-1}K_n\omega_c = 90^0$$

$$\frac{\omega_c + K_n \omega_c}{1 - \omega_c K_n \omega_c} = \infty$$

$$1 - K_n \omega_c^2 = 0$$

$$K_n = \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}$$

由Bode图

$$\omega_{0} = 3.16$$

$$\omega_c = 3.16$$

$$K_n \approx 0.1$$

法(二) 
$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{10(1+K_nj\omega)}{j\omega(j\omega-1)} = u(\omega) + jv(\omega)$$

$$u(\omega) = \frac{10\omega(1+K_n)}{-\omega(\omega^2+1)} \quad ; \quad v(\omega) = \frac{10(K_n\omega^2-1)}{-\omega(\omega^2+1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v(\omega) = 0 , \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } 10(K_n\omega^2 - 1) = 0 \qquad \therefore \qquad \omega^2 = 1/K_n$$

$$\therefore \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K}} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow u(\omega) = \frac{10\omega(1+K_n)}{-\omega(\omega^2+1)} = -1$$

代入(1)得: 
$$10(1+K_n)=(\frac{1}{K_n}+1)$$

$$10K_n^2 + 9K_n - 1 = 0$$

解出: 
$$K_n = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{121}}{20}$$
  $\therefore K_n = \frac{1}{10}$   $, K_n = -1$  (舍去)。

故当 $\omega = \sqrt{10}$  1/秒,  $K_n = 1/10$ 时, 系统临界稳定。

5-22 若单位反馈系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-0.8s}}{s+1}$$

试确定使系统稳定的K的临界值。

解 
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{1+j\omega} e^{-j0.8\omega}$$
 幅频特性为 
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}$$
 相频特性为 
$$\varphi(\omega) = \angle e^{-j0.8\omega} + \angle \frac{1}{1+j\omega} = -0.8\omega + tg^{-1}(-\omega)$$

求幅相特性通过(-1, j0)点时的K值

即 
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} = 1$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \angle G(j\omega) = -0.8\omega - tg^{-1}\omega = -\pi$$

$$tg^{-1}\omega = \pi - 0.8\omega$$

$$tg(tg^{-1}\omega) = tg(\pi - 0.8\omega) = -tg0.8\omega$$

$$\therefore \omega = -tg0.8\omega$$

代入(1): 
$$\frac{K}{\sqrt{1+[tg(0.8\omega)]^2}} = 1$$

$$\therefore K = \sqrt{1+[tg(0.8\omega)]^2} = \sec 0.8\omega$$
解出: 
$$\omega_c = 2.45 , K = 2.65$$

5-23 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{5s^2 e^{-x}}{(s+1)^4}$$

试确定闭环系统稳定的延迟时间τ的范围。

解 令 
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{5\omega^2}{(1+\omega^2)^2} = 1$$
 (1)  
 $\angle G(j\omega) = 180^0 - \tau \omega \frac{180}{\pi} - 4tg^{-1}\omega = 180^0$  (2)

由(1): 
$$1 + \omega^2 = \sqrt{5}\omega$$
  
解得:  $\omega_1 = 1.618$ ,  $\omega_2 = 0.618$  (舍去)

将ω=0.618代入(2)式:

$$\tau\omega \cdot \frac{180}{\pi} = 360^{\circ} - 4tg^{-1}\omega$$

解得:  $\tau = 1.3686$ , 由图可见: 当  $\tau < 1.3686$ 时, $G(j\omega)$ 不包围(-1,j0)点,所以 $\tau$  的稳定范围是:  $0 < \tau < 1.3686$ 

- 5-24 某最小相角系统的开环对数幅频特性如题5-24图所示。要求
- (1) 写出系统开环传递函数:
- (2) 利用相角裕度判断系统的稳定性;
- (3) 将其对数幅频特性向右平移十倍频程,试讨论对系统性能的影响。
- 解(1)由题5-29图可以写出系统开环传递函数如下:

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(\frac{s}{0.1} + 1)(\frac{s}{20} + 1)}$$

(2) 系统的开环相频特性为

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^{\circ} - \arctan \frac{\omega}{0.1} - \arctan \frac{\omega}{20}$$

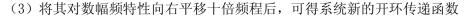
截止频率

$$\omega_c = \sqrt{0.1 \times 10} = 1$$

相角裕度

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \varphi(\omega_c) = 2.85^{\circ}$$

故系统稳定。



$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(s+1)(\frac{s}{200}+1)}$$

其截止频率

$$\omega_{c1} = 10\omega_c = 10$$

而相角裕度

$$\gamma_1 = 180^{\circ} + \varphi(\omega_{c1}) = 2.85^{\circ} = \gamma$$

故系统稳定性不变。由时域指标估算公式可得

$$\sigma \% = 0.16 + 0.4(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1) = \sigma_1 \%$$

$$t_s = \frac{K_0 \pi}{\omega_c} = \frac{K_0 \pi}{10\omega_{c1}} = 0.1t_{s1}$$

所以, 系统的超调量不变, 调节时间缩短, 动态响应加快。

5-25 对于典型二阶系统,已知参数 $\omega_n=3$ , $\xi=0.7$ ,试确定截止频率 $\omega_c$ 和相角裕度 $\gamma$ 。

解 依题意,可设系统的开环传递函数为

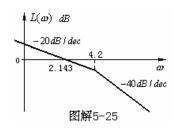
$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s+2\xi\omega_n)} = \frac{3^2}{s(s+2\times0.7\times3)} = \frac{2.143}{s(\frac{s}{4.2}+1)}$$

$$\frac{L(\omega) \ dB}{s(\frac{s}{4.2}+1)}$$

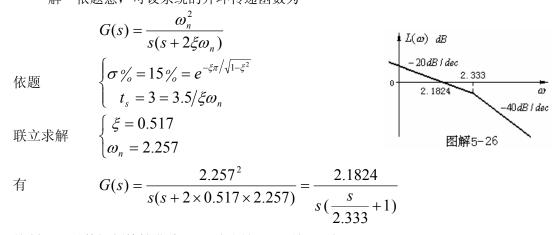
绘制开环对数幅频特性曲线  $L(\omega)$  如图解5-25所示,得

$$\omega_c = 2.143$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_c) = 63^\circ$$



5-26 对于典型二阶系统,已知 $\sigma$ %=15%, $t_s$  = 3 s ,试计算相角裕度 $\gamma$  。解 依题意,可设系统的开环传递函数为



绘制开环对数幅频特性曲线  $L(\omega)$  如图解5-26所示,得

$$\omega_c = 2.1824$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_c) = 46.9^\circ$$

5-27 一单位反馈系统,其开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{16.7s}{(0.8s+1)(0.25s+1)(0.0625s+1)}$$

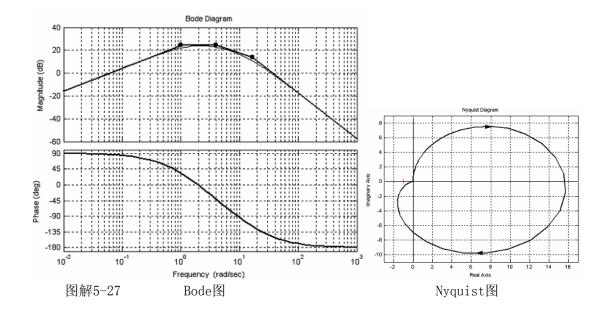
试应用尼柯尔斯图线,绘制闭环系统对数幅频和相频曲线。

解 由G(s)知: 201g16.7=24.5db

交接频率: 
$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{0.8} = 1.25$$
 ,  $\omega_2 = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4$  ,  $\omega_3 = \frac{1}{0.0625} = 16$ 

应用尼柯尔斯曲线得:

| =14.4 //// /// /// /// |                      |      |      |      |     |      |      |     |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
|------------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
|                        | ω                    | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0. 1 | 0.3 | 0.6  | 3    | 10  | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   | 60    | 70   | 80   | 100  |
|                        | G   db               | -15  | -2   | 4    | 13  | 19   | 24   | 15  | 7    | 2    | -3   | -7   | -10   | -13  | -16  | -20  |
| -                      | $\phi(\omega)^0$     | 88   | 85   | 83   | 70  | 54   | -23  | -94 | -127 | -143 | -151 | -156 | -160  | -163 | -164 | -166 |
|                        | M (db)               | -15  | -4.5 | -2   | 75  | -0.6 | -0.5 | 0   | 1.8  | 4.3  | 2.3  | -3.4 | -7. 5 | -11  | -16  | -20  |
|                        | $\alpha(\omega)^{0}$ | 69   | 48   | 30   | 12  | 5    | -1   | -11 | -28  | -53  | -110 | -140 | -152  | -158 | -162 | -165 |



5-28 一控制系统, 其结构图如题5-28图所示, 图中

$$G_1(s) = \frac{10(1+s)}{1+8s}, \quad G_2(s) = \frac{4.8}{s(1+\frac{s}{20})}$$

$$R(s) = \frac{E(s)}{S}$$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{10(1+s)}{1+8s}, \quad G_2(s) = \frac{4.8}{s(1+\frac{s}{20})}$$

 $\begin{array}{c|c} R(s) & E(s) \\ \hline & G_1(s) \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

题5-28图 某控制系统结构图

试按以下数据估算系统时域指标σ%和ts。

- (1) γ和ωc
- (2) Mr和ωc
- (3) 闭环幅频特性曲线形状

解 (1) 
$$G(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s) = \frac{48(1+s)}{s(1+8s)(1+\frac{s}{20})}$$

$$20 \lg 48 = 33.6 db$$

$$\omega_1 = 1/8 = 0.125 \quad , \quad \omega_2 = 1 \quad , \quad \omega_3 = 20$$

$$\omega_c = 6 \quad , \quad \gamma \approx 65^{\circ}$$

查图5-55 得  $\sigma\% = 21\%$ ,  $t_S = \frac{6.6}{\omega_C} = 1.13$  秒

(2) 根据 $M_r$ ,  $\omega_c$ 估算性能指标

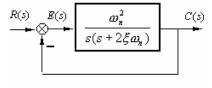
当 ω=5 时: L(ω)=0, φ(ω)=-111°

找出: 
$$M_r = \frac{1}{\sin r} = 1.103$$
,  $(r = 65^\circ)$ ,  $\omega_C = 6$ 

查图5-61 得 
$$\sigma$$
% = 21%,  $t_S = \frac{6.8}{\omega_C} = 1.13$  秒

(3) 根据闭环幅频特性的形状

5-29 已知控制系统结构图如题5-29图所示。当输入 $r(t)=2\sin t$  时,系统的稳态输出  $c_s(t)=4\sin(t-45^\circ)$ 。试确定系统的参数 $\xi,\omega_n$ 。



题5-29图 系统结构图

解 系统闭环传递函数为

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$|\Phi(j1)| = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\xi^2\omega_n^2}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\angle\Phi(j1) = -\arctan\frac{2\xi\omega_n}{\omega_n^2 - 1} = -45^\circ$$
联立求解可得  $\omega_n = 1.244$ ,  $\xi = 0.22$ 。

$$t_s = \frac{K_0 \pi}{\omega_c} = \frac{K_0 \pi}{10\omega_{c1}} = 0.1t_{s1}$$

所以, 系统的超调量不变, 调节时间缩短, 动态响应加快。

5-30 某高阶系统,要求时域指标 $\sigma=18\%$ , $t_s=0.05s$ ,试将其转换成频域指标。

解 根据近似经验公式

$$\sigma \% = 0.16 + 0.4(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1)$$

$$t_s = \frac{K_0 \pi}{\omega_c}$$

$$K_0 = 2 + 1.5(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1) + 2.5(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1)^2$$

代入要求的时域指标可得

$$\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{1}{0.4} (\sigma \% - 0.16) + 1 = 1.5$$

$$\gamma = 41.8^{\circ}$$

$$K_0 = 3.375$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{K_0 \pi}{t_s} = 212.1 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

所求的频域指标为 $\gamma = 41.8^{\circ}$ ,  $\omega_c = 212.1$ 。

5-31 单位反馈系统的闭环对数幅频特性如题5-31图所示。若要求系统具有30°的相角裕度,试计算开环增益应增大的倍数。 ▮ M(𝑛) dB

解 由题5-31图写出闭环系统传递函数

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(\frac{s}{1.25}+1)(\frac{s}{5}+1)}$$

が(*a*) db 1 1.25 5 -20 -40 -60

系统等效开环传递函数

递函数
$$G(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{1 - \Phi(s)} = \frac{6.25}{s(s + 2.825)(s + 4.425)} = \frac{0.5}{s(\frac{s}{2.825} + 1)(\frac{s}{4.425} + 1)}$$
可

知原系统开环增益K=0.5。

令相角裕度 
$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_{c1}) = 90^\circ - \arctan\frac{\omega_{c1}}{2.825} - \arctan\frac{\omega_{c1}}{4.425} = 30^\circ$$

有 
$$\frac{\frac{\omega_{c1}}{2.825} + \frac{\omega_{c1}}{4.425}}{1 - \frac{\omega_{c1}^2}{12.5}} = tg60^\circ = 1.732$$

整理可得 
$$\omega_{c1}^2 + 4.186\omega_{c1} - 12.5 = 0$$

 $\omega_{c1} = 2.02 = K_1$ 解出

所以应增大的放大倍数为  $K_1/K = 2.02/0.5 = 4.04$ 。

5-32 设有单位反馈的火炮指挥仪伺服系统,其开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

若要求系统最大输出速度为 $2(r/\min)$ ,输出位置的容许误差小于 $2^{\circ}$ ,试求:

- (1) 确定满足上述指标的最小 K 值, 计算该 K 值下系统的相角裕度和幅值裕度:
- (2) 在前向通路中串接超前校正网络

$$G_c(s) = \frac{0.4s + 1}{0.08s + 1}$$

计算校正后系统的相角裕度和幅值裕度,说明超前校正对系统动态性能的影响。

(1) 确定满足 $C_{Max}=2$  (转/分) = $12^{0}$ /秒和 $e_{ss}\leq 2^{0}$  的K,  $\gamma$ , h:

$$K = K_V = \frac{C_{Max}}{e_{ss}} \ge 6 \ (1/\hbar b)$$
$$G(s) = \frac{6}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{6}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

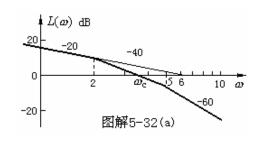
作系统对数幅频特性曲线如图解5-32(a)所示:

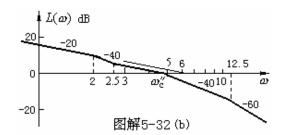
由图可知 
$$\omega_c = \sqrt{2 \times 6} = 3.46$$

$$\gamma' = 90^{\circ} - arctg0.2\omega_{c}' - arctg0.5\omega_{c}' = -3.8^{\circ}$$

算出相角交界频率  $\omega_g'=3.2$ 

$$20\lg h' = -1(dB)$$





(2)超前校正后系统开环传递函数为

$$G_c(s)G(s) = \frac{6(0.4s+1)}{s(0.08s+1)(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

作校正后系统对数幅频特性曲线如图解5-32(b)所示, 由图得:

$$\frac{6}{\omega''} = \frac{2.5}{2}$$
,  $\omega''_c = \frac{6 \times 2}{2.5} = 4.8$ 

 $\gamma'' = 90^{\circ} + arctg0.4\omega_{c}" - arctg0.2\omega_{c}" - arctg0.08\omega_{c}" - arctg0.5\omega_{c}" = 22.5^{\circ}$  算出  $\omega_{g}$ " = 7.3, h'' = 2.371,  $20\lg h'' = 7.5dB$ .

说明超前校正可以增加相角裕度,从而减小超调量,提高系统稳定性;同时增大了截止 频率,缩短调节时间,提高了系统的快速性。

5-33 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数 
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)}$$

试设计一串联超前校正装置,使系统满足如下指标:

- (1) 在单位斜坡输入下的稳态误差  $e_{ss}$  < 1/15;
- (2) 截止频率ωc≥7.5(rad/s);
- (3) 相角裕度 y ≥45°。

解 依
$$e_{ss}$$
指标:  $e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{15}$ 

$$K=1$$

画未校正系统的开环对数幅频特性如图5-33所示。

依Bode图(幅频),得:  $\omega_c = \sqrt{15} = 3.873$  校正前系统相角裕度:

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \angle G(j\omega_c) = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \arctan \omega_c$$
  
=  $90^{\circ} - \arctan 3.873 = 14.48^{\circ}$ 

定 $\omega_c$ "= 7.5, 作图得:

$$b = 11.48dB$$
  $(AB = 11.5dB)$ 

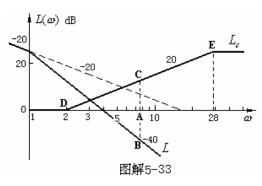
作图使: AC=AB=11.5dB ,过C点作20dB/dec直线交出D点( $\omega_D=2$ ),令(DC=CE)得E点( $\omega_E=28.125$ )。这样得出超前校正环节传递函数:

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{2} + 1}{\frac{s}{28.125} + 1}$$

且有:  $\omega_m = \omega_c$ "=7.5

校正后系统开环传递函数为:

$$G_c(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{2} + 1}{\frac{s}{28.125} + 1} \cdot \frac{15}{s(s+1)}$$



验算: 在校正过程可保证: 
$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \frac{1}{15}$$
 
$$\omega_c "= 7.5 (rad/s")$$
 
$$\gamma" = 180^0 - \angle G_c(\omega_c") G(\omega_c")$$
 
$$= 180^0 - 90^0 + arctg \frac{\omega_c"}{2} - arctg \frac{\omega_c"}{28.125} - arctg \omega_c" = 67.732^0 > 45^0$$

全部指标满足要求。

5-34 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(0.25s+1)}$$

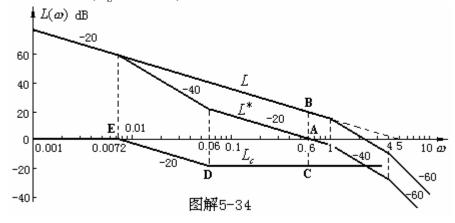
要求校正后系统的静态速度误差系数  $K_v \ge 5 (rad/s)$ ,相角裕度  $\gamma \ge 45^\circ$  ,试设计串联迟后校正装置。

解
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(\frac{s}{4}+1)}$$
(I型系统)

取  $K=K_{_{v}}=5$  校正前  $\omega_{c}=\sqrt{5}=2.236$   $\gamma=180^{\circ}+\varphi(\omega_{c})=-5.12^{\circ}$  (系统不稳定)

采用串联迟后校正。试探 $\omega_c'$ ,使 $\gamma'=45^\circ+5^\circ=50^\circ$ 

过 $\omega_c'=0.6$ 作 $\overline{BC}$ ,使 $\overline{AC}=\overline{BA}$ ;过画水平线定出 $D\left(\omega_D=0.1\times\omega_c'=0.06\right)$ ;过D作—20dB/dec线交0dB线于 $E\left(\omega_E=0.0072\right)$ 。可以定出校正装置的传递函数



$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_D} + 1}{\frac{s}{\omega_E} + 1} = \frac{\frac{s}{0.06} + 1}{\frac{s}{0.0072} + 1}$$

校正后系统开环传递函数

$$G_c(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{5(\frac{s}{0.06} + 1)}{s(s+1)(\frac{s}{4} + 1)(\frac{s}{0.0072} + 1)}$$

验算:

$$\gamma' = 180^{\circ} + \angle G_c(j\omega'_c)G(j\omega'_c) = 45.56^{\circ} > 45^{\circ}$$

5-35 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

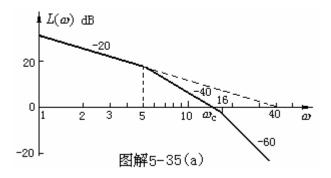
$$G(s) = \frac{40}{s(0.2s+1)(0.0625s+1)}$$

- (1) 若要求校正后系统的相角裕度为30°,幅值裕度为10 $\sim$ 12(dB),试设计串联超前校正装置;
- (2) 若要求校正后系统的相角裕度为 $50^{\circ}$  ,幅值裕度为 $30\sim40$ (dB),试设计串联迟后校正装置。

$$G(s) = \frac{40}{s(0.2s+1)(0.0625s+1)} = \frac{40}{s(\frac{s}{5}+1)(\frac{s}{16}+1)}$$

(1) 依题作图未校正系统的对数幅频特性曲线如图解5-35(a) 所示校正前:  $\omega_c = \sqrt{5 \times 40} = 14.14$  ,

$$\gamma = 90^{0} - arctg \frac{\omega_{c}}{5} - arctg \frac{\omega_{c}}{16} = -22^{0}$$
 (系统不稳定)  
$$\varphi_{m} = \gamma'' - \gamma + 10^{0} = 30^{0} - (-22^{0}) + 10^{0} = 62^{0}$$

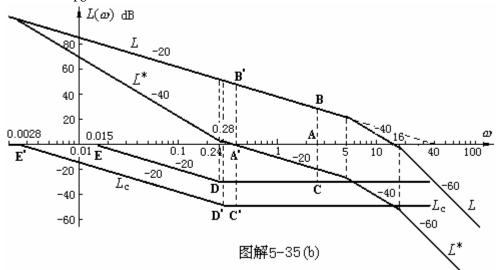


超前校正后截止频率 $\omega_c$ "大于原系统 $\omega_c=14.14$ ,而原系统在 $\omega=16$ 之后相角下降很快,用一级超前网络无法满足要求。

(2) 设计迟后校正装置

$$\gamma = \gamma" + 5^0 = 55^0$$
 经试算在  $\omega = 2.4$ : 处有  $\gamma(2.4) = 55.83^0$  : 取  $\omega_c" = 2.4$  对应 
$$|G(\omega_c")| = 20 \bigg( \lg \frac{40}{2.4} \bigg) = 24.436$$

在 $\omega_c$ "= 2.4 以下24.436dB画水平线,左延10dec到对应 $\omega$ =0.24处,作-20dB/dec线交0dB 线到E:  $\omega_E = \frac{0.24}{16} = 0.015$ ,因此可得出迟后校正装置传递函数:



$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{0.24} + 1}{\frac{s}{0.015} + 1}$$

$$G_c(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{40\left(\frac{s}{0.24} + 1\right)}{s\left(\frac{s}{5} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{16} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{0.015} + 1\right)}$$

$$\gamma'' = 90^\circ + \arctan\frac{2.4}{0.24} - \arctan\frac{2.4}{5} - \arctan\frac{2.4}{16} - \arctan\frac{2.4}{0.015}$$

$$= 90^\circ + 84.29^\circ - 25.64^\circ - 8.53^\circ - 89.642^\circ = 50.48^\circ \approx 50^\circ$$

$$\omega_g'' = 8.6$$

由Bode图:

试算:

$$h = 201 \text{g} \left| G_c \left( \omega_g \right) \right| G \left( \omega_g \right) = -201 \text{g} \frac{40 \times 35.8}{8.6 \times 1.99 \times 1.29 \times 573.33} = 18.9 \, \text{dB} < 30 \, \text{dB}$$

幅值裕度h不满足要求。为增加 h ,应将高频段压低。重新设计:使滞后环节高频段幅值衰减40dB ( $\omega_g \approx 8.9$ )。求对应201g  $|G(\omega_c''')|=40$ dB 处的 $\omega_c'''$ 

$$\frac{L(\omega_c")}{\lg 40 - \lg \omega_1"} = \frac{40}{\lg \frac{40}{\omega_c"}} = 20$$

$$\frac{40}{\omega_c"'} = 10^2 = 100, \qquad \therefore \omega_c"' = 0.4$$

$$\gamma(0.4) = 90^0 - \arctan \frac{0.4}{5} - \arctan \frac{0.4}{16} = 84^0$$

查惯性环节表, 在 $0.7\omega_c$ '''=0.28处:  $\varphi \approx -34^\circ$ 

$$84^{\circ} - 34^{\circ} = 50^{\circ}$$

以-20dB/dec交0dB线于E: ( $\omega_E = 0.0028$ ),得出滞后校正装置传递函数:

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{0.28} + 1}{\frac{s}{0.0028} + 1}$$
 $ext{$\notalpha}_c \text{ ""} = 0.4$ 处: 
$$\begin{cases} \gamma_c = \arctan\frac{0.4}{0.28} - \arctan\frac{0.4}{0.0028} = -34.59^0 \\ L_c = 20 \lg |G_c| = 20 \lg \frac{1.744}{142.86} = -38.27 dB \end{cases}$$

$$G_c(s)G(s) = \frac{40 \left(\frac{s}{0.28} + 1\right)}{s \left(\frac{s}{5} + 1\right) \left(\frac{s}{16} + 1\right) \left(\frac{s}{0.0028} + 1\right)}$$

验算:  $\omega_g$ "'=8.6

$$h = -20 \lg \left| G_c G(\omega_g"') \right| = -20 \left| \frac{40 \times 30.73}{8.6 \times 1.99 \times 1.1353 \times 3071.5} \right| = 33.7 dB$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - \angle G_c G(0.4) = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} + \arctan \frac{0.4}{0.28} - \arctan \frac{0.4}{5} - \arctan \frac{0.4}{16} - \arctan \frac{0.4}{0.0028}$$

$$=90^{\circ}+55^{\circ}-4.57^{\circ}-1.432^{\circ}-89.6^{\circ}\approx50^{\circ}$$
 (满足要求)

因此确定:

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{0.28} + 1}{\frac{s}{0.0028} + 1} = \frac{3.57s + 1}{357s + 1}$$

5-36 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(0.25s+1)}$$

要求校正后系统的静态速度误差系数  $K_v \ge 5 (rad/s)$ ,截止频率  $\omega_c \ge 2 (rad/s)$ ,相角裕度  $\gamma \ge 45^\circ$  ,试设计串联校正装置。

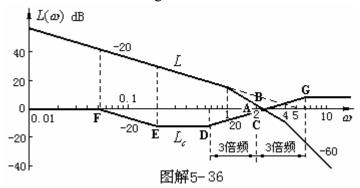
解 在 $\omega = 2$ 以后,系统相角下降很快,难以用超前校正补偿;迟后校正也不能奏效,故采用迟后-超前校正方式。根据题目要求,取

$$\omega_c' = 2$$
,  $K = K_v = 5$   
 $\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_c') = 180^\circ - \arctan 2 - \arctan \frac{2}{4} - 90^\circ = 0^\circ$   
 $\varphi_m = \gamma'' - \gamma + 5^\circ = 45^\circ - 0^\circ + 5^\circ = 50^\circ$ 

最大超前角 查教材图5-65(b) 得:

原系统相角裕度

 $a \approx 8$ ,  $10 \lg a \approx 9 dB$ 



过 $\omega_c'=2$ 作 $\overline{BC}$ ,使 $\overline{BA}=\overline{AC}$ ;过C作20dB/dec线并且左右延伸各3倍频程,定出D、G,进而确定E、F点。各点对应的频率为:

$$\omega^* = \frac{\omega_c^2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}^2}{2} = 2.5$$

$$\omega_E = 0.1\omega_c' = 0.1 \times 2 = 0.2$$

$$\omega_F = \omega_E \frac{\omega_D}{\omega^*} = 0.2 \times \frac{0.67}{2.5} = 0.0536$$

$$\omega_G = \omega_c' \times 3 = 6$$

$$\left(\frac{s}{2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{2} + 1\right)$$

有

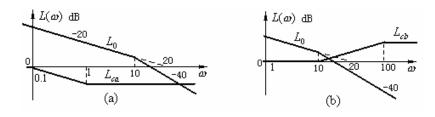
$$G_c(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{0.67} + 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{0.0536} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{6} + 1\right)}$$

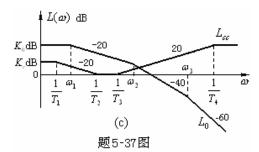
$$G_c(s)G(s) = \frac{5\left(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{0.67} + 1\right)}{s(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{4} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{0.0536} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{6} + 1\right)}$$

验算: 
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + G_c(j\omega'_c)G(j\omega'_c)$$

$$=\arctan\frac{2}{0.2}+\arctan\frac{2}{0.67}-\arctan\frac{2}{0.0536}-\arctan\frac{2}{6}=48.87^{\circ}>45^{\circ}$$

- 5-37 已知一单位反馈控制系统,其被控对象 $G_0(s)$ 和串联校正装置 $G_c(s)$ 的对数幅频特性分别如题5-37图(a)、(b)和(c)中 $L_0$ 和 $L_c$ 所示。要求:
  - (1) 写出校正后各系统的开环传递函数;
  - (2) 分析各G<sub>c</sub>(s)对系统的作用,并比较其优缺点。





解 (a) 未校正系统开环传递函数为

$$G_0(s) = \frac{20}{s(\frac{s}{10} + 1)}$$

$$\omega_{c0} = \sqrt{10 \times 20} = 14.14$$

$$\gamma_0 = 180^\circ + \varphi_0(\omega_{c0}) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan\frac{14.14}{10} = 35.26$$

$$G_{ca}(s) = \frac{s+1}{10s+1}$$

采用迟后校正后

$$L(\omega)$$
 dB  $L(\omega)$  dB  $L(\omega)$   $L(\omega)$  图解5-37(a)

$$G(s) = G_{ca}(s) \cdot G_0(s) = \frac{20(s+1)}{s(\frac{s}{10} + 1)(\frac{s}{0.1} + 1)}$$

画出校正后系统的开环对数幅频特性如图解5-37(a)所示。

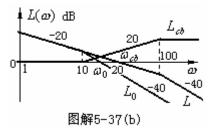
 $\frac{20}{\omega_{ca}} = \frac{1}{0.1}, \qquad \omega_{ca} = 2$ 有  $\gamma_a = 180^\circ + \varphi_a(\omega_{ca}) = 55^\circ$  $\begin{cases} \gamma_a = 55^\circ > \gamma_0 = 35.26^\circ & 稳定性增强, \sigma%减小; \\ \omega_{ca} = 2 < \omega_{c0} = 14.14 & 响应变慢; \\ 高频段被压低 & 抗高频干扰能力增强。 \end{cases}$ 可见

未校正系统频率指标同(a)。采用超前校正后

$$G_{cb}(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{10} + 1}{\frac{s}{100} + 1}$$

正频率指称问(a)。 宋用起前权正归 
$$G_{cb}(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{10} + 1}{\frac{s}{100} + 1}$$
 
$$G(s) = G_{cb}(s) \cdot G_0(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{10} + 1}{\frac{s}{100} + 1} \cdot \frac{20}{s(\frac{s}{10} + 1)} = \frac{20}{s(\frac{s}{100} + 1)}$$
 环对数幅频特性如图解5-37(b)所示。

画出校正后系统的开环对数幅频特性如图解5-37(b)所示。



可见

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{cb} = 20 > \omega_{c0} = 14.14 & \text{响应速度加快;} \\ \gamma_b = 180^\circ + \varphi_b(\omega_{cb}) = 78.7^\circ > \gamma_0 = 35.26^\circ & \sigma% 滅小; \\ 高频段被抬高 & 抗高频干扰能力下降。 \end{cases}$$

(c) 校正前系统的开环传递函数为

$$G_0(s) = \frac{10^{\frac{K_0}{20}}}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_3} + 1)}$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{10^{\frac{K_c}{20}} (T_2 s + 1)(T_3 s + 1)}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_4 s + 1)}$$

$$G_3(s) = G \cdot G_c = \frac{10^{\frac{K_c}{20}} (T_2 s + 1)(T_3 s + 1)}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_4 s + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_3} + 1)}$$

$$L(\omega) \text{ dB}$$

$$L = \frac{L(\omega)}{T_1} \frac{dB}{T_1} \frac{L(\omega)}{T_2} \frac{dB}{T_3} \frac{L(\omega)}{T_3} \frac{L(\omega)}{T_4} \frac{L(\omega)}{T_4} \frac{dB}{T_4} \frac{L(\omega)}{T_4} \frac{dB}{T_4} \frac{L(\omega)}{T_5} \frac{dB}{T_5} \frac{L(\omega)}{T_5} \frac{dB}{T_5} \frac{dB}{T_$$

画出校正后系统的开环对数幅频特性,可见采用串联滞后一超前校正后

 $\{$ 低频段被抬高 阶跃作用下的稳态误差减小; 中频段 $\omega_{cc}$   $\uparrow$ ,  $\gamma$   $\uparrow$  动态性能得到改善; 高频段被抬高 抗高频干扰的能力下降。

5-38 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+3)(s+9)}$$

- (1) 如果要求系统在单位阶跃输入作用下的超调量σ%=20%, 试确定 K值;
- (2)根据所求得的 K 值,求出系统在单位阶跃输入作用下的调节时间ts,以及静态速度误差系数 K v;
- (3)设计一串联校正装置,使系统的  $K_v$ ≥20,  $\sigma$  %≤17%, $t_s$ 减小到校正前系统调节时间的一半以内。

(1) 
$$\pm \vec{x}$$
 (5-81):  $\sigma = 0.16 + 0.4 (M_r - 1)$ 

$$M_r = \frac{\sigma - 0.16}{0.4} + 1 = \frac{0.2 - 0.16}{0.4} + 1 = 1.1$$

$$\pm (6-8), \qquad M_r = \frac{1}{\sin \gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin \frac{1}{M_r} = 65.4^0$$
(2)

式(2)、(3)联立:

$$\arctan \frac{\omega_c}{5} + \arctan \frac{\omega_c}{9} = 90^{\circ} - 65.4^{\circ} = 24.6^{\circ}$$

$$tg24.6^{\circ} \cdot [27 - \omega_c^{2}] = 12\omega_c$$

$$\omega_c^{2} + 26.21\omega_c - 27 = 0$$

解出:

$$\omega_c = 1$$
 ,  $(\omega_c = 2.72 \pm \pm)$ 

∴ 开环增益 
$$K_0 = \frac{K}{3 \times 9} = \omega_c = 1$$

$$K = 27$$

(2) 依式 (5-82): 
$$t_s = \frac{\left[2 + 1.5(M_r - 1) + 2.5(M_r - 1)^2\right]\pi}{\omega_c} = 6.76$$

依题有:

$$K_{v} = K_{0} = 1$$

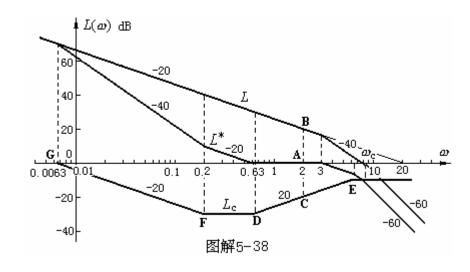
(3) 依题要求

$$K_{\nu} = \frac{K}{27} \ge 20$$
  $K \ge 540$   
 $\sigma\% \le 0.15 \approx 0.16^{\frac{(6-9)}{9}} = 0.16 + 0.4(\frac{1}{\sin \nu} - 1)$ 

$$\therefore \quad \gamma \approx 90^{\circ} \\ t_{s}^{'} \leq \frac{t_{s}}{2} = \frac{6.67}{2} = 3.38$$

由第 (2) 步设计结果  $t_s=6.67$ 对应于 $\omega_c=1$ 。由频域时域的反比关系( $\xi$ 一定时),应取:  $\omega_c=2\omega_c=2(rad/s)$ 

作出 $K_v = 20$ 的原系统开环对数幅频特性曲线 $L(\omega)$ 如图解5-38所示:



$$\omega_c = \sqrt{3 \times 20} = 7.75$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{7.75}{3} - \arctan \frac{7.75}{9} = -19.55^\circ \qquad (系统不稳定)$$

在 $\omega_c = 2$ 处,原系统相角储备:

$$\gamma_2 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{2}{3} - \arctan \frac{2}{9} = 43.78^\circ$$

需采用迟后一超前校正方法。超前部分需提供超前角

$$\varphi_m = \gamma - \gamma_2 + 5^\circ = 90^\circ - 43.78^\circ + 5^\circ = 51.22^\circ$$

查课本图5-65(b),对应超前部分应满足:

$$a \approx 10$$
  $10 \lg a = 10$ 

在 $\omega_c = 2$ 处定出 C 使 $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC}$ ,过 C 作+20dB/dec 直线(D、E相距10倍频,C位于D、E的中点),交出D、E,得

$$\omega_{D} = 0.63$$
  $\omega_{E} = 6.3$ 

定F点使 $\omega_F = 0.1 \times \omega_G' = 0.2$ , 过F作-20dB/dec斜率直线交频率轴于G, 得 $\omega_G = 0.0063$ 

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{0.6} + 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{0.0063} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{6.3} + 1\right)}$$

$$G(s)G_c(s) = \frac{20\left(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{0.6} + 1\right)}{s\left(\frac{s}{3} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{0.0063} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{6.3} + 1\right)}$$

验算:

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \arctan \frac{2}{0.2} + \arctan \frac{2}{0.63} - 90^{\circ} - \arctan \frac{2}{3} - \arctan \frac{2}{9} - \arctan \frac{2}{0.0063} - \arctan \frac{2}{6.3}$$
$$= 180^{\circ} + 84.29^{\circ} + 72.52^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 33.69^{\circ} - 12.59^{\circ} - 89.82^{\circ} - 17.61^{\circ} = 93.15^{\circ} > 90^{\circ}$$
$$\sigma\% \approx 15\%$$

查图5-61 
$$\frac{6.3}{\omega_c} = \frac{6.3}{2} = 3.15 < 3.38$$
 (符合要求)

得出满足要求的串联校正装置传递函数:

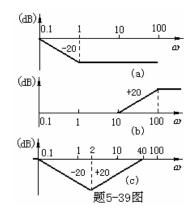
$$G_c(s) = \frac{(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1)(\frac{s}{0.6} + 1)}{(\frac{s}{0.063} + 1)(\frac{s}{6.3} + 1)}$$

5-39 题5-39图为三种推荐的串联校正网络的对数幅频特性,它们均由最小相角环节组成。若原控制系统为单位反馈系统,其开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{400}{s^2(0.01s+1)}$$

试问:

- (1) 这些校正网络中,哪一种可使校正后系统的稳 定程度最好?
- (2) 为了将12(Hz)的正弦噪声削弱10倍左右,你确定采用哪种校正网络?



解 (1)

(a) 采用迟后校正时,校正装置的传递函数为 
$$G_{ca}(s) = \frac{s+1}{10s+1}$$
校正后系统开环传递函数为  $G_{ca}(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{400(s+1)}{s^2(0.01s+1)(10s+1)}$ 

画出对数幅频特性曲线如图解5-39中曲线 $L_a$ 所示:

截止频率

$$\omega_{ca} = \sqrt{4 \times 10} = 6.32$$

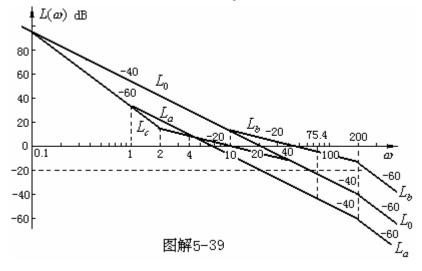
相角裕度

$$\gamma_a = 180^\circ + \varphi_a(\omega_{ca}) = -11.7^\circ$$
 (系统不稳定)

(b) 采用超前校正时,校正装置的传递函数为  $G_{cb}(s) = \frac{0.1s+1}{0.01s+1}$ 

校正后系统开环传递函数为  $G_{cb}(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{400(0.1s+1)}{s^2(0.01s+1)^2}$ 

画出对数幅频特性曲线如图解5-39中曲线 $L_b$ 所示:



截止频率 
$$\omega_{cb} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{10} = \frac{20^2}{10} = 40$$
 相角裕度 
$$\gamma_b = 180^\circ + \varphi_b(\omega_{cb}) = 32.36^\circ$$

(c) 采用迟后-超前校正时,校正装置的传递函数为  $G_{cc}(s) = \frac{(0.5s+1)^2}{(10s+1)(0.02s+1)}$ 

校正后系统开环传递函数为  $G_{cc}(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{400(0.5s+1)^2}{s^2(0.01s+1)(10s+1)(0.025s+1)}$ 

画出对数幅频特性曲线如图解5-39中曲线 $L_a$ 所示:

截止频率

$$\omega_{cc} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega_{cb}} = \frac{20^2}{40} = 10$$

相角裕度

$$\gamma_c = 180^\circ + \varphi_c(\omega_{cc}) = 48.21^\circ$$

可见,采用迟后校正时系统不稳定;采用迟后-超前校正时稳定程度最好,但响应速度 比超前校正差一些。

(2) 确定使12Hz正弦噪声削弱10倍左右的校正网络

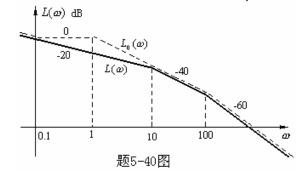
$$f = 12Hz$$
 时,  $\omega = 2\pi f = 75.4 (rad/s)$ 

对于单位反馈系统,高频段的闭环幅频特性与开环幅频特性基本一致。从Bode图上看,在 $\omega$ =75.4处,有

$$L_c(75.4) = 20 \lg \frac{1}{\alpha_c} = -23 dB$$

衰减倍数  $\alpha_c=10^{\frac{23}{20}}=14.13\approx 10$ ,可见,采用迟后–超前校正可以满足要求。

- **5-40** 某系统的开环对数幅频特性如题5-40图所示,其中虚线表示校正前的,实线表示校正后的。要求
  - (1) 确定所用的是何种串联校正方式,写出校正装置的传递函数  $G_{\epsilon}(s)$ ;
  - (2) 确定使校正后系统稳定的开环增益范围;
  - (3) 当开环增益 K = 1 时,求校正后系统的相角裕度  $\gamma$  和幅值裕度 h 。



 $\mathbf{m}$  (1) 由系统校正前、后开环对数幅频特性曲线可得校正装置的对数幅频特性曲线如图解5-40  $L_c(\omega)$  =  $L(\omega)$  -  $L_0(\omega)$  所示。从而可得

$$G_c(s) = \frac{(s+1)^2}{(10s+1)(0.1s+1)}$$

所用的是串联迟后-超前校正方式。

(2) 由题5-40图中实线可写出校正后系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)}$$

校正后系统闭环特征方程为

$$D(s) = s^3 + 110s^2 + 1000s + 1000K = 0$$

列劳思表

$$s^{3}$$
 1 1000  
 $s^{2}$  110 1000K  
 $s^{1}$  (11000-  $\rightarrow$  K<110  
1000K)/110  
 $s^{0}$  1000K  $\rightarrow$  K>0

所以有 0 < K < 110。

(3) 当
$$K = 1$$
时,由题5-40图可看出

$$\begin{cases} \omega_c = 1 \\ \omega_g = \sqrt{10 \times 100} = 31.6 \\ \gamma = 180^\circ + \varphi(\omega_c) = 83.72^\circ \\ h = 1/|G(j\omega_g)| = 109.8 \end{cases}$$

所以有

