

第六章习题及解答

6-1 试求下列函数的z变换

$$(1) \quad e(t) = a^{\frac{t}{T}}$$

$$(2) \quad e(t) = t^2 e^{-3t}$$

$$(3) \quad E(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2}$$

$$(4) \quad E(s) = \frac{s+3}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

解 (1) $E(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n} = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-a}$

$$(2) \quad Z[t^2] = \frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3}$$

由移位定理:

$$Z[t^2 e^{-3t}] = \frac{T^2 z e^{3T} (z e^{3T} + 1)}{(z e^{3T} - 1)^3} = \frac{T^2 z e^{-3T} (z + e^{-3T})}{(z - e^{-3T})^3}$$

$$(3) \quad E(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$(4) \quad E(s) = \frac{c_0}{s} + \frac{c_1}{s+1} + \frac{c_2}{s+2}$$

$$c_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$c_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \frac{s+3}{s(s+2)} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$c_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -2} \frac{s+3}{s(s+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3/2}{s} - \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{1/2}{s+2}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{3z}{2(z-1)} - \frac{2z}{z-e^{-T}} + \frac{z}{2(z-e^{-2T})}$$

6-2 试分别用部分分式法、幂级数法和反演积分法求下列函数的z反变换。

$$(1) \quad E(z) = \frac{10z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$

$$(2) \quad E(z) = \frac{-3+z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$$

解 (1) $E(z) = \frac{10z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$

① 部分分式法

$$\frac{E(z)}{z} = \frac{-10}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{-10}{z-1} + \frac{10}{z-2}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{-10z}{(z-1)} + \frac{10z}{(z-2)}$$

$$e(nT) = -10 \times 1 + 10 \times 2^n = 10(2^n - 1)$$

② 幂级数法：用长除法可得

$$E(z) = \frac{10z}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{10z}{z^2 - 3z + 2} = 10z^{-1} + 30z^{-2} + 70z^{-3} + \cdots$$

$$e^*(t) = 10\delta(t-T) + 30\delta(t-2T) + 70\delta(t-3T) + \cdots$$

③ 反演积分法

$$\text{Res}[E(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]_{z \rightarrow 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{10z^n}{z-2} = -10$$

$$\text{Res}[E(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]_{z \rightarrow 2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{10z^n}{z-1} = 10 \times 2^n$$

$$e(nT) = -10 \times 1 + 10 \times 2^n = 10(2^n - 1)$$

$$e^*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 10(2^n - 1)\delta(t - nT)$$

$$(2) \quad E(z) = \frac{-3+z^{-1}}{1-2z+z^{-2}} = \frac{z(-3z+1)}{z^2-2z+1} = \frac{z(-3z+1)}{(z-1)^2}$$

① 部分分式法

$$\frac{E(z)}{z} = \frac{1-3z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{3}{z-1}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{-2z}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{3z}{z-1}$$

$$e(t) = \frac{-2}{T}t - 3 \times 1(t)$$

$$e^*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{-2}{T}nT - 3 \right] \delta(t - nT) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2n - 3) \delta(t - nT)$$

② 幂级数法：用长除法可得

$$E(z) = \frac{-3z^2 + z}{z^2 - 2z + 1} = -3 - 5z^{-1} - 7z^{-2} - 9z^{-3} - \dots$$

$$e^*(t) = -3\delta(t) - 5\delta(t-T) - 7\delta(t-2T) - 9\delta(t-3T) - \dots$$

③ 反演积分法

$$\begin{aligned} e(nT) &= \operatorname{Res} [E(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]_{z \rightarrow 1} = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} [(-3z^2 + z) \cdot z^{n-1}] \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} [-3(n+1)z^n + nz^{n-1}] = -2n - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2n - 3)\delta(t - nT)$$

6-3 试确定下列函数的终值

$$(1) \quad E(z) = \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2}$$

$$(2) \quad E(z) = \frac{0.792z^2}{(z-1)(z^2 - 0.416z + 0.208)}$$

解 (1) $e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} = \infty$

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

$$(2) \quad = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{0.792z^2}{z^2 - 0.416z + 0.208} = \frac{0.792}{1 - 0.416 + 0.208} = 1$$

6-4 已知差分方程为

$$c(k) - 4c(k+1) + c(k+2) = 0$$

初始条件： $c(0)=0, c(1)=1$ 。试用迭代法求输出序列 $c(k), k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ 。

解 依题有

$$c(k+2) = 4c(k+1) - c(k)$$

$$c(0) = 0, \quad c(1) = 1$$

$$c(2) = 4 \times 1 - 0 = 4$$

$$c(3) = 4 \times 4 - 1 = 15$$

$$c(4) = 4 \times 15 - 4 = 56$$

6-5 试用 z 变换法求解下列差分方程：

$$(1) \quad c(k+2) - 6c(k+1) + 8c(k) = r(k)$$

$$r(k) = 1(k), \quad c(k) = 0 \quad (k \leq 0)$$

$$(2) \quad c(k+2) + 2c(k+1) + c(k) = r(k)$$

$$c(0) = c(T) = 0 \quad r(n) = n, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(3) \quad c(k+3) + 6c(k+2) + 11c(k+1) + 6c(k) = 0$$

$$c(0) = c(1) = 1, \quad c(2) = 0$$

$$(4) \quad c(k+2) + 5c(k+1) + 6c(k) = \cos(k\pi/2) \quad c(0) = c(1) = 0$$

解

(1) 令 $t = -T$, 代入原方程可得: $c(T) = 0$ 。对差分方程两端取 z 变换, 整理得

$$C(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 6z + 8} R(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-4)} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\frac{C(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{z-4}$$

$$C(z) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{z}{z-4}$$

$$c(nT) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1^n - \frac{1}{2} \times 2^n + \frac{1}{6} \times 4^n$$

(2) 对差分方程两端取 z 变换, 整理得

$$C(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 2z + 1} \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{z}{(z+1)^2(z-1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[C(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]_{z \rightarrow -1} &= \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{z}{(z+1)^2} \cdot z^{n-1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{z^n}{(z+1)^2} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} [nz^{n-1}(z+1)^{-2} - 2(z+1)^{-3} \cdot z^n] \\ &= n2^{-2} - 2 \cdot 2^{-3} = \frac{n-1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[C(z) \cdot z^{n-1}]_{z \rightarrow 1} &= \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \cdot z^{n-1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{z^n}{(z-1)^2} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [nz^{n-1}(z-1)^{-2} - 2(z-1)^{-3} \cdot z^n] \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n-1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$c(nT) = \frac{n-1}{4} [1 + (-1)^{n-1}]$$

$$c^*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{n-1}{4} [1 + (-1)^{n-1}] \right\} \delta(t - nT)$$

(3) 对差分方程两端取 z 变换得

$$\begin{aligned} & [z^3 C(z) - z^3 c(0) - z^2 c(1) - z c(2)] + 6[z^2 C(z) - z^2 c(0) - z c(1)] \\ & + 11[z C(z) - z c(0)] + 6C(z) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

代入初条件整理得

$$(z^3 + 6z^2 + 11z + 6) \cdot C(z) = z^3 + 7z^2 + 17z$$

$$C(z) = \frac{z^3 + 7z^2 + 17z}{z^3 + 6z^2 + 11z + 6}$$

$$\frac{C(z)}{z} = \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z+1} - 7 \cdot \frac{1}{z+2} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z+3}$$

$$c(n) = \frac{11}{2}(-1)^n - 7(-2)^n + \frac{5}{2}(-3)^n = (-1)^n \left[\frac{11}{2} - 7 \cdot 2^n + \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^n \right]$$

(4) 由原方程可得

$$(z^2 + 5z + 6) \cdot C(z) = \frac{z(z - \cos \frac{\pi}{2})}{z^2 - 2z \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 1} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 1}$$

$$C(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + 5z + 6)(z^2 + 1)} = \frac{z^2}{(z+2)(z+3)(z^2 + 1)}$$

$$\frac{C(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{(z+2)(z+3)(z^2 + 1)} = \frac{-2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{z+2} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{z+3} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{z-1}{z^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(nT) &= \frac{-2}{5} \cdot (-2)^n + \frac{3}{10} \cdot (-3)^n + \frac{1}{10} \left[\cos n \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin n \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \left[\frac{1}{5} \cdot 2^{n+1} - \frac{1}{10} \cdot 3^{n+1} \right] + \frac{1}{10} \left[\cos n \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin n \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

6-6 试由以下差分方程确定脉冲传递函数。

$$c(n+2) - (1 + e^{-0.5T}) \cdot c(n+1) + e^{-0.5T} c(n) = (1 - e^{-0.5T}) \cdot r(n+1)$$

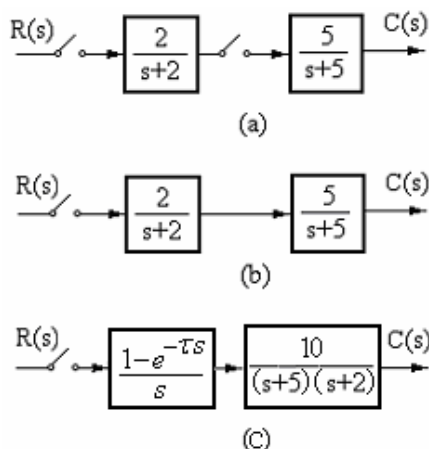
解 对上式实行 z 变换, 并设所有初始条件为 0 得

$$z^2 C(z) - (1 + e^{-0.5T}) z C(z) + e^{-0.5T} C(z) = (1 - e^{-0.5T}) z \cdot R(z)$$

根据定义有

$$G(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{z(1 - e^{-0.5T})}{z^2 - (1 + e^{-0.5T})z + e^{-0.5T}}$$

6-7 设开环离散系统如题6-7图所示, 试求开环脉冲传递函数 $G(z)$ 。



题 6-7 图 开环离散系统

解 (a) $Z\left[\frac{2}{s+2}\right] = \frac{2z}{z-e^{-2T}}$

$$Z\left[\frac{5}{s+5}\right] = \frac{5z}{z-e^{-5T}}$$

$$G(z) = Z\left[\frac{2}{s+2}\right] \cdot Z\left[\frac{5}{s+5}\right] = \frac{10z^2}{(z-e^{-2T})(z-e^{-5T})}$$

(b) $Z\left[\frac{2}{s+2} \cdot \frac{5}{s+5}\right] = Z\left[\frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+5}\right] = \frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{z(e^{-2T} - e^{-5T})}{(z-e^{-2T})(z-e^{-5T})}$

$$G(z) = Z\left[\frac{2}{s+2} \cdot \frac{5}{s+5}\right] = \frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{z(e^{-2T} - e^{-5T})}{(z-e^{-2T})(z-e^{-5T})}$$

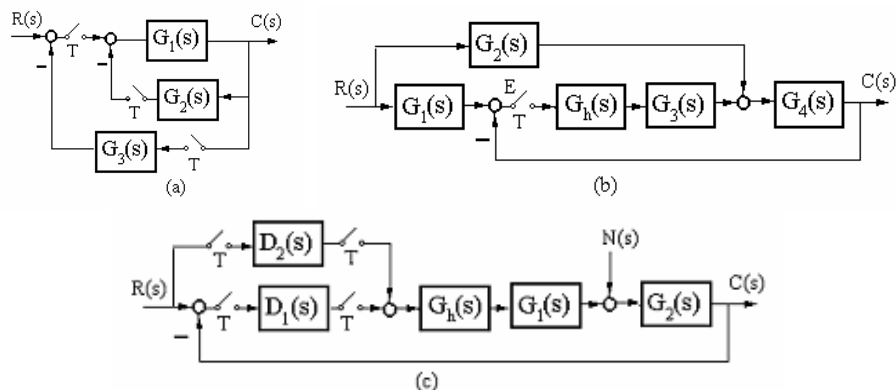
(c) $Z\left[\frac{(1-e^{-Ts})}{s} \cdot \frac{10}{(s+2)(s+5)}\right] = 10(1-z^{-1})Z\left[\frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+5)}\right]$

$$= \frac{10(z-1)}{z} Z\left[\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{s+5}\right]$$

$$G(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} \left[\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{5}{3} \frac{z}{z-e^{-2T}} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{z-e^{-5T}} \right] = 1 - \frac{5}{3} \frac{z-1}{z-e^{-2T}} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{z-1}{z-e^{-5T}}$$

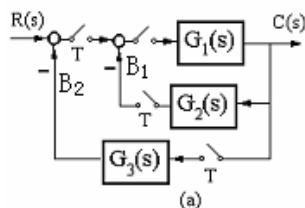
$$= \frac{(1 - \frac{5}{3}e^{-2T} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-5T})z + \frac{2}{3}e^{-2T} + \frac{5}{3}e^{-5T} + e^{-7T}}{(z-e^{-2T})(z-e^{-5T})}$$

6—8 试求下列闭环离散系统的脉冲传递函数 $\Phi(z)$ 或输出 z 变换 $C(z)$ 。



题6-8图 离散系统结构图

解 (a) 将原系统结构图等效变换为图解6-8(a)所示



图解6-8(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(z) &= G_1(z)[E(z) - B_1(z)] \\
 B_1(z) &= G_1 G_2(z)[E(z) - B_1(z)] \\
 [1 + G_1 G_2(z)] \cdot B_1(z) &= G_1 G_2(z) E(z) \\
 \therefore B_1(z) &= \frac{G_1 G_2(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2(z)} E(z) \\
 &\downarrow \\
 &= G_1(z) \left[1 - \frac{G_1 G_2(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2(z)} \right] \cdot E(z) = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2(z)} E(z) \\
 E(z) &= R(z) - B_2(z) \\
 &\downarrow \\
 B_2(z) &= G_3(z) \cdot C(z) \\
 &\downarrow \\
 &= R(z) - G_3(z) \cdot C(z) \\
 C(z) &= \frac{G_1 G_2(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2(z)} \cdot [R(z) - G_3(z) \cdot C(z)] \\
 [1 + G_1 G_2(z)] C(z) &= G_1(z) \cdot [R(z) - G_3(z) \cdot C(z)] \\
 [1 + G_1 G_2(z) + G_1(z) G_3(z)] C(z) &= G_1(z) \cdot R(z) \\
 \Phi(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} &= \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2(z) + G_1(z) G_3(z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 由系统结构图

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(z) &= RG_2G_4(z) + E(z)G_hG_3G_4(z) \\
 &\quad \downarrow E(z) = RG_1(z) - C(z) \\
 &= RG_2G_4(z) + G_hG_3G_4(z)[RG_1(z) - C(z)] \\
 \therefore C(z) &= \frac{RG_2G_4(z) + G_hG_3G_4(z)RG_1(z)}{1 + G_hG_3G_4(z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) 由系统结构图

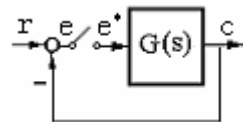
$$\begin{aligned}
 C(z) &= NG_2(z) + R(z) \cdot D_2(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z) + E(z) \cdot D_1(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z) \\
 &\quad \downarrow E(z) = R(z) - C(z) \\
 &= NG_2(z) + R(z) \cdot D_2(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z) + D_1(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z) \cdot [R(z) - C(z)] \\
 C(z) &= \frac{NG_2(z) + R(z) \cdot D_2(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z) + D_1(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z) \cdot R(z)}{1 + D_1(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z)} \\
 &= \frac{NG_2(z) + [D_1(z) + D_2(z)] \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z) \cdot R(z)}{1 + D_1(z) \cdot G_hG_1G_2(z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

6-9 设有单位反馈误差采样的离散系统，连续部分传递函数

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

输入 $r(t) = 1(t)$ ，采样周期 $T = 1s$ 。试求：

- (1) 输出 z 变换 $C(z)$ ；
- (2) 采样瞬时的输出响应 $c^*(t)$ ；
- (3) 输出响应的终值 $c(\infty)$ 。



图解6-9

解 (1) 依据题意画出系统结构图如图解6-9所示

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(z) &= Z\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+5)}\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{5}\left[\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{z(1-e^{-5})}{5(z-1)(z-e^{-5})}\right] \\
 &= \frac{[(4+e^{-5})z+1-6e^{-5}]z}{25(z-1)^2(z-e^{-5})} \\
 \Phi(z) &= \frac{G(z)}{1+G(z)} = \frac{(4+e^{-5})z^2 + (1-6e^{-5})z}{25(z-1)^2(z-e^{-5}) + (4+e^{-5})z^2 + (1-6e^{-5})z} \\
 &= \frac{3.9933z^2 + 0.9596z}{25z^3 - 46.1747z^2 + 26.2966z - 0.1684}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(z) &= \Phi(z)R(z) = \Phi(z)\frac{z}{z-1} \\
 &= \frac{(0.1597z + 0.03838)z^2}{z^4 - 2.847z^3 + 2.899z^2 - 1.0586z + 0.006736} \\
 &= 0.1597z^{-1} + 0.4585z^{-2} + 0.842z^{-3} + 1.235z^{-4} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore (2)

$$c^*(t) = 0.1597\delta(t-T) + 0.4585\delta(t-2T) + 0.842\delta(t-3T) + 1.235\delta(t-4T) + \dots$$

(3) 判断系统稳定性

$$D(z) = 25z^3 - 46.1747z^2 + 26.2966z - 0.1684$$

$$n = 3 \quad (\text{奇数})$$

$$D(1) = 4.9533 > 0, \quad D(-1) = -97.6397 < 0$$

列朱利表

	z_0	z_1	z_2	z_3
1	-0.1684	26.2966	-46.1747	25
2	25	-14.1747	26.2966	-0.1684
3	-624.97	1149.94	-649.64	

$$|a_0| = 0.1684 < a_3 = 25$$

$$|b_0| = 624.97 < |b_2| = 649.64 \quad (\text{不稳定})$$

闭环系统不稳定，求终值无意义。

6-10 试判断下列系统的稳定性

(1) 已知离散系统的特征方程为

$$D(z) = (z+1)(z+0.5)(z+2) = 0$$

(2) 已知闭环离散系统的特征方程为

$$D(z) = z^4 + 0.2z^3 + z^2 + 0.36z + 0.8 = 0$$

(注：要求用朱利判据)

(3) 已知误差采样的单位反馈离散系统，采样周期 $T=1(s)$ ，开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{22.57}{s^2(s+1)}$$

解 (1) 系统特征根幅值

$$|\lambda_1| = |-1| = 1, \quad |\lambda_2| = |-0.5| = 0.5, \quad |\lambda_3| = |-2| = 2 > 1$$

有特征根落在单位圆之外，系统不稳定。

$$(2) \quad D(z) = z^4 + 0.2z^3 + z^2 + 0.36z + 0.8 = 0$$

用朱利稳定判据 ($n=4$)

	z_0	z_1	z_2	z_3	z_4
1	0.8	0.36	1	0.2	1
2	1	0.2	1	0.36	0.8
3	-0.36	0.088	-0.2	-0.2	
4	-0.2	-0.2	0.088	-0.36	
5	0.0896	-0.07168	0.0896		

$$D(z) = 3.36 > 0, \quad D(-1) = 2.24 > 0$$

$$|a_0| = 0.8 < |a_4| = 1, \quad |b_0| = 0.36 < |b_3| = 0.2$$

$$|c_0| = 0.896 = |c_2| = 0.0896$$

所以，系统不稳定。

$$(3) \quad G(z) = z \left[\frac{22.57}{s^2(s+1)} \right] = z \left[\frac{22.57}{s^2} - \frac{22.57}{s} + \frac{22.57}{s+1} \right]$$

$$= 22.57 \left[\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{z}{z-e^{-1}} \right] = \frac{22.57z[e^{-1}z + (1-2e^{-1})]}{(z-1)^2(1-e^{-1})}$$

$$D(z) = (z-1)^2(z-e^{-1}) + 22.57z[e^{-1}z + (1-2e^{-1})]$$

$$= z^3 + 5.9z^2 + 7.9z - 0.368$$

用朱利稳定判据 ($n=3$)

	z_0	z_1	z_2	z_3
1	-0.368	7.9	5.9	1
2	1	5.9	7.9	-0.368
3	-0.865	8.81	10.07	

$$D(1) = 14.432 > 0, \quad D(-1) = -3.368 < 0$$

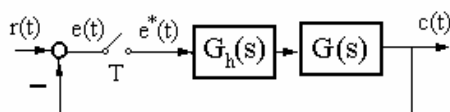
$$|a_0| = 0.368 < |a_3| = 1$$

$$|b_0| = 0.865 < |b_2| = 10.07 \quad (\text{系统不稳定})$$

6-11 设离散系统如题6-11图所示，采样周期 $T=1(s)$ ， $G_h(s)$ 为零阶保持器，而

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

要求：



题6-11图 离散系统

(1) 当 $K=5$ 时, 分别在 w 域和 z 域中分析系统的稳定性;

(2) 确定使系统稳定的 K 值范围。

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} G_h G(z) &= (1-z^{-1}) \cdot Z\left[\frac{K}{s^2(0.2s+1)}\right] = K \frac{z-1}{z} \left[\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{(1-e^{-5T})}{5(z-1)(1-e^{-5T})} \right] \\ &= K \left[\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1-e^{-5T}}{5(z-e^{-5T})} \right] = K \left[\frac{\frac{4+e^{-5T}}{5}z + \frac{1+e^{-5T}}{5} - e^{-5T}}{(z-1)(z-e^{-5T})} \right] \\ D(z) &= (z-1)(z-e^{-5T}) + K \left[\frac{4+e^{-5T}}{5}z + \frac{1+e^{-5T}}{5} - e^{-5T} \right] \\ &= z^2 + \left[-(1+e^{-5T}) + K\left(\frac{4+e^{-5T}}{5}\right) \right] z + \left[e^{-5T} + K\frac{1-6e^{-5T}}{5} \right] \end{aligned}$$

当 $K=5$ 时

$$D(z) = z^2 + 3z + 0.9663 = 0$$

解根得 $\lambda_1 = -2.633$, $\lambda_2 = -0.367$ (系统不稳定)

以 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$ 代入并整理得

$$D(w) = w^2 + 0.01357w - 0.208$$

$D(w)$ 中有系数小于零, 不满足系统稳定的必要条件。

(2) 当 K 为变量时

$$D(z) = z^2 + (0.80135K - 1.006738)z + (0.1919K + 0.006738)$$

以 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$ 代入并整理得

$$D(w) = 0.9933Kw^2 + (1.9865 - 0.3838K)w + (2.0135 - 0.60945K)$$

由劳斯判据可得系统稳定的 K 值范围为:

$$0 < K < 3.304$$

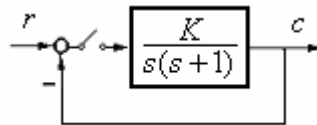
6-12 利用劳思判据分析题6-12图所示二阶离散系统在改变 K 和采样周期 T 的影响。

解 根据已知的 $G(s)$ 可以求出开环脉冲传递函数

$$G(z) = \frac{KZ(1-e^{-T})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})}$$

闭环特征方程为:

$$1 + G(z) = 1 + \frac{Kz(1-e^{-T})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})} = 0$$



题6-12图

即
$$z^2 + [K(1 - e^{-T}) - (1 + e^{-T})]z + e^{-T} = 0$$

令 $z = \frac{1+w}{1-w}$, 进行 w 变换, 得

$$\left(\frac{1+w}{1-w}\right)^2 + [K(1 - e^{-T}) - (1 + e^{-T})]\frac{1+w}{1-w} + e^{-T} = 0$$

化简整理后得

$$[2(1 + e^{-T}) - K(1 - e^{-T})]w^2 + 2(1 - e^{-T})w + K(1 - e^{-T}) = 0$$

可得如下劳思表:

w^2	$2(1 + e^{-T}) - K(1 - e^{-T})$	$K(1 - e^{-T})$
w^1	$2(1 - e^{-T})$	
w^0	$K(1 - e^{-T})$	

得系统稳定的条件

$$\begin{cases} 2(1 + e^{-T}) - K(1 - e^{-T}) > 0 \\ K(1 - e^{-T}) > 0 \\ K > 0 \end{cases}$$

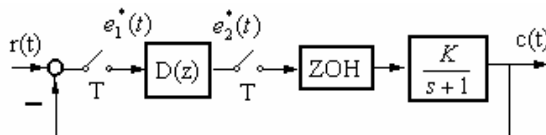
解得

$$0 < K < \frac{2(1 + e^{-T})}{1 - e^{-T}}$$

6-13 题6-13图所示采样系统周期 $T = 1(s)$

$$e_2(k) = e_2(k-1) + e_1(k)$$

试确定系统稳定时的 K 值范围。



题6-13图 离散系统

解 由于

$$e_2(k) = e_2(k-1) + e_1(k)$$

$$E_2(z) = z^{-1}E_2(z) + E_1(z)$$

则

$$D(z) = \frac{E_2(z)}{E_1(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

广义对象脉冲传递函数

$$G(z) = Z\left[\frac{(1-e^{-Ts})K}{s(s+1)}\right] = (1-z^{-1})Z\left[\frac{K}{s(s+1)}\right] = (1-z^{-1})\left[\frac{(1-e^{-1})Kz}{(z-1)(z-e^{-1})}\right] = \frac{0.632K}{z-0.368}$$

开环脉冲传递函数为

$$D(z)G(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{0.632K}{z-0.368} = \frac{0.632Kz}{(z-1)(z-0.368)}$$

闭环特征方程

$$1 + D(z)G(z) = z^2 + (0.632K - 1.368)z + 0.368 = 0$$

进行 w 变换, 令 $z = \frac{1+w}{1-w}$, 化简后得

$$(2.736 - 0.632K)w^2 + 1.264w + 0.632K = 0$$

列出劳斯表如下

w^2	$2.736 - 0.632K$	$0.632K$
w^1	1.264	0
w^0	$0.632K$	

若系统稳定, 必须满足 $2.736 - 0.632K > 0$, $K > 0$

即 $0 < K < 4.329$

6-14 如题6-12图所示的采样控制系统, 要求在 $r(t) = t$ 作用下的稳态误差 $e_{ss} = 0.25T$, 试确定放大系数 K 及系统稳定时 T 的取值范围。

解 $G(z) = Z\left[\frac{K}{s(s+1)}\right] = KZ\left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right] = K\left[\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}}\right] = \frac{Kz(1-e^{-T})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})}$

因为 $E(z) = \frac{1}{1+G(z)}R(z) = \frac{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T}) + Kz(1-e^{-T})} \cdot \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$

所以 $e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T}) + Kz(1-e^{-T})} \cdot \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} = 0.25T$

由上式求得 $K = 4$ 。

该系统的特征方程为

$$1 + G(z) = (z-1)(z-e^{-T}) + 4z(1-e^{-T}) = 0$$

即

$$z^2 + (3 - 5e^{-T})z + e^{-T} = 0$$

令 $z = \frac{1+w}{1-w}$ 代入上式得

$$4(1-e^{-T})w^2 + 2(1-e^{-T})w + 6e^{-T} - 2 = 0$$

列出劳斯表如下

$$\begin{array}{lll} w^2 & 4(1-e^{-T}) & 6e^{-T}-2 \\ w^1 & 2(1-e^{-T}) & 0 \\ w^0 & 6e^{-T}-2 & \end{array}$$

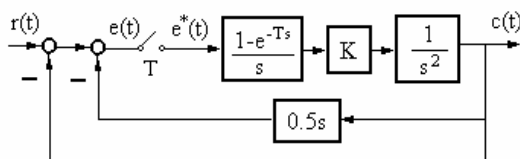
系统若要稳定, 则劳斯表得第一列系数必须全部为正值, 即有

$$1-e^{-T} > 0, \quad T > 0$$

$$6e^{-T}-2 > 0, \quad T < \ln 3$$

由此得出 $0 < T < \ln 3$ 时, 该系统是稳定的。

6-15 设离散系统如题6-15图所示, 其中采样周期 $T = 0.2(s)$, $K = 10$, $r(t) = 1 + t + t^2/2$, 试用终值定理计算系统的稳态误差 $e(\infty)$ 。



题6-15图 闭环离散系统

解 系统开环脉冲传递函数为

$$\begin{aligned} G(z) &= Z \left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{10(1+0.5s)}{s^2} \right] = (1-z^{-1})Z \left[\frac{10(1+0.5s)}{s^3} \right] \\ &= (1-z^{-1}) \left[\frac{5T^2(z+1)z}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{5Tz}{(z-1)^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

将 $T = 0.2$ 代入并整理得

$$G(z) = \frac{1.2z - 0.8}{(z-1)^2}$$

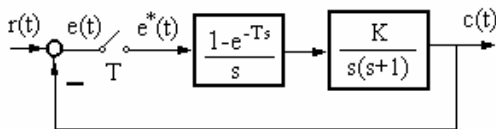
$$\Phi_e(z) = \frac{E(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{1}{1+G(z)} = \frac{(z-1)^2}{(z-1)^2 + 1.2z - 0.8} = \frac{z^2 - 2z + 1}{z^2 - 0.8z + 0.2}$$

$$R(z) = Z \left[1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{0.2z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{0.04z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3} \right]$$

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

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[1 + \frac{0.2}{z-1} + \frac{0.04(z+1)}{2(z-1)} \right] \left[\frac{(z-1)^2}{z^2 - 0.8z + 0.2} \right] = 0.1$$

6-16 设离散系统如题6-16图所示, 其中 $T = 0.1(s)$, $K = 1$, $t(t) = t$, 试求静态误差系数 K_p 、 K_v 、 K_a , 并求系统在 $r(t) = t$ 作用下的稳态误差 $e(\infty)$ 。



题6-16图 闭环离散系统

解 系统开环脉冲传递函数为

$$G(z) = (1 - z^{-1})Z\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right] = (1 - z^{-1})\left[\frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{(1-e^{-T})z}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})}\right]$$

将 $T = 0.1$ 代入并整理得

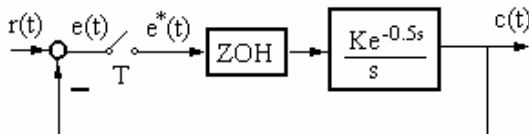
$$G(z) = \frac{0.005(z+0.9)}{(z-1)(z-0.905)}$$

$$K_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [1 + G(z)] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[1 + \frac{0.005(z+0.9)}{(z-1)(z-0.905)}\right] = \infty$$

$$K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{0.005(z+0.9)}{(z-1)(z-0.905)} = 0.1$$

$$e(\infty) = \frac{1}{K_p} + \frac{T}{K_v} = 1$$

6-17 已知离散系统如题6-17图所示, 其中ZOH为零阶保持器, $T = 0.25(s)$. 当 $r(t) = 2 + t$ 时, 欲使稳态误差小于0.1, 试求 K 值。



题6-17图 闭环离散系统

解 首先验证系统的稳定性

$$G(s) = \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{Ke^{-0.5s}}{s} = \frac{K(1-e^{-Ts})e^{-2Ts}}{s^2}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{z-1}{z}Z\left[\frac{Ke^{-2Ts}}{s^2}\right] = \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{KTz}{(z-1)^2} z^{-2} = \frac{KTz^{-2}}{z-1}$$

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{KTz^{-2}}{z-1+KTz^{-2}} = \frac{KT}{z^3 - z^2 + KT}$$

$$D(z) = z^3 - z^2 + KT$$

Jurry: $D(1) = 1 - 1 + KT > 0 \Rightarrow K > 0$ ①

$D(-1) = -1 - 1 + KT < 0 \Rightarrow K < \frac{2}{T} < 8$ ②

w^3	KT	0	-1	1
w^2	1	-1	0	KT
w^1	$1 - K^2T^2$	-1	KT	
w^0	KT	-1	$1 - K^2T^2$	

$$\begin{cases} KT < 1 \Rightarrow K < \frac{1}{T} = 4 \\ 1 - K^2T^2 > KT \end{cases}$$

③

$K^2T^2 + KT - 1 < 0$ 解出 $-1.618 < K < 0.618$

④

综合①②③④, K 稳定的范围为

$$0 < K < 0.618$$

使稳态误差为0.1时的 K 值:

$$R(z) = Z[2 \cdot 1(t) + t] = \frac{2z}{z-1} + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$$

系统是 I 型系统, 阶跃输入下的稳态误差为零, 斜坡输入下的稳态误差为常值

$$K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G(z) = KT$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{T}{K_v} = \frac{1}{K} < 0.1$$

$$\therefore K > 10$$

$\therefore K > 10$ 时不稳定, 不能使 $e_{ss} < 0.1$

6-18 试分别求出题6-15图和题6-16图所示系统的单位阶跃响应 $c(nT)$ 。

解 (a)

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{Z\left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{K}{s^2}\right]}{1+Z\left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{K}{s^2}(1+0.5s)\right]} = \frac{\frac{T^2 K}{2}(z+1)}{(z-1)^2 + K\left[\frac{T^2(z+1)}{2} + 0.5T(z-1)\right]}$$

将 $K=10$, $T=0.2$ 代入得

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{0.2(z+1)}{z^2 - 0.8z + 0.2}$$

$$C(z) = \Phi(z) \cdot R(z) = \frac{0.2(z+1)}{z^2 - 0.8z + 0.2} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{0.2(z^2 + z)}{z^3 - 1.8z^2 + 0.808z - 0.2}$$

$$= 0.2z^{-1} + 0.56z^{-2} + 0.808z^{-3} + 0.934z^{-4} + 0.986z^{-5} + 1.002z^{-6} + \dots$$

$$c^*(t) = 0.2\delta(t-T) + 0.56\delta(t-2T) + 0.808\delta(t-3T) + 0.934\delta(t-4T) + 0.986\delta(t-5T) + 1.002\delta(t-6T) + \dots$$

(b)

$$G(z) = (1-z^{-1})K \cdot Z\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right] = K\left[\frac{T}{z-1} - \frac{1-e^{-T}}{z-e^{-T}}\right] \stackrel{T=0.1}{K=1} = \frac{0.00484(z+0.9667)}{(z-1)(z+0.905)}$$

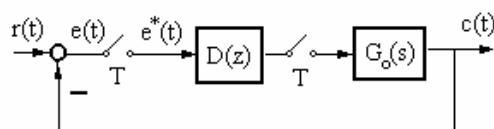
$$\Phi(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1+G(z)} \stackrel{T=0.1}{K=1} = \frac{0.00484(z+0.9667)}{z^2 - 1.9z + 0.901}$$

$$C(z) = \Phi(z) \cdot R(z) = \frac{0.00484(z+0.9667)}{z^2 - 1.9z + 0.901} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{0.00484(z^2 + 0.9667z)}{z^3 - 2.9z^2 + 2.801z - 0.901}$$

$$= 0.00484z^{-1} + 0.0187z^{-2} + 0.0407z^{-3} + 0.07z^{-4} + 0.106z^{-5} + 0.148z^{-6} + \dots$$

$$c^*(t) = 0.00484\delta(t-T) + 0.0187\delta(t-2T) + 0.0407\delta(t-3T) + 0.07\delta(t-4T) + 0.106\delta(t-5T) + 0.148\delta(t-6T) + \dots$$

6-19 已知离散系统如题6-19图所示



题6-19图 离散系统

其中采样周期 $T=1(s)$, 连续部分传递函数

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

试求当 $r(t) = 1(t)$ 时, 系统无稳态误差, 过渡过程在最少拍内结束的数字控制器 $D(z)$ 。

解

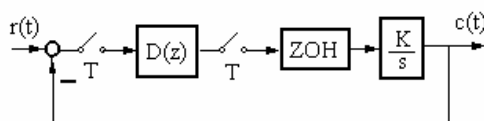
$$Z[G_0(s)] = Z\left[\frac{1}{s(s+1)}\right] = Z\left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right] = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-1}} = \frac{0.63z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.37z^{-1})}$$

$r(t) = 1(t)$

查教材中表6-4有:

$$D(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})G(z)} = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1}) \frac{0.63z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.37z^{-1})}} = \frac{1-0.37z^{-1}}{0.63}$$

6-20 设离散系统如题6-20图所示



题6-20图 离散系统

其中采样周期 $T = 1(s)$, 试求当 $r(t) = R_0 1(t) + R_1 t$ 时, 系统无稳态误差、过渡过程在最少拍内结束的 $D(z)$ 。

解 系统开环脉冲传递函数为

$$G(z) = (1-z^{-1}) \cdot Z\left[\frac{K}{s^2}\right] = \frac{K}{z-1}$$

$$R(z) = \frac{R_0 z}{z-1} + \frac{R_1 z}{(z-1)^2}$$

令

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1-z^{-1}) \Phi_e(z) \left[\frac{R_0 z}{z-1} + \frac{R_1 z}{(z-1)^2} \right] = 0$$

可取得

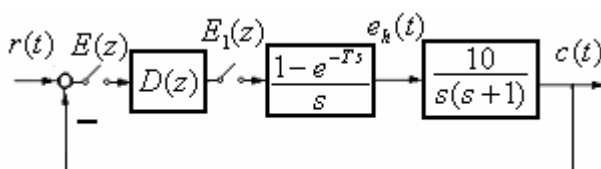
$$\Phi_e(z) = (1-z^{-1})^2$$

则

$$\Phi(z) = 1 - \Phi_e(z) = 2z^{-1} - z^{-2}$$

$$D(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{G(z)\Phi_e(z)} = \frac{(2-z^{-1})z^{-1}}{\frac{Kz-1}{1-z^{-1}} - (1-z^{-1})^2} = \frac{2-z^{-1}}{K(1-z^{-1})}$$

6-21 已知采样系统如题6-21图所示，其中采样周期 $T = 1(s)$ ，要求设计一个数字控制器 $D(z)$ ，使系统在斜坡输入下，调节时间为最短，并且在采样时刻没有稳态误差。



题6-21图 具有数字控制器的采样系统

题6-21表 最少拍无静差系统设计结果

输入信号 $r(t)$	要求的 $\Phi_e(z)$	要求的 $\Phi(z)$	消除偏差所需时间 t_s
$1(t)$	$1 - z^{-1}$	z^{-1}	T
t	$(1 - z^{-1})^2$	$2z^{-1} - z^{-2}$	$2T$
$t^2/2$	$(1 - z^{-1})^3$	$3z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + z^{-3}$	$3T$

解 根据题6-21表，对于斜坡输入信号，最少拍系统闭环脉冲传递函数应该为

$$\Phi(z) = 2z^{-1} - z^{-2} = z^{-1}(2 - z^{-1})$$

$$\Phi_e(z) = (1 - z^{-1})^2$$

广义对象的脉冲传递函数为

$$G(z) = Z\left[\frac{10(1 - e^{-Ts})}{s^2(s+1)}\right] = \frac{3.68z^{-1}(1 + 0.718z^{-1})}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - 0.368z^{-1})}$$

根据 $D(z)$ 可实现性对 $\Phi(z)$ 及 $\Phi_e(z)$ 的约束条件， $D(z)$ 中 $z = 1$ 的极点应包含在 $\Phi_e(z)$ 的零点之中，这一点 $\Phi_e(z)$ 已满足，不必改变， $C(z)$ 中包含的延迟因子 z^{-1} ，也已包含在 $\Phi(z)$ 之中，且 $n - m = 2 - 1 = 1$ ，所以按题6-21表设计的 $D(z)$ 是可以实现的。即

$$D(z) = \frac{0.543(1 - 0.5z^{-1})(1 - 0.368z^{-1})}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 + 0.718z^{-1})}$$