自控原理习题解答第二章

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《自动控制原理》 2014

第二章2-1(a)

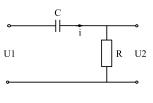


Figure:

根据克西霍夫定律,可以得到:

$$U_1 = Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int idt \qquad (1)$$

$$U_2 = Ri \qquad (2)$$

其中,i为流经电容C和电阻R的电流。将(2)带入(1)中,消去中间变量i.可得:

$$U_2 + \frac{1}{CR} \int U_2 dt = U_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dU_2}{dt} + \frac{U_2}{RC} = \frac{dU_1}{dt}$$

第二章2-1(b)

$$U_{2} = R_{2}i \qquad (1)$$

$$i = \frac{U_{R_{1}}}{R_{1}} + C\frac{dU_{2}}{dt} \qquad (2)$$

$$U_{C} = U_{R_{1}} = U_{2} - U_{1} \qquad (3)$$

其中, i为流经 R_2 的电流。联立(1), (2), (3), 消去中间变量i:

$$C(\frac{dU_2}{dt} - \frac{dU_1}{dt}) + \frac{U_2 - U_1}{R_1} = \frac{U_2}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{dU_2}{dt} + (\frac{1}{R_1C} + \frac{1}{R_2C})U_2 = \frac{dU_1}{dt} + \frac{U_1}{R_1C}$$

整理可得:

$$\frac{dU_2}{dt} + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_2 C} U_2 = \frac{dU_1}{dt} + \frac{U_1}{R_1 C}$$

第二章2-1(c)

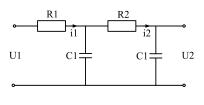


Figure:

增设中间变量
$$i_1$$
, i_2 , U_{C_1}

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_2 dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad i_2 = C_2 \frac{dU_2}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$$U_{C_1} = U_2 + R_2 i_2 \quad (2)$$

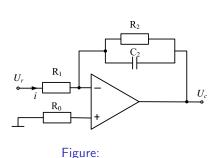
$$U_{C_1} = \frac{1}{C_1} \int (i_1 - i_2) dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_1 \frac{dU_{C_1}}{dt} = i_1 - i_2 \quad (3)$$

$$U_1 = R_1 i_1 + U_{C_1} \quad (4)$$

联立(1)-(4),消去中间变量可得:

 $R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 \frac{d^2 U_2}{dt} + (R_1 C_2 + R_1 C_2 + R_2 C_2) \frac{dU_2}{dt} + U_2 = U_1 = 0$

第二章2-3(a)



由电路图可知, $U_{-}=U_{+}=0$,

$$i = \frac{U_r}{R_1} = -\frac{U_c}{R_2} - C_2 \frac{dU_(C_2)}{dt}$$

整理可得:

$$\frac{U_r}{R+1} = -C_2 \frac{dU_c}{dt} - \frac{U_c}{R_2}$$

传递函数为

$$\frac{U_c(S)}{U_r(S)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{1}{R_2 C_2 s + 1}$$

第二章2-3(b)

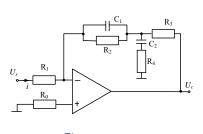


Figure:

整理可得:

由电路图可知, $U_{-}=U_{+}=0$,

利用复数阻抗直接列写网络的代数方程, 求取传递函数。 电阻仍表示为R, 电容C的复数阻抗为元。

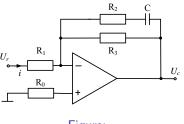
电感L的复数阻抗为Ls

$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$

$$Z_1 = R_1$$
 $Z_2 = \{\frac{1}{C_1 s} ||R_2|| (\frac{1}{C_2 s} + R_4)\} + R_3$

$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = -\frac{R_2R_3R_4C_1C_2s^2 + (R_2R_3C_1 + R_2R_3C_2 + R_2R_4C_2 + R_3R_4C_3)s + R_2 + R_3}{R_1R_2R_4C_1C_2s^2 + (R_1R_2C_1 + R_1R_2C_1 + R_1R_4C_2)S + R_1}$$

第二章2-3(c)



$$rac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = -rac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$
 $Z_1 = R_1 \quad Z_2 = \{(R_2 + rac{1}{Cs})||R_3$

整理可得:

$$\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = -\frac{R_3}{R_1} \frac{R_2 C s + 1}{(R_2 + R_3) C s + 1}$$

将系统微分方程进行拉氏变换:

$$x_{1}(t) = r(t) - c(t) + n_{1}(t) \implies X_{1}(s) = R(s) - C(s) + N_{1}(s) \quad (1)$$

$$x_{2}(t) = K_{1}x_{1}(t) \implies X_{2}(S) = K_{1}X_{1}(s) \quad (2)$$

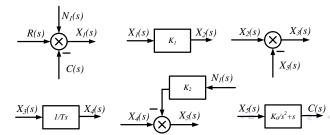
$$x_{3}(t) = x_{2}(t) - x_{5}(t) \implies X_{3}(s) = X_{2}(s) - X_{5}(s) \quad (3)$$

$$T \frac{dx_{4}(t)}{dt} = x_{3}(t) \implies TsX_{4}(s) = X_{3}(s) \quad (4)$$

$$x_{5}(t) = x_{4}(t) - K_{2}n_{2}(t) \implies X_{5}(s) = X_{4}(s) - K_{2}N_{2}(s) \quad (5)$$

$$K_{0}x_{5}(t) = \frac{d^{2}c(t)}{dt^{2}} + \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \implies K_{0}X_{5}(s) = (s^{2} + s)C(s) \quad (6)$$

对应的局部动态结构图如下



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整理可得到系统动态结构图为

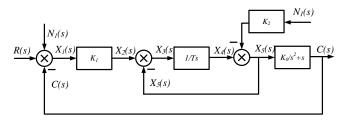


Figure:

前向回路传递函数为: $G(s) = \frac{K_0 K_1}{T s^3 + (T+1) s^2 + S}$ 闭环传递函数为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{K_0 K_1}{Ts^3 + (T+1)s^2 + S + K_0 K_1}$$

干扰 $N_1(s)$ 单独作用时,等同于输入R(s)单独作用,则

$$\Phi_{N_1}(s) = \Phi(s)$$

干扰N2(s)单独作用时,将动态结构图做如下变换,

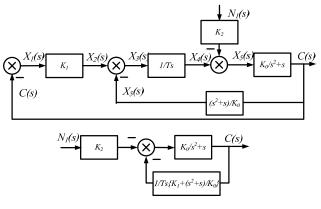
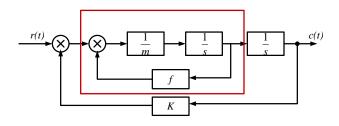


Figure:

$$\Phi_{N_2}(s) = -\frac{TK_0K_1s}{Ts^3 + (T+1)s^2 + S + K_0K_1}$$

第二章2-7(a)



先对红色方框内部进行串联等效和反馈回路等效, 然后对方框外部进 行回路等效, 可得

Figure:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{ms^2} + fs}{1 + \frac{K}{ms^2 + fs}} = \frac{1}{ms^2 + fs + 1}$$

第二章2-7(b)

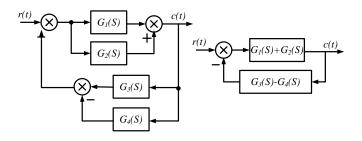


Figure:

先对前向回路和反馈回路的并联方框进行并联等效,得到右图所示结构图。在计算系统闭环传函为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + (G_1(s) + G_2(s))(G_3(s) - G_4(s))}$$

第二章2-7(c)

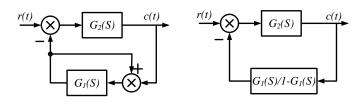


Figure:

先对反馈回路的反馈环节进行等效,得到右图所示结构图。再计算系统闭环传函为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_2(s)}{1 + \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{(1 - G_1(s))}} = \frac{G_2(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 - G_1(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)}$$

第二章2-7(d)

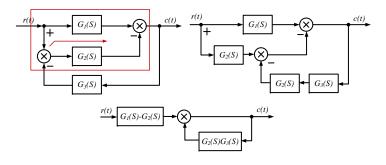


Figure:

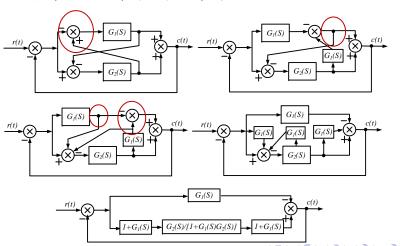
红色方框内综合点右移, 得到右图所示动态图。

综合点合并,并联及串联等效,得到下图所示动态图。系统闭环传函为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s) - G_2(s)}{1 - G_2(s)G_3(s)}$$

第二章2-7(e)

- (1) 红圈内综合点后移,得到右上图所示动态图;
- (2) 分支点前移,得到中间左边动态图;
- (3) 分支点、综合点分别前移和后移;
- (4) 并联, 反馈连接, 串联等效后, 得到下方所示动态图。



系统传递函数为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_2(s) - G_1(s) + 2G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + G_2(s) - G_1(s) + 3G_1(s)G_2(s)}$$

第二章2-7(f)

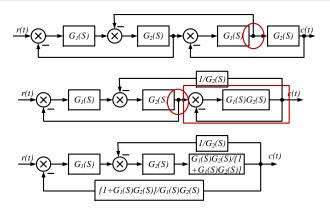


Figure:

化简过程如图所示,得到系统传递函数为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1^2(s)G_2^2(s)}{G_1^2(s)G_2^2(s) + 3G_1(s)G_2(s) + 1}$$

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第二章2-7(g)

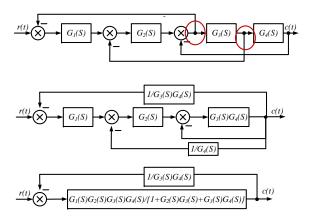


Figure:

化简过程如图所示,得到系统传递函数为:

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

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第二章2-7(h)

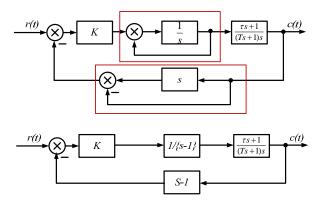


Figure:

化简过程如图所示,得到系统传递函数为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K(\tau s + 1)}{(s - 1)\{(Ts + 1)s + K(\tau s + 1)\}}$$

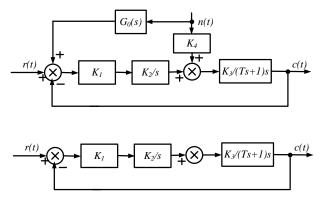


Figure:

当干扰为零时,系统动态图等效为下图,通过串联及反馈连接等效,得到系统在输入信号下的传递函数为:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{(Ts+1)s^2 + K_1 K_2 K_3}$$

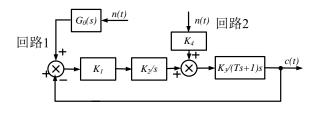


Figure:

令输入为零,系统动态图等效为下图,系统在干扰信号下的传递函数 为:

回路1:

回路2:

$$\frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{G_0(s)K_1K_2K_3}{(Ts+1)s^2 + K_1K_2K_3} \qquad \frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{K_3K_4s}{(Ts+1)s^2 + K_1K_2K_3}$$

系统在干扰信号下的传递函数为:

$$\frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{G_0(s)K_1K_2K_3 + K_3K_4s}{(Ts+1)s^2 + K_1K_2K_3}$$

系统在干扰信号下的传递函数为:

$$\frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{G_0(s)K_1K_2K_3 + K_3K_4s}{(Ts+1)s^2 + K_1K_2K_3}$$

若要消除干扰影响,则需 $\frac{C(s)}{N(s)}=0$,得到

$$G_0(s)K_1K_2K_3+K_3K_4s=0$$

$$G_0 = -\frac{k_4 S}{K_1 k_2}$$

作业评分标准:

- A+ 书写工整规范、推导过程详细、方法简洁、思路清晰、正确 完整
- ② A 书写认真规范、推导过程详细、思路清晰(部分明显难题可不完成)
- ❸ A- 作业认真完成、推导过程完整、方法正确
- B 完成作业,有推导过程
- ⑤ B- 基本完成作业,推到过程不完整
- ⑥ C 基本完成作业,书写不规范,难以看懂,无推导过程
- D 作业书写潦草,完成作业态度差

作业中的问题:

- 偷懒现象严重,只写"标准答案",没有推导分析过程(考试时,只有结论没有过程只得1-2分,或不给分);
- ② 作业思路清晰, 但是过程不详细;
- ❸ 部分人作业如同草稿纸,公式符号、图形过于潦草,一般人无法 看懂;
- 过分相信别人的答案和方法,缺乏自身的思考和分析,甚至有直接抄袭的情况。

建议:

- 自己动手完成作业,可以借鉴他人方法和思路,但需要自己理解明白;
- ② 作业过程详细、表达清楚,利用用文字说明,公式推导过程,图 表辅助来体现解题方法与思路(体现思路,结果失误也会有过程 得分);
- 书写认真工整,体现良好学习态度。