

自控原理习题解答第八章

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《自动控制原理》

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已知 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+a)}$, 求脉冲传递函数 $G(z)$, 因为输入信号以离散信号的形式进入系统, 则可获得脉冲传递函数.

$$G(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \mathcal{Z}[G(s)] = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{K}{s(s+a)}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{K}{a}\left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+a}\right)\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow G(z) &= \frac{K}{a}\left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}}\right) \\ &= \frac{Kz(1-e^{-aT})}{a(z-1)(z-e^{-aT})}\end{aligned}$$

(1)从系统框图可知, $G_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$, $G_2(s) = \frac{2}{s+2}$, $G_1(s)$ 与 $G_2(s)$ 串联, 其中间无采样开关, 则系统的脉冲传递函数为:

$$G(z) = G_1 G_2(z) = \mathcal{Z}[G_1(s)G_2(s)] = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \mathcal{Z}\left[2\left(\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = 2\left(\frac{z}{z - e^{-T}} - \frac{z}{z - e^{-2T}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2z(e^{-T} - e^{-2T})}{(z - e^{-T})(z - e^{-2T})}$$

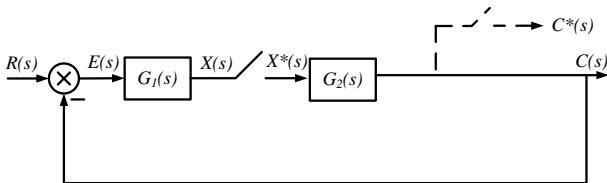
(2)从系统框图可知, $G_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$, $G_2(s) = \frac{2}{s+2}$, $G_1(s)$ 与 $G_2(s)$ 串联, 其
中间有采样开关, 则系统的脉冲传递函数为:

$$G(z) = G_1(z)G_2(z) = \mathcal{Z}[G_1(s)] \cdot \mathcal{Z}[G_2(s)] = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)}\right] \cdot \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{2}{(s+2)}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \frac{z}{z - e^{-T}} \cdot \frac{2z}{z - e^{-2T}}$$

$$= \frac{2z^2}{(z - e^{-T})(z - e^{-2T})}$$

(1) 输入信号不是以离散信号的形式输入，则只能求出输出的Z变换 $C(z)$ 。根据下图的信号传递关系列出关系式：



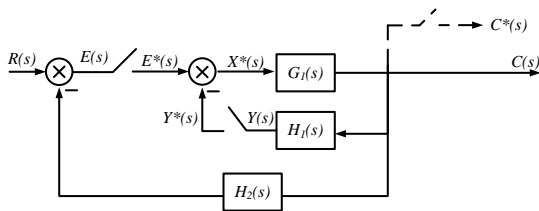
$E(s) = R(s) - C(s)$, $C(s) = X^*(s)G_2(s)$, $X(s) = G_1(s)E(s)$, 则有：
 $X(s) = G_1(s)[R(s) - C(s)] = G_1(s)R(s) - G_1(s)X^*(s)G_2(s)$, 等式两边取Z变换得：

$X(z) = RG_1(z) - G_1G_2(z)X(z)$, 整理可得：

$$X(z) = \frac{RG_1(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z)}$$

又有 $C(s) = X^*(s)G_2(s)$, 即 $C(z) = X(z)G_2(z)$, 代入 $X(z)$ 得：

$$C(z) = \frac{RG_1(z)G_2(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z)}$$



(2) 根据下图的信号传递关系列出关系式:

$E(s) = R(s) - H_2(s)C(s)$, $C(s) = X^*(s)G_1(s)$, $X^*(s) = E^*(s) - Y^*(s)$, $Y(s) = H_1(s)C(s)$,
 则有: $E(s) = R(s) - H_2(s)X^*(s)G_1(s)$, $X^*(s) = E^*(s) - Y^*(s)$, $Y(s) = H_1(s)X^*(s)G_1(s)$,
 上述三个表达式两边同时Z变换得:

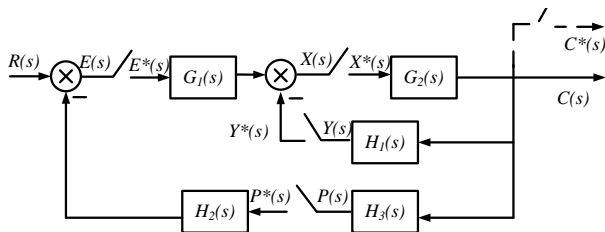
$E(z) = R(z) - G_1H_2(z)X(z)$, $X(z) = E(z) - Y(z)$, $Y(z) = G_1H_1(z)X(z)$.

化简整理得:

$$X(z) = \frac{R(z)}{1 + G_1H_2(z) + G_1H_1(z)}$$

又有 $C(s) = X^*(s)G_1(s)$, 即 $C(z) = X(z)G_1(z)$, 代入 $X(z)$ 得:

$$C(z) = \frac{R(z)G_1(z)}{1 + G_1H_2(z) + G_1H_1(z)}$$



(3) 根据下图的信号传递关系列出关系式: $E(s) = R(s) - H_2(s)P^*(s)$,
 $C(s) = X^*(s)G_2(s)$, $X^*(s) = E^*(s)G_1(s) - Y^*(s)$, $Y(s) = H_1(s)C(s)$, $P(s) = H_3(s)C(s)$,
 则有: $E(s) = R(s) - H_2(s)P^*(s)$, $C(s) = X^*(s)G_2(s)$, $X^*(s) = E^*(s)G_1(s) - Y^*(s)$,
 $Y(s) = H_1(s)X^*(s)G_2(s)$, $P(s) = H_3(s)X^*(s)G_2(s)$,
 对上述表达式同时Z变换得: $E(z) = R(z) - H_2(z)P(z)$, $C(z) = X(z)G_2(z)$,
 $X(z) = E(z)G_1(z) - Y(z)$, $Y(z) = G_2H_1(z)X(z)$, $P(z) = G_2H_3(z)X(z)$. 整理得:

$$X(z) = \frac{R(z)G_1(z)}{1 + G_2H_1(z) + G_2H_3(z)G_1(z)H_2(z)}$$

$$C(z) = \frac{R(z)G_1(z)G_2(z)}{1 + G_2H_1(z) + G_2H_3(z)G_1(z)H_2(z)}$$

(1) 已知开环脉冲传递函数: $G(z) = \frac{0.36z+0.26}{z^2-1.36z+0.36}$, 则闭环特征方程为;

$$D(z) = z^2 - 1.36z + 0.36 + 0.36z + 0.26 = z^2 - z + 0.62 = 0$$

令 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$, 代入特征方程得:

$$\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 - \frac{w+1}{w-1} + 0.62 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.62w^2 + 0.76w + 2.62 = 0$$

由此列出劳斯表:

w^2	0.62	2.62
w^1	0.76	
w^0	2.62	

由劳斯表可以看出, 系统是稳定的。

(2) 已知开环脉冲传递函数: $G(z) = \frac{(z+0.7)}{(z-1)(z-0.36)}$, 则闭环特征方程为;

$$D(z) = (z-1)(z-0.36) + z + 0.7 = z^2 - 0.36z + 1.06 = 0$$

令 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$, 代入特征方程得:

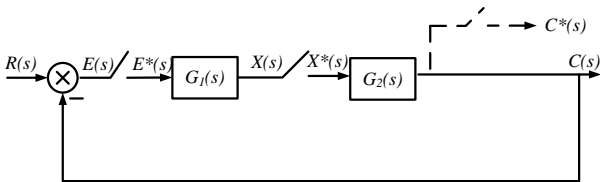
$$\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 - 0.36\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right) + 1.06 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.7w^2 - 0.12w + 2.42 = 0$$

由此列出劳斯表:

w^2	1.7	2.42
w^1	-0.12	
w^0	2.42	

由劳斯表可以看出, 第一列元素有负数, 则系统是不稳定的。



系统的框图如上图所示, $G_1(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+1)}$, $G_2(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, 采样开关的采样周期为 T .

则 $G_1(z) = \frac{2z}{z-1} - \frac{2z}{z-e^{-T}}$, $G_2(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$, $R(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$.

由信号关系得知: $E(s) = R(s) - C(s)$, $C(s) = X^*(s)G_2(s)$, $X(s) = E^*(s)G_1(s)$,

则有: $E(s) = R(s) - X^*(s)G_2(s)$, $X(s) = E^*(s)G_1(s)$, $C(s) = X^*(s)G_2(s)$,

上述三个表达式两边同时 Z 变换得: $E(z) = R(z) - G_2(z)X(z)$,

$X(z) = E(z)G_1(z)$, $C(z) = G_2(z)X(z)$.

整理得:

$$C(z) = \frac{R(z)G_1(z)G_2(z)}{1 + G_1(z)G_2(z)}$$

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

从系统框图得知, $G_1(s) = K$, $G_2(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$. 系统的开环脉冲函数为:

$$G_1 G_2(z) = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{4K}{s(s+2)}\right] = 2K\left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-2T}}\right) = \frac{2Kz(1-e^{-2T})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-2T})}$$

$T = 0.5$ s, 则系统的闭环特征方程为:

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

令 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$, 代入特征方程得:

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

要使系统稳定, 则特征方程系数均为正数, 即:

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

$$\Rightarrow 0.8 < K < 2.16$$

(1) 系统含有零阶保持器与环节串联形式，则系统开环脉冲传递函数：

$$G_1 G_2(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{K}{s(s+a)} \right] = \frac{z-1}{z} \left[\frac{K}{a} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G_1 G_2(z) = \frac{K(1 - e^{-aT})}{a(z - e^{-aT})}$$

闭环特征方程： $D(z) = a(z - e^{-aT}) + K(1 - e^{-aT}) = 0$

令 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$ ，代入特征方程得：

$$[a + K - (K + a)e^{-aT}]w + a - K + (K + a)e^{-aT} = 0$$

要使系统临界稳定，则 $a - K + (K + a)e^{-aT} = 0$ ，解得：

$$K = \frac{a(1 + e^{-aT})}{1 - e^{-aT}}$$

(a) 当 $T = 1$ s时,

$$K_1 = \frac{a(1 + e^{-aT})}{1 - e^{-aT}} = \frac{a(1 + e^{-a})}{1 - e^{-a}}$$

(b) 当 $T = 0.5$ s时,

$$K_2 = \frac{a(1 + e^{-aT})}{1 - e^{-aT}} = \frac{a(1 + e^{-0.5a})}{1 - e^{-0.5a}}$$

讨论:

$$K_1 = \frac{\frac{a(1+e^{-a})}{1+e^{-0.5a}}}{1 - e^{-0.5a}}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{\frac{a(1+e^{-0.5a})^2}{1+e^{-0.5a}}}{1 - e^{-0.5a}}$$

由此可知: $K_1 < K_2$.

结论: 采样周期 T 是离散系统的一个重要参数, T 变化时, 稳定性也会发生变化, 缩短采样周期 T 可以使系统稳定性得到改善。

第八章 8-14

解题思路: 利用离散系统的误差终值定理求解, 求取误差 $E(z)$ 。

(1) 已知 $G_p(s) = 1$, $G(s) = \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{K}{s+a}$, 根据系统框图信号关系求开环脉冲传函:

$$G_p G(z) = (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{K}{s(s+a)}\right] = \frac{K}{a} (1-z^{-1}) \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}}\right) = \frac{K(1-e^{-aT})}{a(z-e^{-aT})}$$

单位负反馈系统的误差为:

$$E(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_p G(z)} R(z)$$

1) 当 $r(t) = 1(t)$, 即 $R(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$, 则代入终值定理有:

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)E(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1 + G_p G(z)} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{a}{a+K}$$

2) 当 $r(t) = t$, 即 $R(z) = \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$, 则代入终值定理有:

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)E(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1 + G_p G(z)} \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} = \infty$$

第八章 8-14续

(2) 已知 $G_p(s) = 1, G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+a)}$, 根据系统框图信号关系求开环脉冲传函:

$$G_p G(z) = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{K}{s(s+a)}\right] = \frac{K}{a} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}} \right) = \frac{Kz(1-e^{-aT})}{a(z-1)(z-e^{-aT})}$$

单位负反馈系统的误差为:

$$E(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_p G(z)} R(z)$$

1) 当 $r(t) = 1(t)$, 即 $R(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$, 则代入终值定理有:

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)E(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1 + G_p G(z)} \frac{z}{z-1} = 0$$

2) 当 $r(t) = t$, 即 $R(z) = \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$, 则代入终值定理有:

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)E(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1 + G_p G(z)} \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{aT}{k}$$

与具有相同传函的连续系统的误差比较:

$$(1) G_p(s) = 1, G(s) = \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{K}{s+a}$$

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{1 + G_p(s)G(s)} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{a}{a+K}$$

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{1 + G_p(s)G(s)} \frac{1}{s^2} = \infty$$

$$(2) G_p(s) = 1, G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+a)}$$

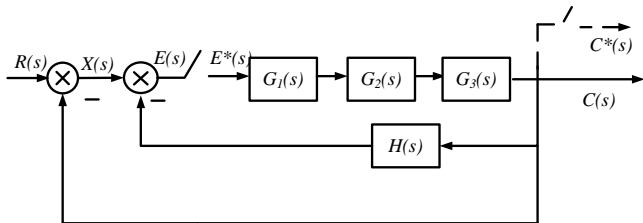
$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{1 + G_p(s)G(s)} \frac{1}{s} = 0$$

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{1 + G_p(s)G(s)} \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{a}{K}$$

结论: 从上述结果看出, 在形式上离散系统的误差与其相同传函的连续系统形式完全相同, 但是离散系统的稳态误差除了与系统结构, 输入信号有关之外, 还与采样周期 T 有关, T 越小, 稳态误差越小。

从框图中知, 前向通路有3个连续环节 $G_1(s) = \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s}$, $G_2(s) = K$, $G_3(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$, 反馈回路 $H(s) = 0.5s$ 。

前向通路传函: $G(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)$, 反馈回路的传函 $H(s)$, 系统的框图如下:



从框图得知三个关系式:

$$(1) C(s) = E^*(s)G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)$$

$$(2) E(s) = X(s) - C(s)H(s)$$

$$(3) E_1(s) = R(s) - C(s)$$

整理得:

$$E(s) = R(s) - E^*(s)G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s) - E^*(s)G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)H(s)$$

对上式误差表达式两边Z变换, 得:

$$E(z) = R(z) - E(z)G_1G_2G_3(z) - E(z)G_1G_2G_3H(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_1G_2G_3(z) + G_1G_2G_3H(z)} R(z)$$

$$G_1G_2G_3(z) = (1 - z^{-1})\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{K}{s^3}\right] = K \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3} = \frac{KT^2(z+1)}{2(z-1)^2}$$

$$G_1G_2G_3H(z) = \mathcal{Z}[G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)H(s)] = (1 - z^{-1})\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{0.5K}{s^2}\right]$$

$$= 0.5K \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{0.5KT}{z-1}$$

$K = 10, T = 0.2$, 代入上式得:

$$G_1G_2G_3(z) = \frac{0.2(z+1)}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$G_1G_2G_3H(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$$

第八章 8-15续

令 $G(z) = G_1 G_2 G_3(z) + G_1 G_2 G_3 H(z)$, 则由终值定理得:

$$e_{ssp} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)E(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1+G(z)} R(z)$$

(1) 位置误差系数:

$$K_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{0.2(z+1)}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{z-1} \right] = \infty$$

(2) 速度误差系数:

$$K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \left[\frac{0.2(z+1)}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{z-1} \right] = \infty$$

(3) 加速度误差系数:

$$K_a = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 G(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 \left[\frac{0.2(z+1)}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{z-1} \right] = 0.4$$

(4) $r(t) = 1(t) + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2$

$$e_{ssp} = \frac{1}{1+K_p} + \frac{T}{K_v} + \frac{T^2}{K_a} = 0.1$$

(1) 开环脉冲传函:

$$G(z) = \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{K}{s}\right] = (1 - z^{-1})\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{K}{s^2}\right] = \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{KTz}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{KT}{z-1}$$

单位反馈系统闭环传函:

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1 + G(z)} = \frac{KT}{z-1+KT}$$

(2) $T = 1$, 则由闭环传函得知系统的闭环特征方程: $z - 1 + K = 0$. 令

$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$$

代入特征方程得:

$$w + 1 + (K - 1)(w - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow Kw + 2 - K = 0$$

系统稳定的条件: $0 < K < 2$.

(1) 在框图中, 设 $G_1(s) = K$, $G_2(s) = \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s}$, $G_3(s) = \frac{0.5}{s}$. 则开环脉冲传函:

$$G(z) = G_1(z)G_2G_3(z) = K \cdot \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{0.5}{s}\right] = K(1-z^{-1})\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{0.5}{s^2}\right] = \frac{0.5KT}{z-1}$$

单位反馈系统闭环传函:

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G(z)}{1+G(z)} = \frac{0.5KT}{z-1+0.5KT}$$

(2) $K=2$, 则由闭环传函得知系统的闭环特征方程: $z-1+T=0$. 令

$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$$

代入特征方程得:

$$w+1+(T-1)(w-1)=0 \Rightarrow Tw+2-T=0$$

系统稳定的条件: $0 < T < 2$.

补充:

(3) 当 $r(t) = 1(t)$, 求输出的在采样时刻的值 $c(kT)$?

解: 从上式得知系统闭环传递函数:

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{0.5KT}{z - 1 + 0.5KT} = \frac{T}{z - 1 + T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C(z) = \Phi(z)R(z) &= \frac{T}{z - 1 + T} \cdot \frac{z}{z - 1} = \frac{zT}{z^2 + (T - 2)z + 1 - T} \\ &= \frac{z}{z - 1} - \frac{z}{z + T - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$c(kT) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}[C(z)] = 1(t) - (1 - T)^k$$