第五章 频率响应法习题答案

A5-1 绘制下列系统的对数幅频特性图和相频特性图,并求增益剪切角频率 ω_c 和相位剪切角频率 ω_g :

增益剪切角频率 ω_c : 系统对数幅频特性穿越 0dB 的角频率,即 $|G(j\omega)|=1$,或 $L(\omega)=0dB$ 时的角频率

相位剪切角频率 ω_g : 系统相频特性曲线穿越 -180° 的角频率,即 $\varphi(\omega)=-180^\circ$ 时的角频率

(1)
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+15)}$$

手工绘图步骤:

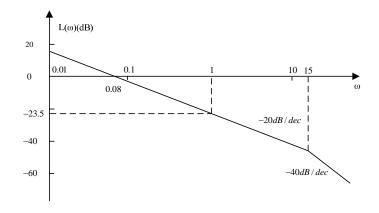
极点: $\omega_1 = 0$, $\omega_2 = 15$

零点:无

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{15} \frac{1}{s(s/15+1)}$$
,

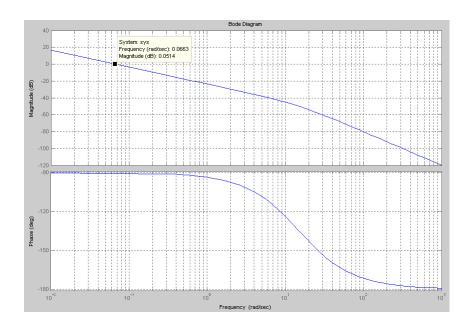
$$20 \lg K = 20 \lg (\frac{1}{15}) = -23.5$$

积分因子 v=1,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 $\omega=1$,L(1)=-23.5dB,斜率为-20dB/dec 的直线,图像在 $\omega=15$ 处折线斜率减少到-40dB/dec,具体如下图: 从图中我们可以得到 $\omega_c=0.08$ 。



$$\omega_c = 0.0663$$

$$\omega_{g}$$
=无穷大



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

手工绘图步骤:

极点: $\omega_1 = 0$, $\omega_2 = 10$, $\omega_3 = 20$

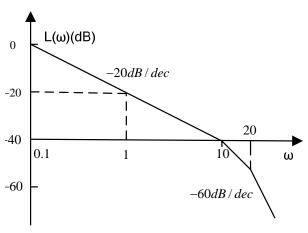
零点:无

$$G(s) = \frac{20}{s(s+10)(s+20)} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{s(s/10+1)(s/20+1)} \;,$$

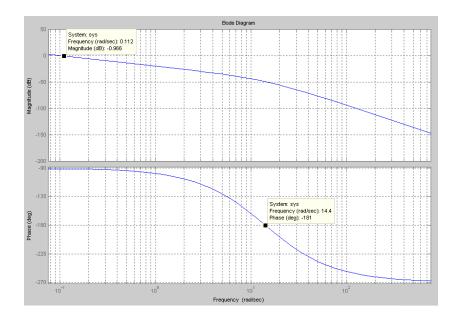
$$20 \lg K = 20 \lg(\frac{1}{10}) = -20$$

积分因子 ν =1,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 ω =1,L(1)=-20dB,斜率为-20dB/dec 的直线,图像在 ω =10 处折线斜率减少到-40dB/dec,图像在 ω =20 处折线斜率减少到-60dB/dec,具体如下图:从图中我们可以得到 ω_c =0.1。

$$\omega_c$$
 = 0.1



$$\omega_g = 14.4; \quad \omega_c = 0.112$$



(3)
$$G(s) = \frac{36(s+2)}{s(s^2+6s+12)}$$

手工绘图步骤:

极点: ω₁ =0

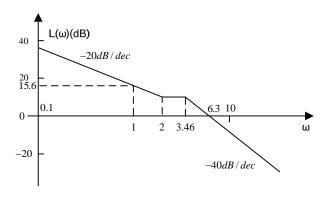
复极点 $\omega_{n} = \sqrt{12} = 3.46$

零点: ω₁ =2

$$G(s) = \frac{36(s+2)}{s(s^2+6s+12)} = \frac{6(s/2+1)}{s((\frac{s}{\sqrt{12}})^2+s/2+1)} = \frac{6(s/2+1)}{s((\frac{s}{3.46})^2+s/2+1)},$$

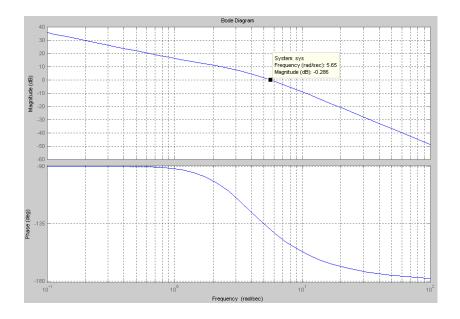
 $20 \lg K = 20 \lg(6) = 15.6$

积分因子 ν =1,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 ω =1,L(1)=15.6dB,斜率为–20dB/dec 的直线,图像在 ω =2 处折线斜率增加到 0dB/dec,图像在 ω =3.46 处折线斜率减少到–40dB/dec,具体如下图:从图中我们可以得到 ω_c = 6.3。



 ω_c = 5.65

$$\omega_g$$
=无穷大



(4)
$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s(0.01s^2 + 0.1s + 1)}$$

手工绘图步骤:

极点: ω₁ =0

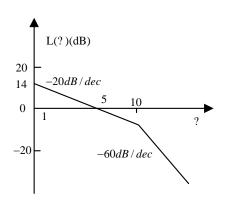
复极点: ω_n =10

零点:无

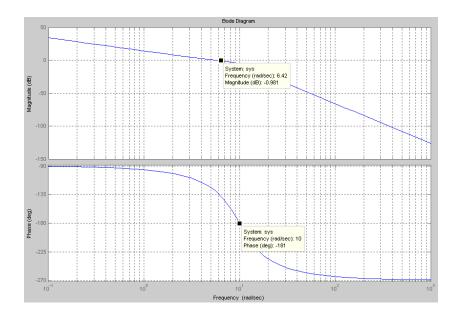
$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s(0.01s^2 + 0.1s + 1)} = \frac{5}{s((\frac{s}{10})^2 + s/10 + 1)},$$

 $20 \lg K = 20 \lg(5) = 14$

积分因子 ν =1,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 ω =1,L(1)=14dB,斜率为-20dB/dec 的直线,图像在 ω =10 处折线斜率增加到-60dB/dec,具体如下图: 从图中我们可以得到 ω_c = 5。



$$\omega_{g}$$
 = 10 ω_{c} = 6.42



(5)
$$G(s) = \frac{40(s-10)}{s(s+10)(s+20)}$$

极点: $\omega_1 = 0$, $\omega_2 = 10$, $\omega_3 = 20$

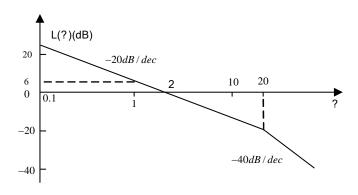
零点: ω₁ =10

$$G(s) = \frac{40(s-10)}{s(s+10)(s+20)} = \frac{2(s/10-1)}{s(s/10+1)(s/20+1)}$$

$$20 \lg K = 20 \lg(2) = 6.0$$

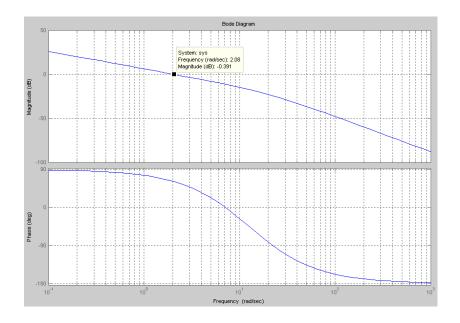
积分因子 $\nu=1$,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 $\omega=1$,L(1)=6dB,斜率为-20dB/dec 的直线,图像在 $\omega=20$ 处折线斜率减少到-40dB/dec,具体如下图:

从图中我们可以得到 ω_c =2



$$\omega_g$$
 =无穷大

$$\omega_c$$
 = 2.08



(6)
$$G(s) = \frac{40}{s(s-10)(s+20)}$$

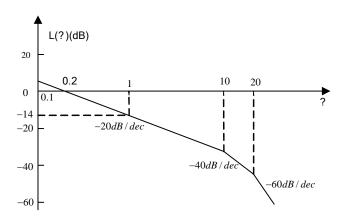
极点: $\omega_1 = 0$, $\omega_2 = 10$, $\omega_3 = 20$

零点:无

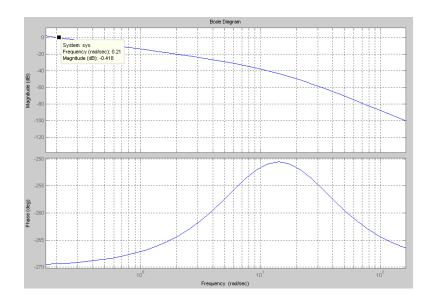
$$G(s) = \frac{40}{s(s-10)(s+20)} = \frac{0.2}{s(s/10-1)(s/20+1)}$$

$$20 \lg K = 20 \lg (0.2) = -14$$

积分因子 ν =1,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 ω =1,L(1)=-14dB,斜率为-20dB/dec 的直线,图像在 ω =10 处折线斜率减少到-40dB/dec,图像在 ω =20 处折线斜率减少到-60dB/dec,具体如下图:从图中我们可以得到 ω_c = 0.2

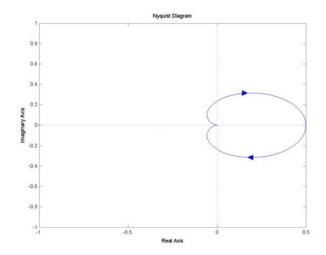


$$\omega_{g}$$
 =不存在 ω_{c} =0. 21

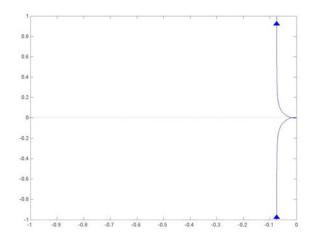


A5-2 绘制下列诸系统的奈氏图:

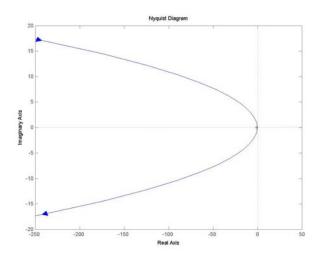
(1)
$$G(s) = \frac{100}{(s+10)(s+20)}$$



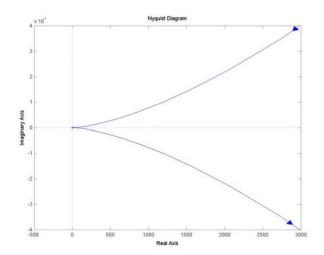
(2)
$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(s+10)(s+20)}$$



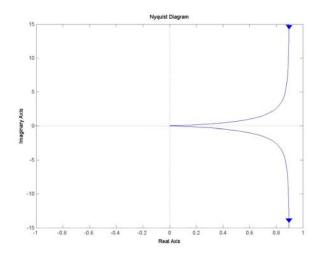
(3)
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s^2(s+1)(s+10)}$$



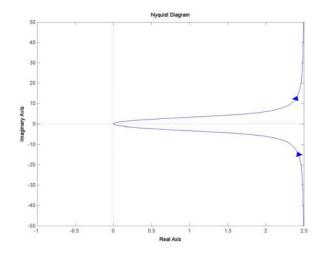
(4)
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s^3(s+1)(s+2)}$$



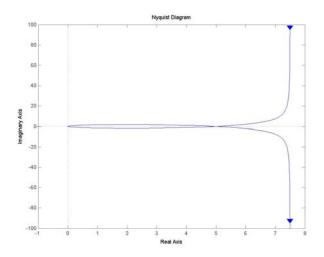
(5)
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(s-10)}$$



(6)
$$G(s) = \frac{10(s+1)}{s(s+2)}$$



(7)
$$G(s) = \frac{10(s-1)}{s(s+2)}$$



A5-3 下列系统中,那些系统是最小相位系统,那些不是,为什么? 答:

最小相位系统概念: 其幅频特性对应的负相移为最小的稳定系统称为最小相位系统,即在右半 s 开平面没有零点,也没有延迟因子(环节)的稳定系统。反之,为非最小相位系统。

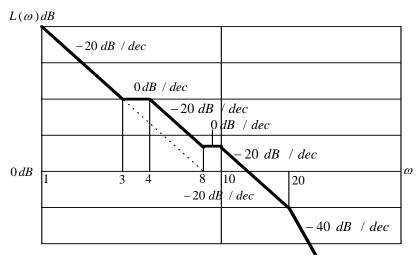
最小相位系统: (1), (2)

非最小相位系统: (3), (4), (5), (6)

A5-4 某单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为:

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s+8)(as+1)}{s(0.1s+1)(0.25s+1)(bs+1)}$$

其伯德图如图 A5-1 所示。试依据图确定 K , a 和 b 的数值。

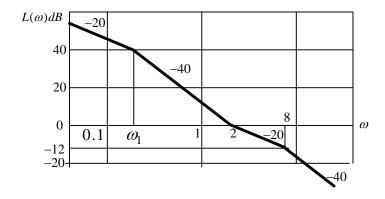


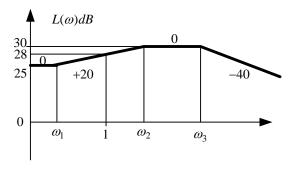
由图可知: 1/a=3, a=1/3; 1/b=20, b=1/20;

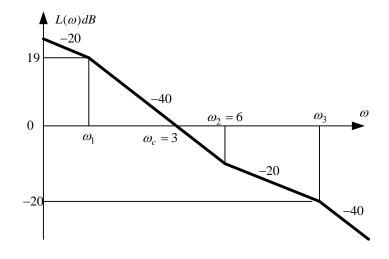
将原式化为:
$$G(s) = \frac{8K(\frac{1}{8}s+1)(as+1)}{s(0.1s+1)(0.25s+1)(bs+1)}$$

A5-5 已知图 A5-2 诸最小相位系统的伯德图,求:

- (1) 系统的传递函数;
- (2) 系统的开环增益;
- (3) 图中未标明数值的角频率;
- (4) 系统的误差系数 K_p , K_v , K_a 。







解: 图 (1):
$$G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{1}{2}s+1)}{s(\frac{1}{\omega_1}s+1)(0.125s+1)}$$

$$\frac{L(2) - L(w_1)}{\lg 2 - \lg w_1} = -40, \quad w_1 = 0.2$$

 $201gK/w_1 = 40$, K=20

$$G(s) = \frac{20(\frac{1}{2}s+1)}{s(5s+1)(0.125s+1)} = \frac{16(s+2)}{s(s+0.2)(s+8)}$$

开环增益为 20, K_p =无穷大, K_v =20, K_a = 0

$$(2) : G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{1}{w_1}s+1)}{(\frac{1}{w_2}s+1)(\frac{1}{w_3}s+1)^2}$$

201gK=25, K=17.78

$$\frac{L(1) - L(w_1)}{\lg 1 - \lg w_1} = 20 , \quad w_1 = 0.7$$

$$\frac{L(w_2) - L(1)}{\lg w_2 - \lg 1} = 20 , w_2 = 1.26$$

$$K_n = 17.78$$
, $K_v = 0$, $K_a = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}(3): G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{1}{w_2} + 1)}{s(\frac{1}{w_1}s + 1)(\frac{1}{w_3}s + 1)}$$

201gK=19, K=8.9

$$\frac{L(3) - L(w_1)}{\lg 3 - \lg w_1} = -40 , \quad w_1 = 1$$

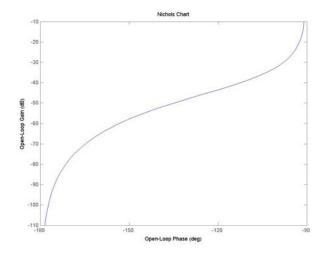
$$\frac{L(w_2) - L(w_c)}{\lg w_2 - \lg w_c} = -40, \quad L(w_2) = -40 \lg 2$$

$$\frac{L(w_3) - L(w_2)}{\lg w_3 - \lg w_2} = -20 , \quad w_3 = 15$$

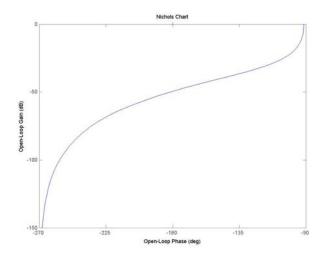
$$K_p$$
=无穷大, K_v =8.9, K_a =0

A5-6 绘制题 A5-1 各系统的尼氏图。

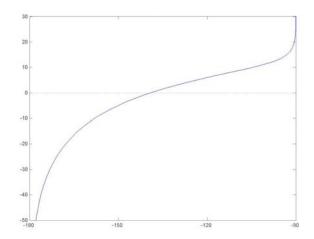
(1)



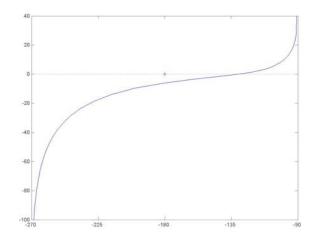
(2)



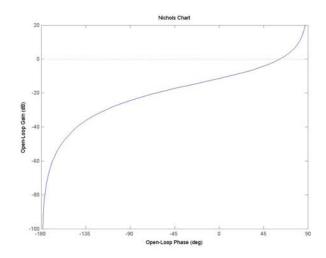
(3)



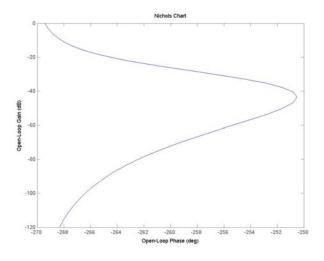
(4)



(5)



(6)



A5-7 用伯德图法判别题 A5-1 各系统的稳定性,并求相位裕量 $arphi_{pm}$ 和增益裕量GM。

伯德图的奈氏判据是:系统稳定的充分必要条件是,在剪切角频率 ω_c 处的 $\varphi(\omega_c)>-180^\circ$ 。反之,为不稳定系统。

(1) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 = 89.7454 GM =无穷大

(5) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{nm}$$
 = -118.1910 GM =无穷大

(6) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 =-89.4273 GM =无穷大

A5-8 用奈氏判据判别题 A5-2 各系统的稳定性,并求相位裕量 $\varphi_{\it nm}$ 和增益裕量 $\it Gm$ 。

闭环系统稳定的充分必要条件: $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$ 曲线(ω 自 $-\infty \to +\infty \to -\infty$)包围(-1, j0)点的 圈数为:

$$N = -P$$

最小相位系统的 P=0 ,所以闭环系统稳定的充分必要条件是: $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$ 曲线不包围(-1,j0)点,即

$$N = 0$$

如果 $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$ 曲线穿越(-1,j0)点,系统就是临界稳定的。

(1) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 =Inf Gm =Inf

(2) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
=85.7126 Gm =60

(3) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 = -45.8867 Gm =-94.8

(4) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 = -92.9 Gm =-109.4

(5) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 =-123.6258 \textit{Gm} =Inf

(6) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 = 95.6804 Gm =Inf

(7) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 = -107. 2739 Gm =Inf

A5-9 用尼氏图判别题 A5-1 各系统的稳定性,并求相位裕量 φ_{pm} 和增益裕量GM

(1) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 =89.7454 $\textit{Gm} = \text{Inf}$

(2) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
=89.1406 Gm =300

(3) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 = 40.7192 Gm = Inf

(4) 稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
 = 50.2941 Gm =2

(5) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
=-118.1910 Gm =Inf

(6) 不稳定
$$\varphi_{pm}$$
=-89.4273 Gm =Inf

A5-10 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为:

$$G(s) = \frac{K_r}{s(s+10)}$$

若要求闭环系统的超调量 $M_p \le 5\%$, 求:

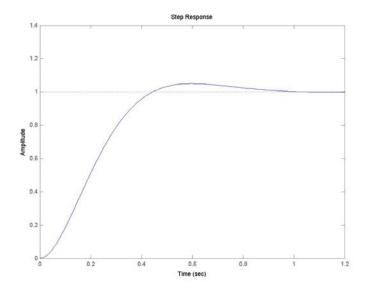
- (1) 系统的开环增益;
- (2) 闭环系统的谐振峰值 $M_{p\omega}$;
- (3) 闭环系统的谐振角频率 ω_r ;
- (4) 闭环系统的 ω_b ;
- (5) 闭环系统的单位节阶跃响应。

M:
$$C(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{K_r}{s^2 + 10s + K_r}$$

$$M_{p} = e^{-\pi\varepsilon/\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}} < 5\%$$

得
$$\mathcal{E}$$
 >0.69 , 2 w_b \mathcal{E} =10, w_b =7.25, $K_r=w_b^2$ =52.5

$$Mp = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}} = 1, \quad \omega_r = w_b\sqrt{1-2\varepsilon^2} = 1.585, \quad \mbox{\#$\%$} \ \omega_b = 7.43$$



B 深入题

B5-1 题 A2-7 的汽车悬浮系统(图 B5-1),假定,输入 $x_i(t) = \sin \omega t$,若 m = 1kg , k = 18N/m , $b = 4N \bullet s/m$,求系统的频率响应。绘制系统的伯德图。并判断系统的稳定性。

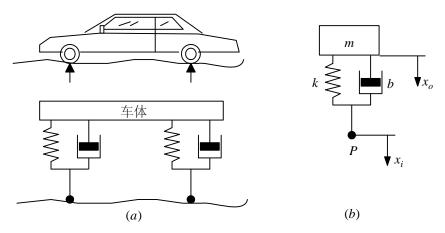


图 B5-1 汽车悬浮系统模型

解:
$$F(t) = m \frac{d^2 x_i}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx_i}{dt} + Kx_i$$

拉氏变换,得: $F(s)=ms^2X(s)+bsX(s)+kX(s)$

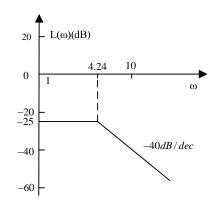
G(s) =
$$\frac{1}{ms^2 + bs + k} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 18} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{1}{(\frac{s}{4.24})^2 + \frac{2s}{9} + 1}$$

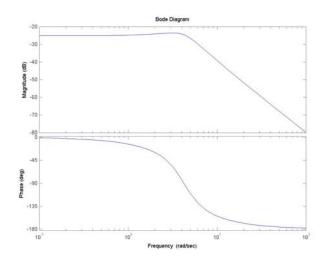
闭环复极点: $s_{1,2} = -2 \pm 3.87 j$

闭环零点:无

$$20 \lg K = 20 \lg(\frac{1}{18}) = -25$$

积分因子 ν =0,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 ω =1,L(1)=-25dB,斜率为 0dB/dec 的直线,图像在 ω =4. 24 处折线斜率减少到-40dB/dec,具体如下图:



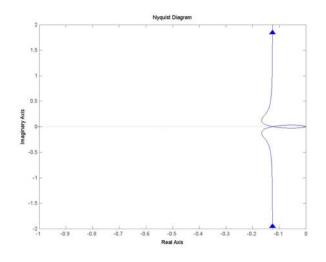


由图可知系统稳定。

B5-2 提示: 通过描点法得到 bode 图,取-20db 的整数倍斜率线的交点得到各个拐点的频率和 k 的大小,按照 A 中的根据 bode 图求传递函数的方法可求得本题的传递函数。

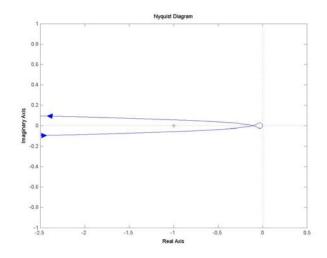
B5-3 绘制下列系统开环传递函数的奈氏曲线,并用奈氏曲线求使闭环系统稳定的 K 值范围:

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



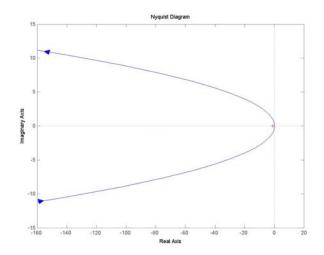
当虚部为 0 时,实/部为-k/8, 当-k/8>-1 即 k<8 时系统闭环稳定。

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



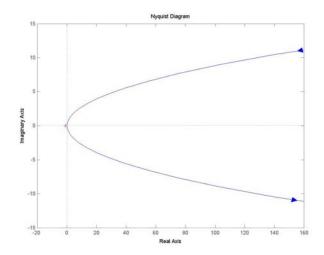
曲线与横轴交点为-0.1116K,当-0.1116>-1 即 K<8.96 时,系统稳定

(3)
$$G(s) = \frac{K(s+1)(s+2)}{s^2(s+4)}$$



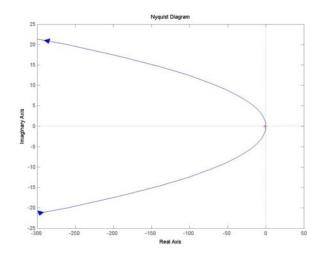
 N_{-1} =0, P_{-1} =0,K取任何值都稳定

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



 N_{-1} =1, P_{-1} =1,K取任何值都不稳定

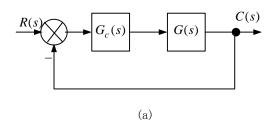
(5)
$$G(s) = \frac{K(s+1)(s-2)}{s^2(s-4)(-s+1)}$$



 N_{-1} =0, P_{-1} =2, K取任何值系统都不稳定

B5-4 设控制系统如图 B5-2 (a) 所示,G(s) 和 $G_c(s)$ 都是最小相位系统。若已知 G(s) 和 $G_c(s)G(s)$ 的对数幅频特性(如图 B5-2 (b))。试求: (?此题有错误,按照-20dB/dec, 频率由 1 到 3,应该下降 9.54dB)

- (1) $G_c(s)$ 的传递函数;
- (2) G(s) 和 $G_c(s)G(s)$ 的稳态误差系数 K_p , K_v , K_a ;
- (3) G(s) 和 $G_c(s)G(s)$ 的相位裕量;
- (4) 比较串入 $G_c(s)$ 前后闭环系统的超调量。



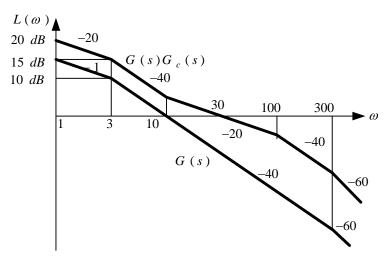


图 B5-2 题 B5-4 系统的方块图和伯德图

(b)

G (s):

$$L_d(\omega) = 20 \lg K = 15$$
, K= $\sqrt{10}$

G(S) =
$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{s(\frac{1}{3}s+1)(\frac{1}{300}s+3)}$$

$$K_p$$
=无穷大, $K_v = \sqrt{10}$, $K_a = 0$, Pm= 71.5014

$$G_c(s)G(s) = \frac{10^{\frac{3}{4}}(0.1s+1)}{s(\frac{1}{3}s+1)(0.01s+1)(\frac{1}{300}s+1)}$$

$$K_p =$$
无穷大, $K_v = 10^{\frac{3}{4}}$, $K_a = 0$,Pm=79.1344

$$G_c(s) = \frac{G_c(s)G(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{10^{\frac{1}{4}}(0.1s+1)}{(0.01s+1)}$$

串入 $G_c(s)$ 前后闭环系统的超调量减小

C 实际题

C5-1

K=10, m=10, 由于谐振未知, 所以, b 未知

C5-2

解: 电动机传递函数:

$$G_0(s) = \frac{\omega(s)}{u_d(s)} = \frac{k_m}{L_d J s^2 + (R_d J + L_d b) s + (R_d b + k_e k_m)} = \frac{0.84}{0.0396 s^2 + 0.987 s + 1.073}$$

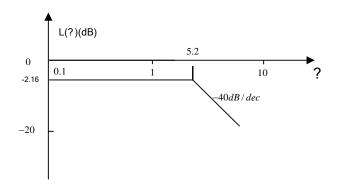
前向传递函数:
$$G(s) = k_p k_s G_0(s) = \frac{42}{0.0396s^2 + 0.987s + 1.073}$$

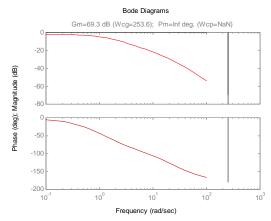
反馈传递函数: $H(s) = k_f k_{fs} = 0.02$

所以,开环传递函数:
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{0.84}{0.0396s^2 + 0.987s + 1.073} = \frac{0.78}{0.0369s^2 + 0.92s + 1}$$

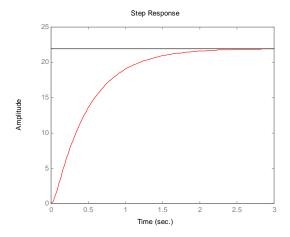
闭环传递函数:
$$M(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{42}{0.0396s^2 + 0.987s + 1.913}$$

(1) 伯德图





- (2) 系统稳定
- (3) 相位裕度: φ_{pm} =Inf; 增益裕度: Gm =69.3
- (4) $\varepsilon = 1.79$, $\omega_{_{\! n}} = 6.95$, 无谐振峰值 与 谐振频率
- (5) 主导极点: -2.1, -22.8
- (6) 无超调, 单位阶跃响应为:



C5-3图 C5-3位置随动系统有如下的参数:

收发信器:
$$\frac{u(s)}{\theta(s)} = A_s = 30v / rad$$
; 放大器 $\frac{u_a(s)}{e(s)} = A = 18$; $e(s) = u_1(s) - u_2(s)$;

执行电机:
$$\frac{\omega(s)}{u_a(s)} = \frac{0.135}{(0.025s+1)(0.2s+1)}$$
; 减速器: $\frac{\theta_o(s)}{\omega(s)} = \frac{1}{40s}$; $\theta(s) = \theta_i(s) - \theta_o(s)$;

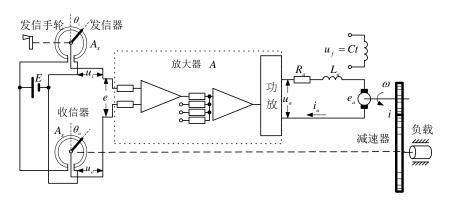


图 C5-3 位置随动系统原理图

(1) 求系统的开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{\theta_o(s)}{\theta(s)}$;

解:
$$\theta_0(s) = A_s \theta(s) \times A \times \frac{0.135 A A_s \theta(s)}{(0.025 s + 1)(0.2 s + 1)} \times \frac{1}{40 s}$$

$$\frac{\theta_0(s)}{\theta(s)} = \frac{1.8225}{s(0.025s+1)(0.2s+1)}$$

(2) 重复 C5-2 题的(1)—(7)的计算。

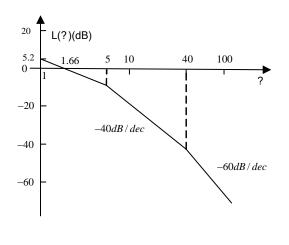
Bode 图:

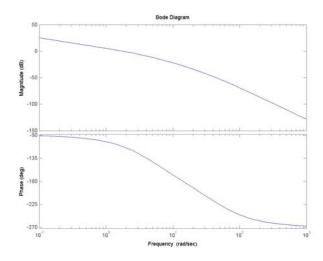
极点: $\omega_1 = 40, \omega_2 = 5, \omega_3 = 0$

零点: 无

201g K = 201g 1.8225 = 5.2

积分因子 ν =1,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 ω =1,L(1)=5.2dB,斜率为-20dB/dec 的直线,图像在 ω =5 处折线斜率减少到-40dB/dec,图像在 ω =40 处折线斜率减少到-60dB/dec 具体如下图:





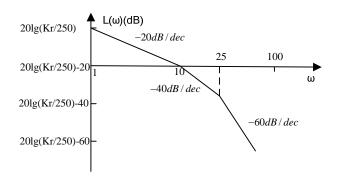
由图可知, 系统稳定, 相位裕量 为 68.5357, 增益裕量为 24.6914

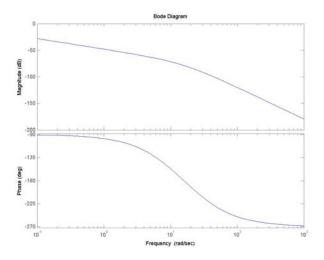
将原系统近似看作一个二阶系统
$$\frac{\theta_0(s)}{\theta(s)} = \frac{1.8225}{s(0.2s+1)}$$

$$\omega_n$$
 = 3, ς =0.828, $M_{p\omega}$ =1.077

$$M_p = 23.256\%, t_s = 1.61$$

C5-4 用伯德图完成题 C4-1 的几项计算要求。





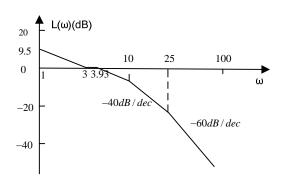
将系统以二阶系统近似

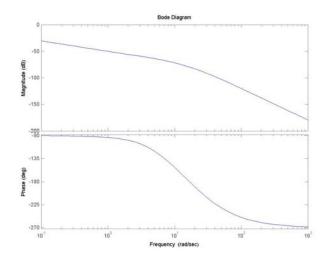
$$M_p = 60\% = e^{-\pi\xi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$
, $\xi = 0.16$, wn=31.25, Kr=976, ess=Kr=976

(2) 引入超前校正装置

$$G_c(s) = \frac{(s+3)}{(s+3.93)}$$

求:引入超前校正装置后系统的伯德图;判定系统的稳定性,并求系统的相位裕量和增益裕量;引入超前校正后,系统稳定,相位裕量为89.9893,增益裕量为9.9662e+003





(3) 求闭环系统的谐振峰值 $M_{p\omega}$ 和谐振角频率 ω_r ;若以二阶系统来近似,求系统的阻尼比 ς 和无阻尼振荡角频率 ω_n ,以及超调量 M_p 和按 2% 误差准则的调整时间 t_s ;

$$|M(s)| = \frac{K_r}{\sqrt{(K_r - 35w^2)^2 + (250w - w^3)^2}}$$

要使上式最大,则 $K_r - 35w^2 = 0$, $250w - w^3 = 0$, 得, Kr = 8750 , $\omega_r = 15.8$

以二阶系统来近似,
$$G(s) = \frac{K_r}{s(s+10)} = \frac{8750}{s(s+10)}$$
, $\omega_n = 93.5$

$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2} = 15.8$$
, $\xi = 0.697$, $M_{p\omega} = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 1$, $t_s = 0.06$

C5-5 用伯德图完成题 C4-2 的计算。原单位反馈系统,其开环传递函数为:

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

(1) 绘制系统的伯德图,并求系统的相位裕量和增益裕量;

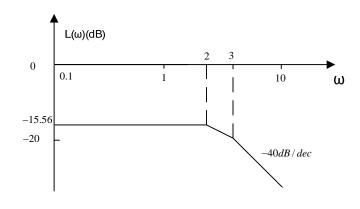
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{(s/2 + 1)(s/3 + 1)}$$

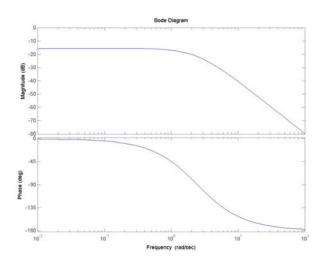
极点: $\omega_1 = 2, \omega_2 = 3$

零点:无

 $20\lg K = 20\lg(1/6) = -15.56$

积分因子 ν =0,所以其幅频特性图低频段是一条经过 ω =1,L(1)=-15.56dB,斜率为 0dB/dec 的直线,图像在 ω =2 处折线斜率减少到-20dB/dec,像在 ω =3 处折线斜率减少到-30dB/dec,具体如下图: 从图中我们可以得到 ω_c =0.08。





相位裕量为无穷大 , 增益裕量为无穷大

(2) 求系统的稳态误差系数 K_p , K_v 和 K_a ;

$$K_p = 1/6$$
, $K_v = 0$, $K_a = 0$

(3) 若希望将系统的稳态误差系数增大到原来的10倍,引入滞后校正装置:

$$G_c(s) = K_c \cdot \frac{s + 0.05}{s + 0.005}$$

校正装置的 K_c 应为多大? 100

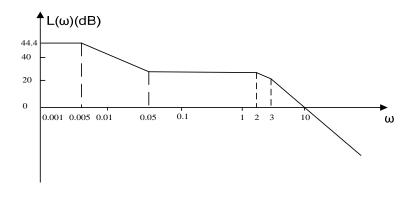
(4) 绘制校正后系统的伯德图,并计算校正后系统的稳态误差系数;

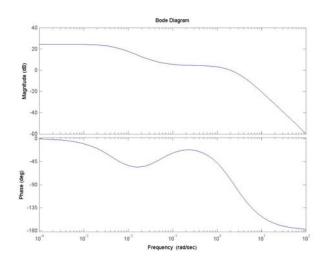
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} = \frac{1000}{6} \frac{20s + 1}{(s/2 + 1)(s/3 + 1)(200s + 1)}$$

极点: $\omega_1 = 2, \omega_2 = 3, \omega_2 = 0.005$

零点: $\omega_1 = 0.05$

 $20 \lg K = 20 \lg (1000/6) = 44.4$





校正后的稳态误差为原来的 10 倍

(5) 求校正后系统的相位裕量和增益裕量,并与校正前进行比较。

校正后,相位裕量为101.3234,增益裕量为无穷大

C5-6 用伯德图完成题 C4-3 的计算。原单位反馈系统,其开还传递函数为:

$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s(s+1)}$$

引入超前一滞后校正装置:

$$G_c(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+0.1)}{(s+1.25)(s+0.008)}$$

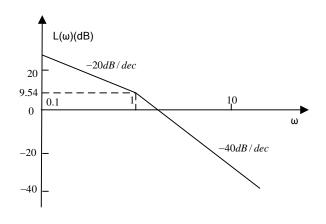
(1) 绘制原系统的伯德图,并求系统的相位裕量和增益裕量和速度误差系数 K_v ;

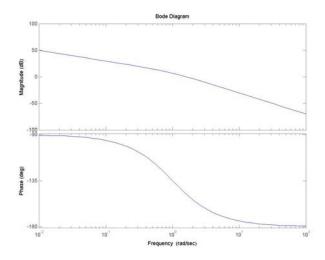
$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s(s+1)}$$

极点: $\omega_1 = 0, \omega_2 = 1$

零点:无

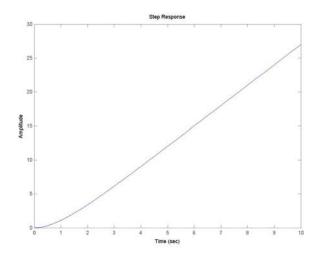
201g K = 201g 3 = 9.54





相位裕量为32.0994,增益裕量为无穷大,Kv=3

(2) 求原系统的单位阶跃响应;



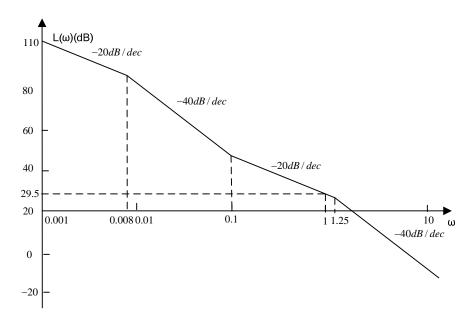
(3) 绘制引入校正装置后系统的伯德图,并求系统的相位裕量和增益裕量、速度误差系数 K_v 和速度误差系数 K_v :

$$G(s)G_c(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+0.1)}{(s+1.25)(s+0.008)} \frac{3}{s(s+1)} = \frac{30(10s+1)}{(s/1.25+1)(125s+1)}$$

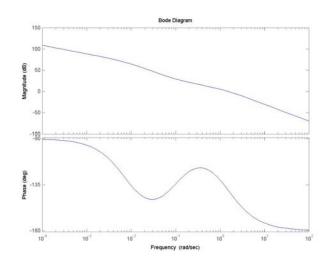
极点: $\omega_1 = 0.008, \omega_2 = 1.25$

零点: 0.1

 $20 \lg K = 20 \lg 30 = 29.54$

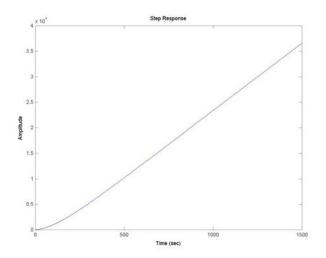


Matlab 画图结果如下:



相位裕量为: 40.4258 增益裕量为: 无穷大, K_{v} =26.4

(4) 求校正前后系统的单位阶跃响应,并进行比较,说明校正装置的作用。 校正后的单位阶跃响应:



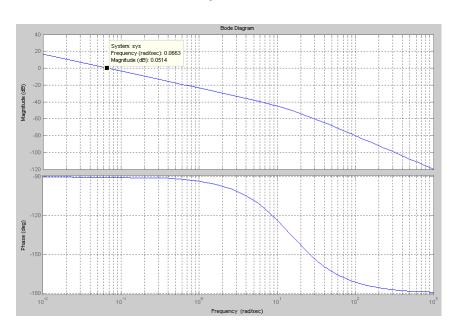
D MATLAB 题

D5-1 用 MATLAB 的 bode 命令绘制题 A5-1(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)各系统的伯德图,并在图上标出系统的相位裕量和增益裕量。

(1) Matlab 画图结果如下:

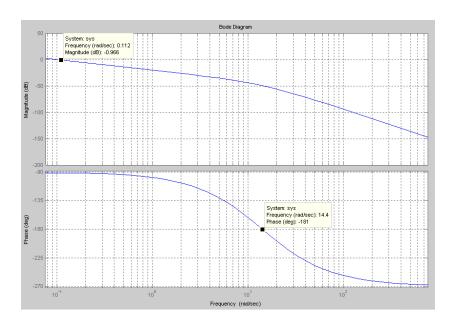
$$\omega_c$$
 =0.0663

$$\omega_g$$
 =无穷大



(2) Matlab 画图结果如下:

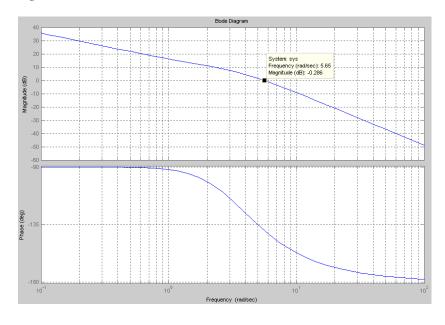
$$\omega_g$$
 = 14.4; ω_c = 0.112



(3) Matlab 画图结果如下:

$$\omega_{\rm g}$$
 =无穷大

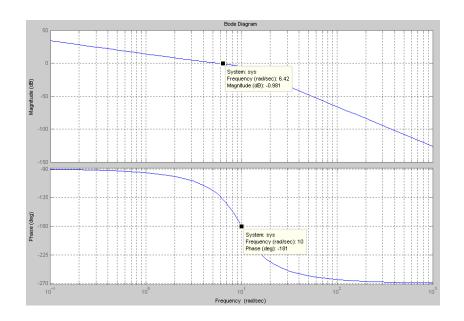
$$\omega_c$$
 = 5.65



(4) Matlab 画图结果如下:

$$\omega_g$$
 =10

$$\omega_c$$
 = 6.42

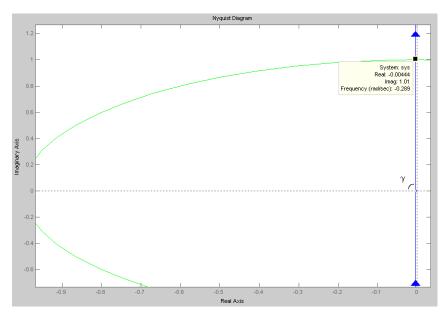


D5-2 用 MATLAB 的 nyquist 命令绘制题 A5-1(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)各系统的奈氏图,并在图上标出系统的相位裕度和增益裕度。

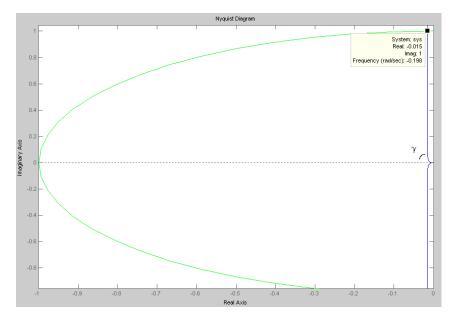
(图中绿色曲线为单位圆)

(1)

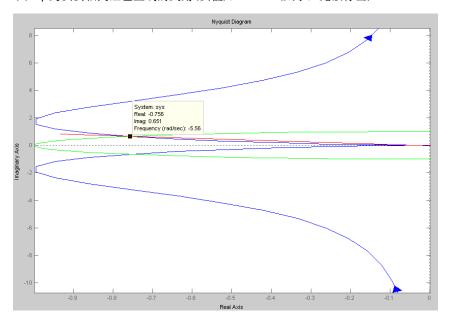
γ约为-90度, Gm > 1(太小, 无法标出)



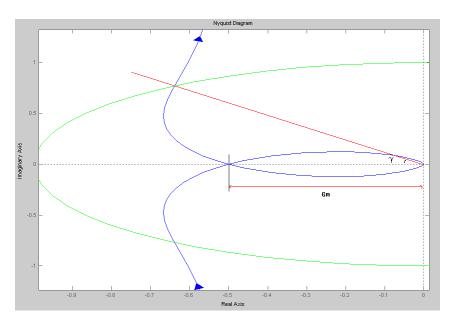
(2) γ约为-90度, Gm > 1(太小, 无法标出)



(3) γ 为负实轴到红色直线的夹角(负值), Gm > 1(太小, 无法标出)

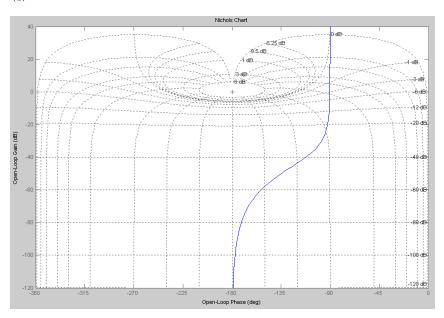


(4)

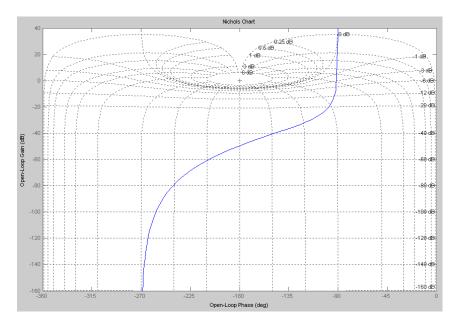


D5-3 用 MATLAB 的 nichols 和 ngrid 命令绘制题 A5-1(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)各系统的奈氏图,并在图上标出系统的相位裕量和增益裕量。

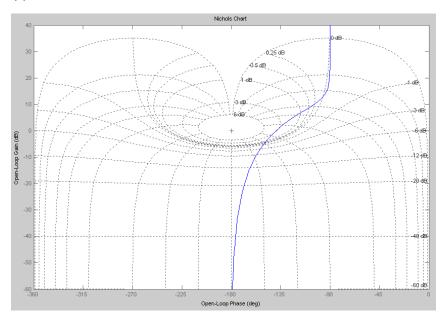
(1)



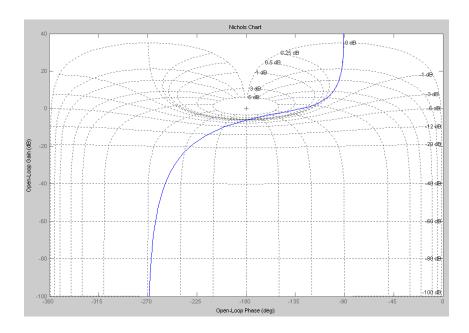
(2)



(3)

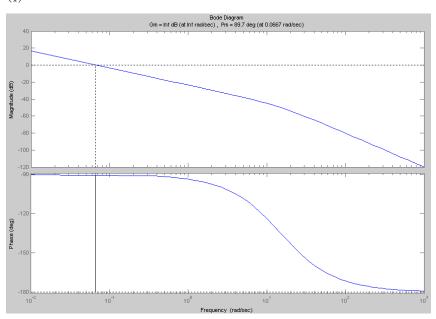


(4)

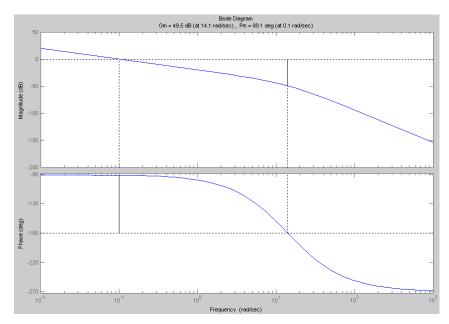


D5-4 用 MATLAB 的 m arg in 命令求题 A5-1(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)各系统的相位裕量和增益裕量。

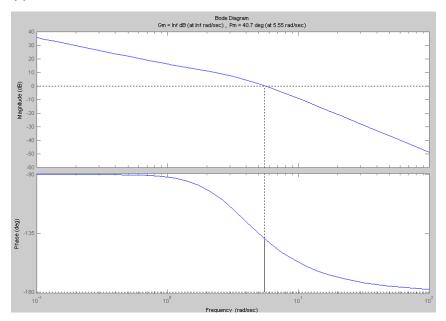
(1)



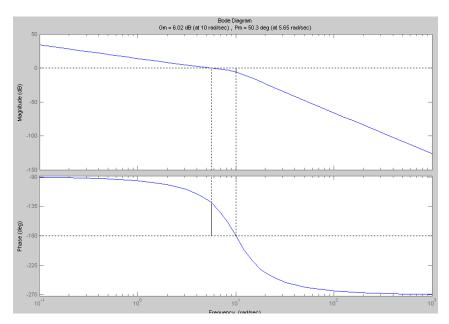
(2)



(3)



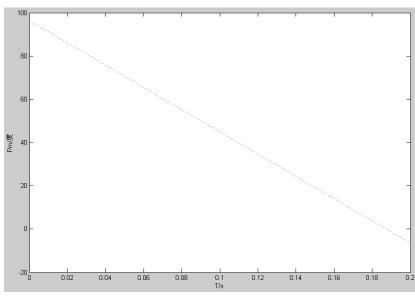
(4)



D5-5 一单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为:

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

- (1) K=9.0
- (2) 利用所求的 K 值,绘制在 $0 \le T \le 0.2s$ 范围内相位裕量与 K 的关系曲线。



[num,den]=pade(T,N)