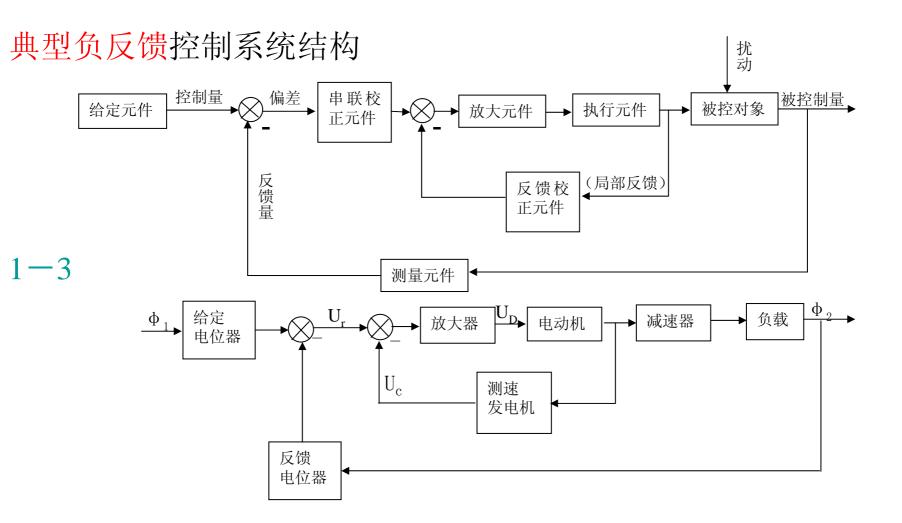
第一章 概论



第一章 概论

工作原理

该系统的作用是使负载的角位移 ϕ_2 随给定角度 ϕ_1 的变化而变化,即位置随动系统,并且带有测速发电机的内反馈系统。

当负载的实际位置 ϕ_2 与给定位置 ϕ_1 相符时,则 $U_r=0$,电动机不转。当负载的实际位置 ϕ_2 与给定位置 ϕ_1 不相符时,偏差电压 $U_r\neq 0$,经放大器放大后使电动机转动,通过减速器移动负载,使负载和反馈电位器向减小偏差的方向转动。

稳态时,输出转速 Ω 与输入电压 U_r 有一一对应的关系。所以给定 U_r 就设定了转速 Ω 。若负载力矩M增加,在M增加的瞬时,电动机转速 Ω 下降;这是测速发电机(输出电压 U_o 与输入转速 Ω 呈现线性关系的测量元件)输出电压 U_c 下降;这使得差动放大器的反相输入电压 U_r 一 U_c 增大;电动机电枢电压 U_D 随之上升,电枢电流 i_D 随之上升;电动机电枢输出力矩M上升,这使得输出转速 Ω 上升,从而使电动机转速 Ω 基本回到原先稳定的转速。

习题答案:

2-1 (a)
$$\frac{R_{1}R_{2}Cs + R_{2}}{R_{1}R_{2}Cs + R_{1} + R_{2}}$$
2-1 (b)
$$\frac{1}{R_{1}R_{2}C_{1}C_{2}s + (R_{1}C_{1} + R_{1}C_{2} + R_{2}C_{2})s + 1}$$
2-2 (a)
$$2 + \frac{1}{RCs}$$

2-2 (b) -4(RCs+1)

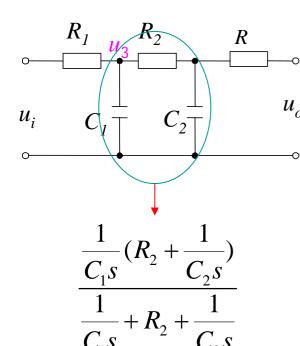
$$2-4 \quad \frac{G_1 G_2 + G_2 H}{1 + G_1 G_2}$$

$$2-5 \quad \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3}{1 + G_2 H_2 - G_1 G_2 G_3 H_1 - G_1 G_2 G_3 - G_1 G_2 H_2}$$

$$\frac{10s^3 + 3s^2 + 17s + 14}{10s^3 + 3s^2 + 10s + 14}$$

习题解

2-1 (b):

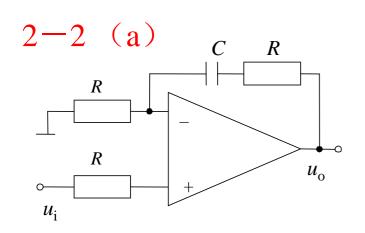


$$u_3 = \frac{R_2C_2s + 1}{R_1R_2C_1C_2s + (R_1C_1 + R_1C_2 + R_2C_2)s + 1}u_i$$

$$u_o = \frac{\frac{1}{C_2 s}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{C_2 s}} u_3 = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2 s + 1} u_3$$

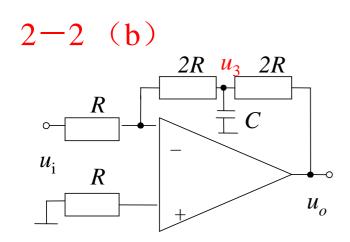
$$u_o = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s + (R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2 + R_2 C_2) s + 1} u_i$$

$$(R_1R_2C_1C_2s + (R_1C_1 + R_1C_2 + R_2C_2)s + 1)^{-1}$$



$$\frac{u_i}{R} + \frac{u_i - u_o}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = 0$$

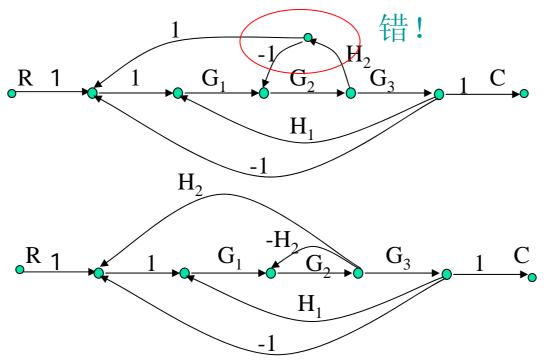
传递函数
$$G = \frac{u_o}{u_i}$$
 而非 $\frac{u_i}{u_o}$

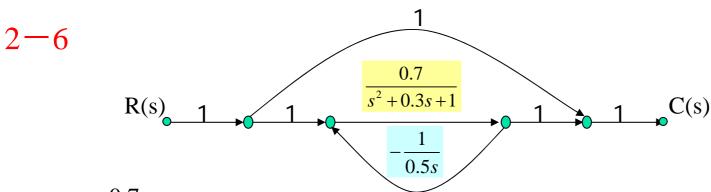


$$\frac{u_i}{R} + \frac{u_3}{2R} = 0$$

$$\frac{u_3}{2R} + \frac{u_3}{\frac{1}{Cs}} + \frac{u_3 - u_o}{2R} = 0$$

- ²⁻⁵ 1注意正,负反馈!
 - 2 注意 G_2 后的出点后移到 G_3 后使 H_2 反馈变成 H_2/G_3





$$P_1 = \frac{0.7}{s^2 + 0.3s + 1}$$
 $\Delta_1 = 1$

$$P_2 = 1$$
 $\Delta_2 = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{0.5s} * \frac{0.7}{s^2 + 0.3s + 1}\right)$

$$\Delta = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{0.5s} * \frac{0.7}{s^2 + 0.3s + 1}\right)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sum_{k} P_k \Delta_k$$

 Δ_{k} 表示信号流程图中除去与第k条前向通道 P_{k} 相接触的支路和节 点后余下的信号流程图的特征 式。

而信号流程图的特征式△

 Δ =1-(所有不同回路的增益之和)

- + (每两个互不接触回路增益乘积之和)
- (每三个互不接触回路增益乘积之和)

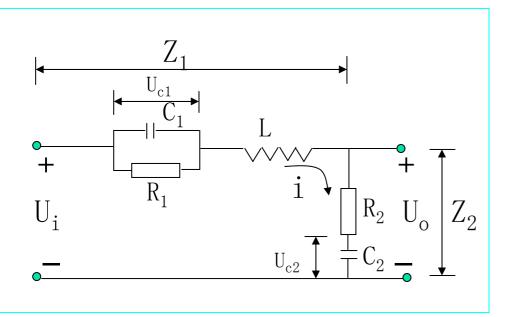
2.7

2.ess = 6

1. 初始条件为0时,
$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 3s + 1} = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$$

现 $s^2c(s) - sc(0) - c'(0) + 3sc(s) - 3c(0) + c(s) = R(s)$
代入 $c(0) = -1$, $c'(0) = 0$: $s^2c(s) + 3sc(s) + c(s) + s + 3 = R(s)$
当 $r(t) = 1(t)$, $R(s) = 1/s$
则 $C(s) = \frac{1 - s^2 - 3s}{s^3 + 3s^2 + s}$
 $C(t) = 1(t) + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5} + 5}e^{\frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{2}t} + \frac{4}{5-3\sqrt{5}}e^{\frac{-3-\sqrt{5}}{2}t}$

习题练习



- (1) 列出系统的微分方程;
- (2) 确定其传递函数 (系统初值为零)

解: 由基尔霍夫电压、电流 定律的系统微分方程:

$$u_{i} = u_{c1} + L \frac{di}{dt} + R_{2}i + u_{c2}$$

$$i = C_{1} \frac{du_{c1}}{dt} + \frac{u_{c1}}{R_{1}}$$

$$i = C_{2} \frac{du_{c2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{o} = R_{2}i + u_{c2}$$

已知初值为零,对上式拉氏变换:

$$U_{i}(s) = U_{c1}(s) + LsI(s) + R_{2}I(s) + U_{c2}(s)$$

$$I(s) = C_{1}sU_{c1}(s) + \frac{1}{R_{1}}U_{c1}(s)$$

$$I(s) = C_2 s U_{c2}(s)$$

$$U_{o}(s) = R_{2}I(s) + U_{c2}(s) \qquad U_{c1}(s) \qquad R_{1}$$

$$U_{i}(s) \qquad - \qquad I(s)$$

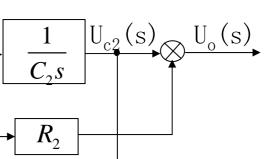
$$Ls + R_{2}$$

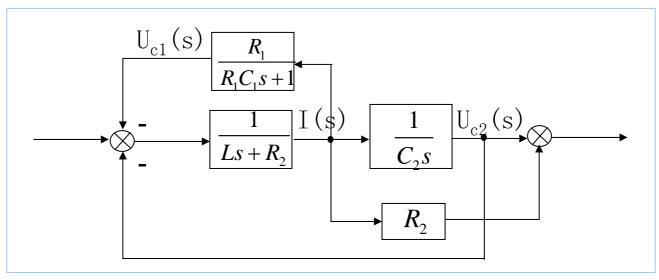
$$I(s) = \frac{U_{i}(s) - U_{c1}(s) - U_{c2}(s)}{Ls + R_{2}}$$

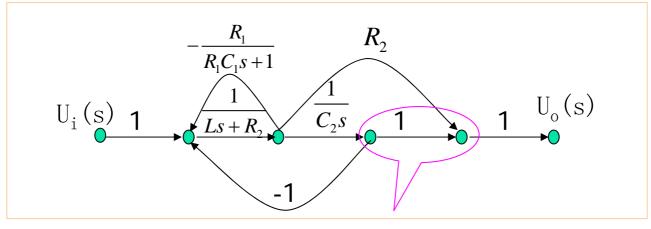
$$U_{c1}(s) = \frac{1}{C_1 s + \frac{1}{R_1}} I(s) = \frac{R_1}{R_1 C_1 s + 1} I(s)$$

$$U_{c2}(s) = \frac{1}{C_2 s} I(s)$$

$$U_o(s) = R_2 I(s) + U_{c2}(s)$$







可以合二为一?

$$P_{1} = \frac{1}{C_{2}s(Ls + R_{2})} \quad \Delta_{1} = 1$$

$$P_{2} = \frac{R_{1}}{Ls + R_{2}} \quad \Delta_{2} = 1$$

$$P_{3} = \frac{1}{C_{2}s(Ls + R_{2})} \quad \Delta_{2} = 1$$

$$C_2S(LS+R_2)$$

$$P = \frac{R_2}{R_2} \qquad \Lambda_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{R_2}{Ls + R_2} \qquad \Delta_2 =$$

$$\Delta = 1 + \frac{R_1}{(Ls + R_2)(R_1C_1s + 1)} + \frac{1}{C_2s(Ls + R_2)}$$

$$\frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{P_1\Delta_1 + P_2\Delta_2}{\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2) s + 1}{R_1 C_1 C_2 L s^3 + (R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 + C_2 L) s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) s + 1}$$

■ 求传递函数,还可以用第二种方法:应用阻抗法直接求电路的传

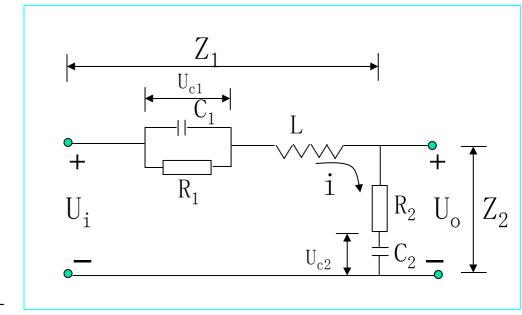
递函数。

由图所示可知:

$$Z_{1} = Ls + \frac{1}{C_{1}s} || R_{1} = Ls + \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1}C_{1}s + 1}$$

$$Z_{2} = R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s}$$

$$\frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{Ls + \frac{R_1}{R_1C_1s + 1}}{Ls + \frac{R_1}{R_1C_1s + 1} + R_2 + \frac{1}{C_2s}}$$



$$= \frac{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2) s + 1}{R_1 C_1 C_2 L s^3 + (R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 + C_2 L) s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) s + 1}$$

习题答案

3-1(1,2)

1.稳定2.不稳定

不稳定 3-1(3)

3 - 1

临界稳定,虚

$$s_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{2}$$
 $s_{3,4} = \pm j$

(4) 3-2

根: K>0 系统稳定

(1)

3 - 2

无论K取何值都不能使系统稳定

(2)

3 - 2

0<K<3时,系统稳定

(3)

习题解析

3-1(4)

 S^2 3 4

 S^1 1

S⁰ 4

所以该系统为临界稳定,其虚根:

$$s_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{2}$$
 $s_{3,4} = \pm j$

$$3-2(1)$$

$$(s+1)(0.1s+1)+K=0$$

 $0.1s^2+1.1s+1+K=0$
 $K>-1$

注意: K为开环系统的增益,不可能为负值。

故K>0时,整个系统稳定

$$3-3$$

$$s(\tau s+1)(2s+1)+K(s+1)=0$$

$$2\tau s^{3}+(2+\tau)s^{2}+(1+K)s+K=0$$

$$s^{3} \quad 2\tau \quad 1+K$$

$$s^{2} \quad 2+\tau \quad K$$

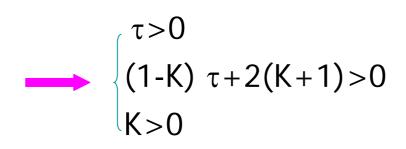
$$s^{1} \quad (2+\tau)(1+K) -2\tau K$$

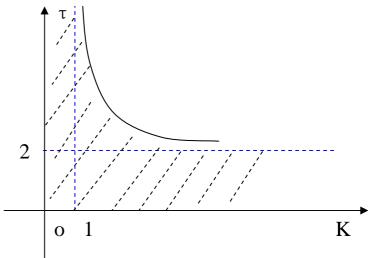
$$s^{0} \quad K$$

$$2\tau>0$$

$$K>0$$

$$(2+\tau)(1+K) -2\tau K>0$$





τ>0 K>0 当0<K<1时 恒成立 当K>1时 τ<2+4/(K-1)

3-6

$$1.Kp = 50$$
 $Kv = 0$ $Ks = 0$

3-7

- 2. 0.1R1 R2 = 0时,ess = 0
- 3. $R2 \neq 0$ 时, $ess = \infty$

3-10
$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{\frac{1}{s^{2}}}{1 + \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{s(s + 2\xi\omega_{n})}} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{1}{s + \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{s + 2\xi\omega_{n}}} = \frac{2\xi}{\omega_{n}}$$
(2)
$$\begin{cases} C(s) = \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{s^{2} + 2\xi\omega_{n}s + \omega_{n}^{2}} (1 + as)R(s) \\ E(s) = R(s) - C(s) = \frac{s - (a\omega_{n}^{2} - 2\xi\omega_{n})}{s(s^{2} + 2\xi\omega_{n}s + \omega_{n}^{2})} \\ e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} sgE(s) = 0 \implies a\omega_{n}^{2} - 2\xi\omega_{n} = 0 \implies a = \frac{2\xi}{\omega_{n}} \end{cases}$$
3-11

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_p = e^{-(\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}})} = 0.096 \\ t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n} = 0.2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \xi = 0.6 \\ \omega_n = 19.6 \end{cases}$$

$$3 - 12$$

$$G(s) = k / as^3 + bs^2 + cs + d$$

$$ess = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{k}{as^3 + bs^2 + cs + d} = 0$$
 (□ d=0)

系统特征方程: $s^3 + 4s^2 + 6s + 4 = 0$

比较得: a = 1, b = 4, c = 0, k = 4

所以
$$G(s) = \frac{4}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 6s}$$

3.13

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial S}G(s) = \frac{cs+d}{s(s^2+as+b)}$$

又
$$ess = \lim_{s \to 0} 1/sG(s) = 2.0$$
符号2d=b

特征多项式: $s^3 + as^2 + bs + d = 0$

设另一极点为e(e<5),则特征多项式: (s+e)(s²+2s+2)

二阶系统,R(s)=1/s, $\sigma_{p}=0.2$, $t_{s}=1.8s$ 时,试确定Κ₁,τ值。

当输入信号分别为:

$$r(t)=1(t), r(t)=t, r(t)=1/2t^2$$
时,

试求系统的稳定误差。

$$G(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s + K_1 \tau)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + 2\xi\omega_n)} \qquad \sigma_p = e^{-\pi\xi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 0.2 \qquad t_s = \frac{3}{\xi\omega_n} = 1.8(s)$$

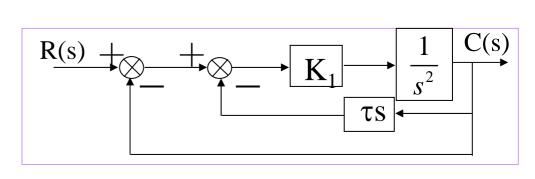
$$\xi = \sqrt{\frac{(\ln \sigma)^2}{\pi^2 + (\ln \sigma)^2}} = 0.456$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{3}{\xi t_s} = \frac{3}{0.456 \times 1.8} = 3.655(s^{-1})$$

$$K_1 = \omega_n^2 = 13.36$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\xi/\omega_n}{\omega_n} \approx 0.2s$$

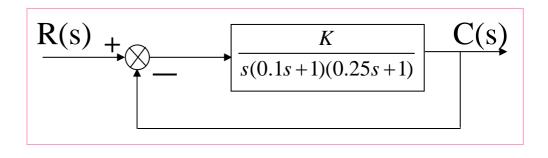
$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s \cdot R(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \begin{cases} \frac{R}{1 + \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot C} \\ \frac{R}{\lim_{s \to 0} s^2} \\ \frac{R}{\lim_{s \to 0} s^2} \end{cases}$$



$$t_s = e^{-\pi \xi / \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 0.2$$
 $t_s = 3 / \xi \omega_n = 1.8(s)$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s \cdot R(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \begin{cases} \frac{R}{1 + \lim_{s \to 0} G(s)} = 0, R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{R}{\lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot G(s)} = \tau = 0.2, R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \\ \frac{R}{\lim_{s \to 0} s^2 \cdot G(s)} = \infty, R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 为使闭环系统稳定,确定K的取值范围。
- (2) 当K为何值时系统出现 等幅振荡,并确定等幅振荡 的频率。



(3)为使系统的闭环极点全部处于s 平面左移一个单位后的左侧,试确定 K的取值范围。

解: 系统闭环特征方程:

$$s^3 + 2s^2 + s + 40K = 0$$

$$s^3$$
 1 1

$$s^2$$
 2 40K

$$s^1$$
 1-20K

$$s^0$$
 40

■ 使系统稳定的K值为(1-20K) >0,40K>0,即0<K<0.05

■ 等幅振荡时 1-20K=0->K=0.05

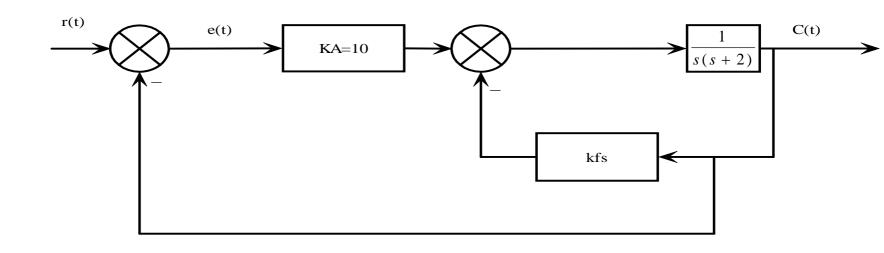
辅助方程: 2s²+40K=0

解得: $s_{1,2}=\pm j$,等幅振荡频率 $\omega=1$ rad/s

■ 令s=s₁-1代入原方程,得新特征方程:

$$s_1^3 - s_1^2 + 40K = 0$$

由稳定性的必要条件可知,不论K取何值,都不可能使闭环极点处于s平面得虚轴左移一个单位得左侧。



- 1.当Kf=0时,求阻尼比 ξ ,固有频率 ω_n ,单位斜坡输入时系统稳态误差
- 2.当 ξ =0.6,确定系统Kf,单位斜坡输入时稳态误差

1, Kf=0开环G1(s) =
$$\frac{10}{s(s+2)}$$
, 开环增益K₁=5, v=I

闭环Ø1(s)=
$$\frac{10}{s^2+2s+10}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{10} = 3.16, \xi_1 = \frac{2}{2*3.16} = 0.316$$

$$ess_1 = \frac{1}{K} = 0.2$$

$$2, kf \neq 0$$

$$G_2(s) = 10 * \frac{\frac{1}{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{kfs}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{10}{s(s+2+kf)}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{10}{2+k}, v = 1$$

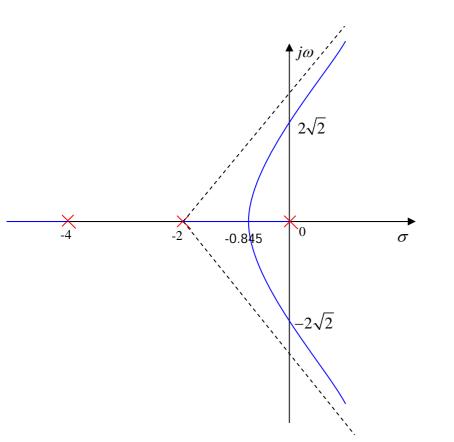
$$\emptyset_{2}(s) = \frac{10}{s^{2} + (2 + kf)s + 10}, \omega_{n} = 3.16, \xi_{2} = \frac{2 + k_{f}}{2 * 3.16} = 0.6$$

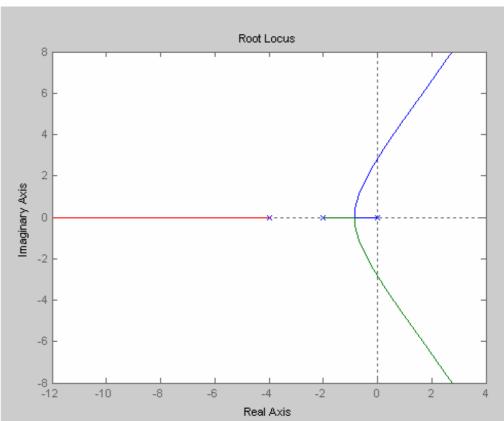
得
$$kf = 1.896, ess_2 = 0.39$$

- 4-2 习题答案
 - (1) 根轨迹的起迄点: 3个开环极点(0, -2, -4), 无零点。 3条根轨迹均沿渐近线趋向无穷远。
 - (2) 实轴上的根轨迹: 0到-2,-4到-∞的线段
 - (3) 渐近线: 相角 $\alpha = \frac{\pm 180^{\circ}(2k+1)}{3}$ 为60°,180°,300°(一60°) 与实轴的交点 $\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{-2-4}{3} = -2$
 - (4) 分离点: $\frac{dK}{ds} = -(3s^2 + 12s + 8) = 0$ $s_1 = -0.8453, s_2 = -3.1547$ (舍去)

(5) 与虚轴的交点
$$(j\omega)^3 + 6(j\omega)^2 + 8(j\omega) + K = 0$$

得到 $\omega = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ $K = 48$





主导极点的阻尼比ξ=0.707,得到 θ =cos⁻¹0.707=45°,在根轨迹图中作45°的线,得到一对共轭极点:

$$K = |s(s+2)(s+4)|_{s=-0.755+0.755j} \approx 5.2$$

设另一个极点s₃,则

得到
$$S_3$$
=-4.472
$$(s-s_3)(s+0.755+0.755j)(s+0.755-0.755j) = s(s+2)(s+4)+5.2$$

(求共轭极点时也可以用代数解: $\Diamond s_{1,2} = a \pm a j$,带入特征方程式得到 $s_1(s_1+2)(s_1+4)+K=0$,解得 $a=-3+\sqrt{5}$, $K=8(7\sqrt{5}-15)$,求另一个极点方法和上面一样用待定系数法)

更普遍的是,

令 $\mathbf{s}_{1,2}$ = - ϵ $\omega_n \pm j \omega_n$ (1- ϵ ²) ^{1/2}, ϵ 已知 将上式代入特征方程D(S)=0, 根据复数相等可得 ω_n 和 \mathbf{k}

```
% ------%

%K/s(s+2)(s+4)

z=[];

p=[0 -2 -4];

k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

rlocus(g)
```

```
% ------%

[k,poles]=rlocfind(g)

while(abs(k-5.2)>0.1) % abs(k-5.2)>0.05

[k,poles]=rlocfind(g)2;

end

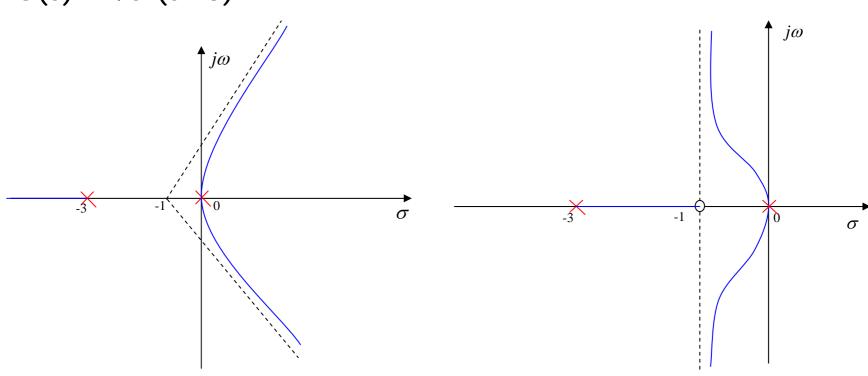
p1=poles(1)
```

 $G(s) = K(s+1)/s^2(s+3)$

4-3

解题步骤和4-2一样,根轨迹图如下:

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



Matlab实现

```
% -----%

%K/s^2(s+3)

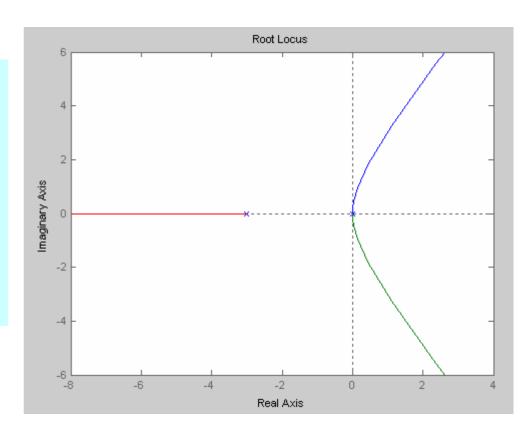
z=[];

p=[0 0 -3];

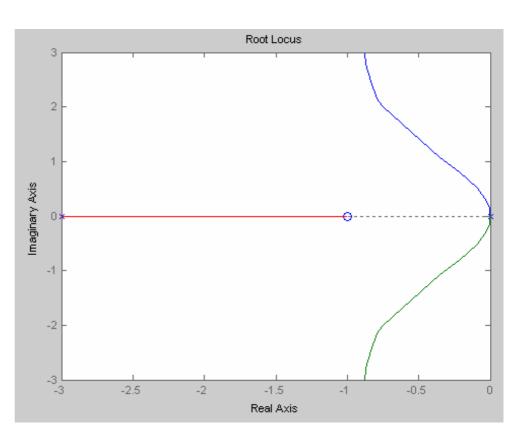
k=1;

g1=zpk(z,p,k);

rlocus(g1)
```

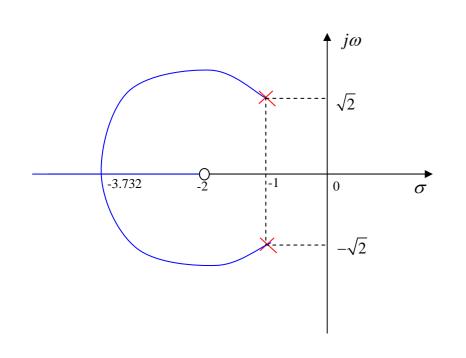


```
% -----%
%K(s+1)/s^2(s+3)
z=[-1]; % 增加了一个-1的零点
p=[0 0 -3];
k=1;
g2=zpk(z,p,k);
rlocus(g2)
```



4-4 解题步骤和4-2一样,增加计算出射角:

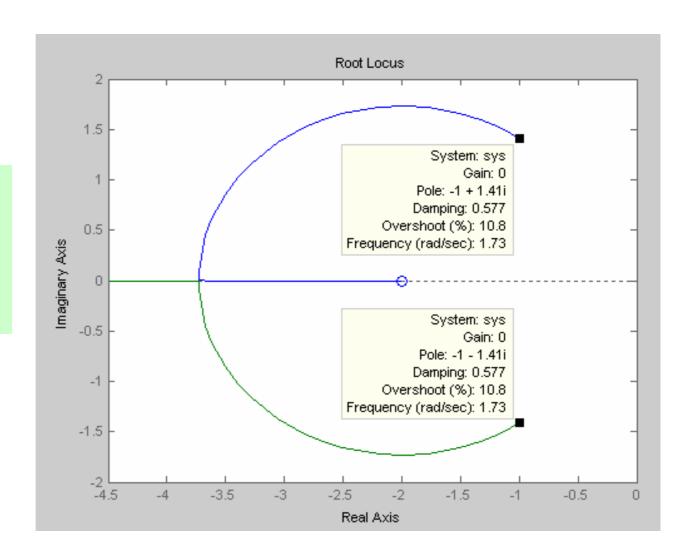
极点
$$-1+\sqrt{2}j$$
 的出射角为 $\varphi_p = m180^{\circ}(2k+1) + tan^{-1}\sqrt{2} - 90^{\circ} \approx 145^{\circ}$ 极点 $-1-\sqrt{2}j$ 的出射角为 $\varphi_p = m180^{\circ}(2k+1) - tan^{-1}\sqrt{2} + 90^{\circ} \approx 215^{\circ}$



在极点 $-1\pm\sqrt{2}j$ 的阻尼比为 0.577,显然阻尼比为0.501的相应 闭环极点和K值不存在。

Matlab实现

```
%K(s+2)/(s^2+2s+3)
n=[1 2];
d=[1 2 3];
rlocus(n,d)
```

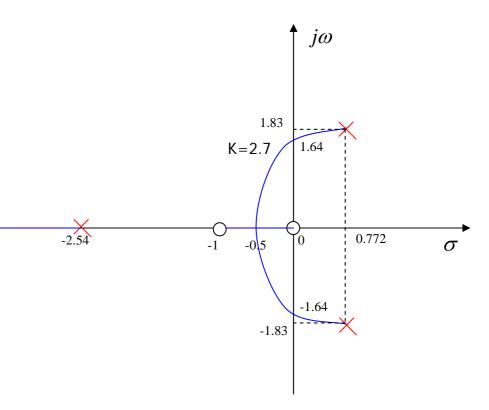


4-7

系统的特征方程 10+s(s+1)(s+a)=0

$$1 + \frac{(s^2 + s)a}{s^3 + s^2 + 10} = 0$$

类似求 $G'(s) = \frac{(s^2 + s)K}{s^3 + s^2 + 10}$ 的单位 负反馈系统的根轨迹,解题 步骤和4-2一样,其中K = a。



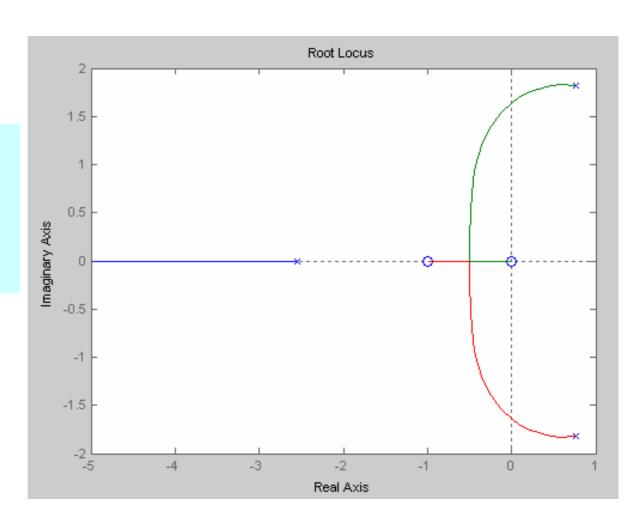
Matlab实现

```
%a(s^2+s)/(s^3+s^2+10)

n=[1 1 0];

d=[1 1 0 10];

rlocus(n,d)
```



4-8

内环为正反
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(s^2 + 0.3s + 1)(s + 2)} = \frac{K}{(s + 0.15 - 0.9887 j)(s + 0.15 + 0.9887 j)(s + 2)}$$

- (**1**) 开环极 -0.15±0.9887*j*,-2
- 点2) 实轴上根轨迹为-2到+∞
 - (3) 渐近线 $\alpha = \frac{\pm 180^{\circ}(2k)}{3}$ 得到 ±120°

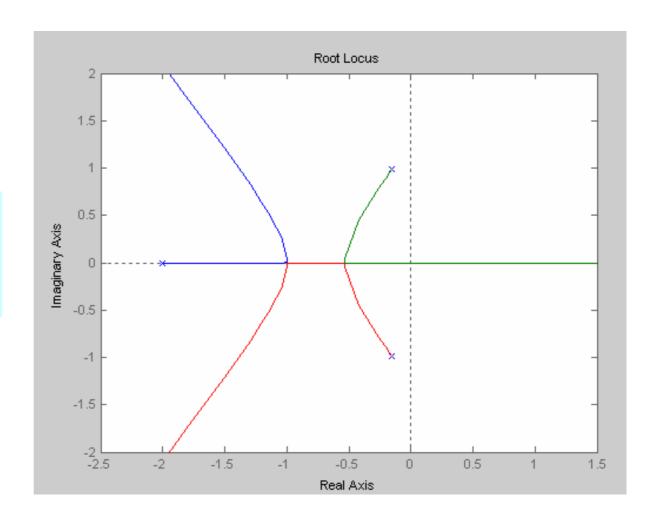
$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{-0.3 - 2}{3} = -0.767$$

- (4) 会合点: -0.5333, 分离点: -1
- (5) 与虚轴没有交点

当K=1时,内环闭环主导极点为: 1.706,-0.297±0.706i

Matlab实现

```
n=[-1]; % 正反馈
d=conv([1 0.3 1],[1 2]);
rlocus(n,d)
```



4-9 由
$$\frac{dK}{ds} = \left[-\frac{s^2(s+1)}{s+a}\right]' = \frac{2s^3 + (3a+1)s^2 + 2as}{(s+a)^2} = 0$$
 得到 $s[2s^2 + (3a+1)s + 2a] = 0$

- (1) 当a≠0时, s=0为根轨迹的分离点
- (2) 系统具有1个分离点(即s=0)时,

$$\Delta = (3a+1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 2a < 0$$

即
$$\frac{1}{9} < a < 1$$

(3) 系统具有2个分离点(包括s=0)时

$$\Delta = (3a+1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 2a = 0$$

即
$$a = \frac{1}{9}$$
 $a = 1$ 若 $a = 1$ 则 $G(s)$ 零极点抵消,变成 K/s^2 ,其根轨迹只有一个($s = 0$)分

(4) 系统具有3个(包括s=0)分离点时,

$$\Delta = (3a+1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 2a > 0$$

 $\exists \Box \qquad a < \frac{1}{9}, a > 1$

对a<1/9, 因前提是a≠0, 所以分成0<a<1/9和a<0分析:

显然,0<a<1/9时系统是具有3个分离点,但是a<0时,系统具有正的零点,根据作图可以发现,实际只有2个分离点。

对a>1,因零点-a在极点-1左边,根据作图可以发现,实际只有1个分离点。

(5) a=0时G(s)=K/s(s+1),没有零点,根轨迹只有1个分离点

综上所述,系统根轨迹分离点情况分为:

1个分离点: a=0, a>1/9

2个分离点: a<0, a=1/9

3个分离点: 0<a<1/9

以下用matlab程序验证:

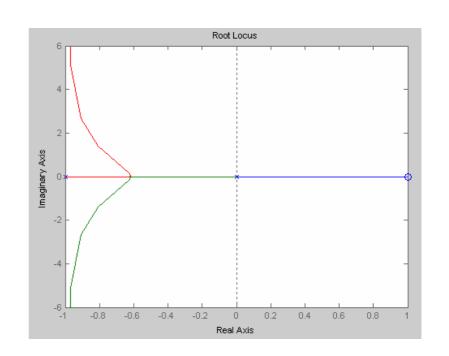
```
% ---- (1) a=-1 (a<0) ---- %

z=[1];p=[0 0 -1];k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

figure(1);

rlocus(g);
```



```
% ---- (2) a=0 ---- %

z=[];p=[0 -1];k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

figure(2);

rlocus(g);
```

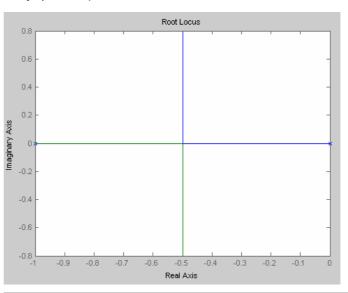
```
% ---- (3) a=0.1 (0<a<1/9) ---- %

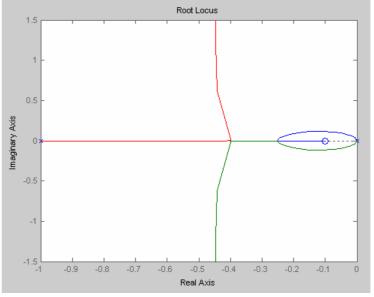
z=[-0.1];p=[0 0 -1];k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

figure(3);

rlocus(g);
```





```
% ---- (4) a=1/9 ---- %

z=[-1/9];p=[0 0 -1];k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

figure(4);

rlocus(g);
```

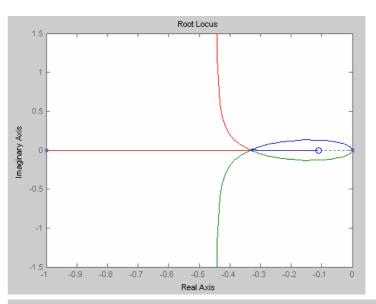
```
% ---- (5) a=0.125 (1/9<a<1) ---- %

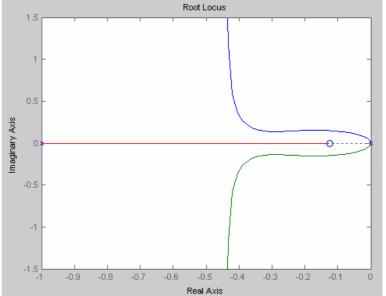
z=[-0.125];p=[0 0 -1];k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

figure(5);

rlocus(g);
```





```
% ---- (6) a=1 ---- %

z=[];p=[0 0];k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

figure(6);

rlocus(g);
```

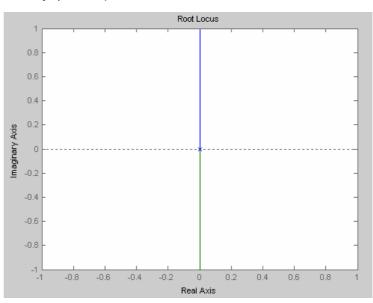
```
% ---- (7) a=2 (a>1) ---- %

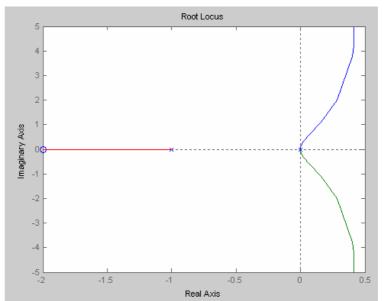
z=[-2];p=[0 0 -1];k=1;

g=zpk(z,p,k);

figure(7);

rlocus(g);
```





练习1 概念

偶极子: 距离比她们本身模小一个数量级以上的一对闭环零极点(可相消)

主导极点:靠近虚轴而附近又没有闭环零点的闭环极点(实部比它大2-3倍)

稳定性: 所有闭环极点在左半平面

快速性:闭环极点远离虚轴,极点间距离大,零点靠近极点(主导极点)

平稳性:复数极点位于与负实轴±45度处

练习2 用主导极点近似高阶系统

原系统闭环传递函数 Φ (S) =32 (S+6) /S³+8S²+20S+48 则有一对主导极点 $s_{1, 2}$ =-1 \pm j2.65,其闭环增益=32 \times 6/48=4,近似系统的闭环特征方程为(S- s_1)(S- s_2)=0 即 S²+2S+8=0

- **:**二阶系统的通式是φ (S) = $K\omega_n^2/(S^2+2\epsilon\omega_n+\omega_n^2)$
- ∴近似系统 φ (S) =K×8/(S²+2S+8)

为使系统闭环增益保持不变,

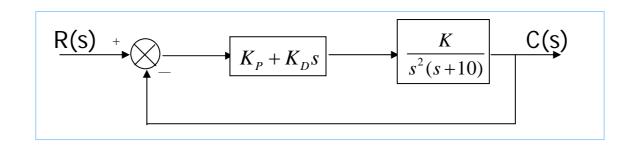
有8K/8=4 K=4

∴近似系统 φ(S)=32/(S²+2S+8)

习题练习3

有闭环控制系统如图所示,其中校正环节的传递函数为 $G_c=K_p+K_Ds$ 。K=10时,要求校正后闭环系统的超调量 $\sigma_p=16$ %,调整时间 $t_s=4s$ (2%允许误差)。

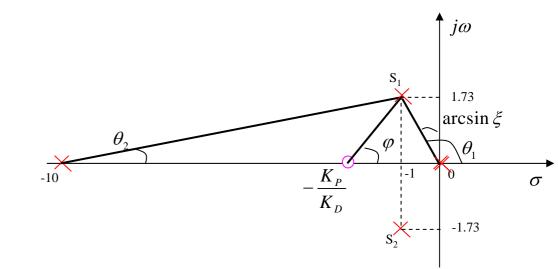
- (1) 试用根轨迹法确定校正参数K_P和K_D;
- (2) 确定 K_P 和 K_D 后,绘制K从0→+∞的根轨迹图。



解: (1) 由
$$\sigma_p = e^{-\frac{\xi \pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 16\%$$
 得 $\xi = 0.5$ 由 $t_s = \frac{4}{\omega_n \xi} = 4$ 得 $\omega_n = 2$ 由 $-\xi \omega_n = -1, \omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2} = 1.73$ 得 $s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j1.73$

校正网络提供的相角为

$$\varphi = 2 \times 120^{\circ} + 10.88^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} = 70.88^{\circ}$$



因为
$$\tan \varphi = 2.88 = \frac{1.73}{\frac{K_P}{K_D} - 1}$$
 得
$$\frac{K_P}{K_D} = 1.6$$

$$\frac{|s_1 + \frac{K_P}{K_D}| \times 10K_D}{|s_1|^2 |s_1 + 10|}|_{s_1 = -1 + j1.73} = 1$$
 得
$$K_D = 2, K_P = 1.6K_D = 3.2$$

设第三个根为
$$S_3$$
,由特征方程 $s^3 + 10s^2 + 10K_Ds + 10K_P = 0$

代入
$$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j1.73$$
 得 $s_1 = -8$

故s₁, s₂为系统的闭环主导极点

(2) 画系统的根轨迹

开环极点: 0, 0, -10, 开环零点: -1.6

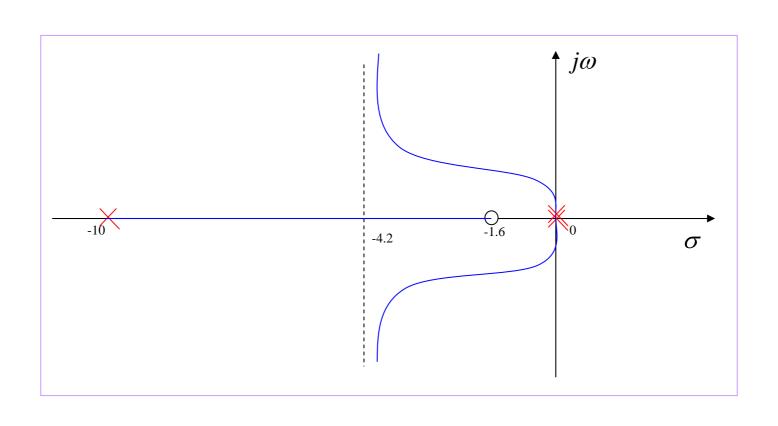
渐近线与实轴的交点: $\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{-10+1.6}{3-1} = -4.2$

渐近线与实轴的夹角: ±90°

分离点点点点: $\frac{d}{ds}\left[\frac{s^2(s+10)}{(s+1.6)}\right] = \frac{2s^2 + 24.8s + 32}{(s+1.6)^2} = 0$

 $\exists \exists 2s^2 + 24.8s + 32 = 0$

该方程无实数解, 故无分离点与会合点



一习题答案

5-2
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{36}{(j\omega+4)(j\omega+9)} = \frac{36}{\sqrt{(36-\omega^2)^2 + (13\omega)^2}} e^{-\tan^{-1}\frac{13\omega}{36-\omega^2}}$$

(a)
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{1 + \frac{s}{10}} = \frac{10}{1 + 0.1s} = \frac{100}{s + 10}$$

(b)
$$G(s) = \frac{0.1s}{1 + \frac{s}{50}} = \frac{0.1s}{1 + 0.02s} = \frac{5s}{s + 50}$$

(c)
$$G(s) = \frac{50}{s(1+\frac{s}{100})} = \frac{50}{s(1+0.01s)} = \frac{5000}{s(s+100)}$$

(d)
$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(1+\frac{s}{0.01})(1+\frac{s}{20})} = \frac{100}{s(1+100s)(1+0.05s)} = \frac{20}{s(s+0.01)(s+20)}$$

(e)
$$-20 \lg \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 3 \qquad \iff \xi = 0.383$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{\omega_r}{\sqrt{1-2\xi^2}} = \frac{630}{\sqrt{1-2\times0.383^2}} = 749 \qquad \iff K = 10$$

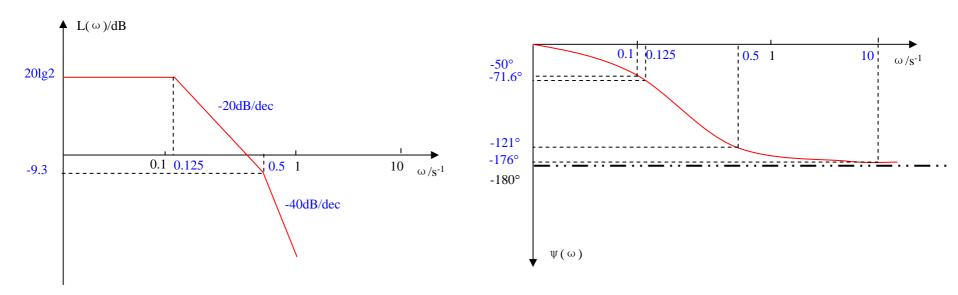
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{1+\frac{0.766}{749}s + \frac{s^2}{749^2}}$$
(f)
$$-20 \lg \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 4.85 \qquad \iff \xi = 0.3$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{\omega_r}{\sqrt{1-2\xi^2}} = \frac{45.3}{\sqrt{1-2\times0.3^2}} = 50$$

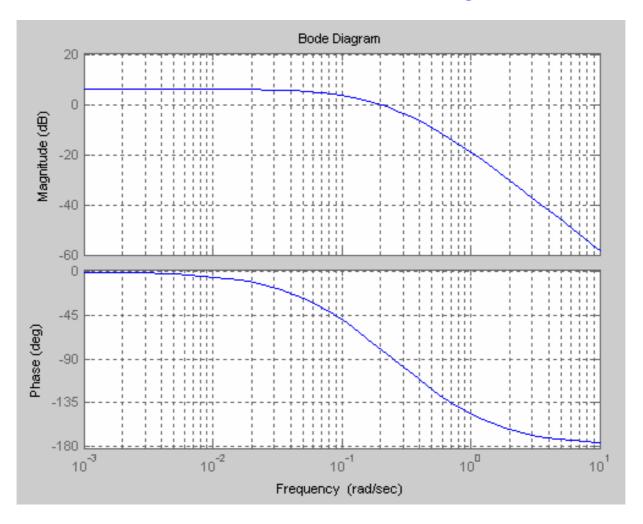
$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(1 + \frac{0.6}{50}s + \frac{s^2}{50^2})}$$

5-5

(1)
$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg 2 - 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (2\omega)^2} - 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (8\omega)^2}$$
$$\varphi(\omega) = 0 - \tan^{-1}(2\omega) - \tan^{-1}(8\omega)$$



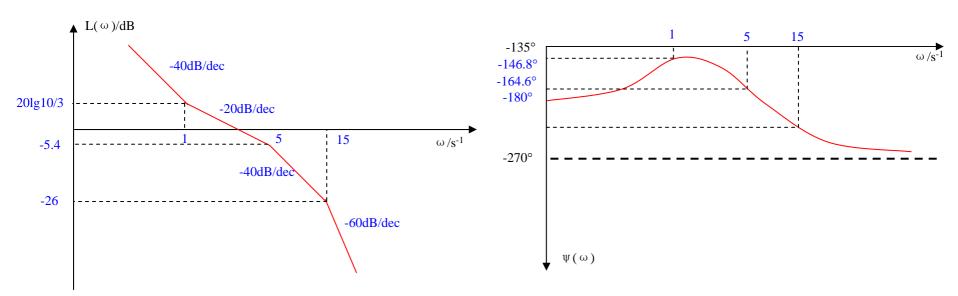
bode(tf(2,conv([2,1],[8,1])));grid on;



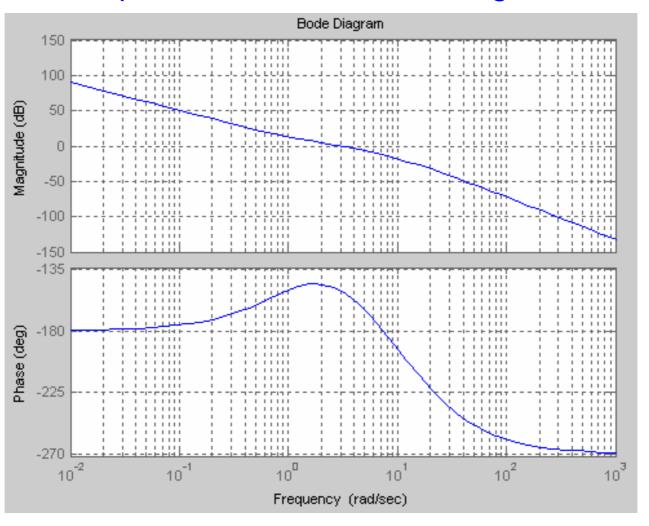
(3)
$$G_0(\omega) = \frac{\frac{10/3}{(1+j\omega)}}{(j\omega)^2(1+0.2j\omega)(1+\frac{1}{15}j\omega)}$$

$$L(\omega) = 20\lg\frac{10/3}{3} + 20\lg\sqrt{1+\omega^2} - 40\lg\omega - 20\lg\sqrt{1+(0.2\omega)^2} - 20\lg\sqrt{1+(\frac{1}{15}\omega)^2}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = 0 + \tan^{-1}\omega - 180^\circ - \tan^{-1}(0.2\omega) - \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{15}\omega)$$

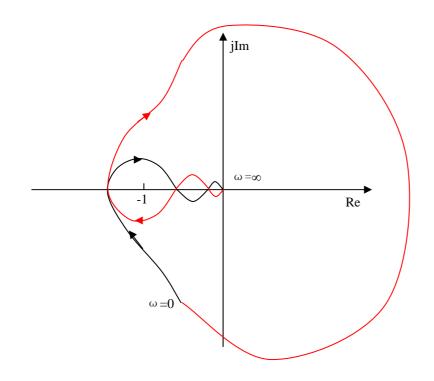


bode(zpk([-1],[0,0,-5,-15],250));grid on;



5-6

(a)

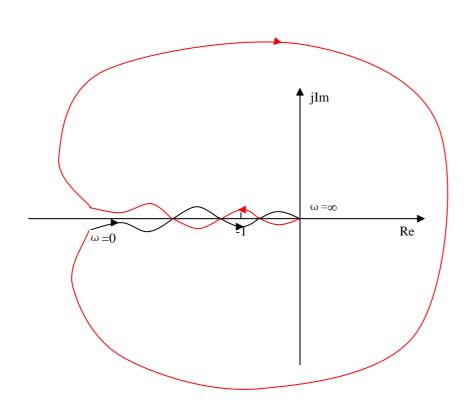


N=2, P=0

Z=N+P=2

故闭环系统不稳定

(b)



$$N=0, P=0$$

$$Z=N+P=0$$

故闭环系统稳定

5-8

$$G(s) = \frac{10(1+10s)}{s(1+100s)(1+0.2s)}$$

(2) 系统稳定

(routh判据; 闭环极点分析; 奈式图分析; bode图分析)

(3) I型系统在斜坡信号r(t)=t下系统静态误差 $e_{ss}=1/K_v(P63)$

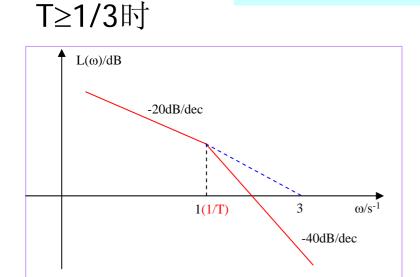
$$K_V = \lim_{s \to 0} sG(s)H(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{10(1+10s)}{(1+100s)(1+0.2s)} = 10$$

$$e_{ss} = 0.1$$

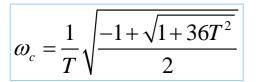
5-9

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

(例如T=1)

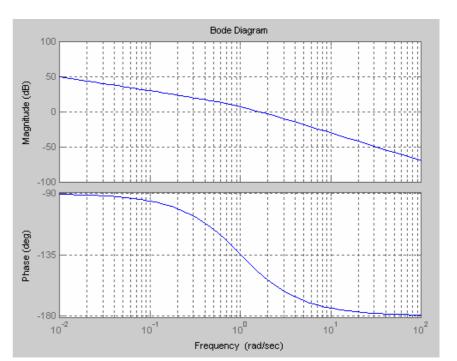


$$20\lg 3 - 20\lg \omega_c - 20\lg \sqrt{T^2\omega_c^2 + 1} = 0$$



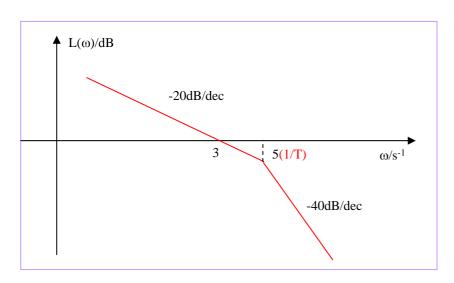
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \tan^{-1} T\omega_c$$

 $\gamma \mid_{T=1} \approx 35^{\circ}$

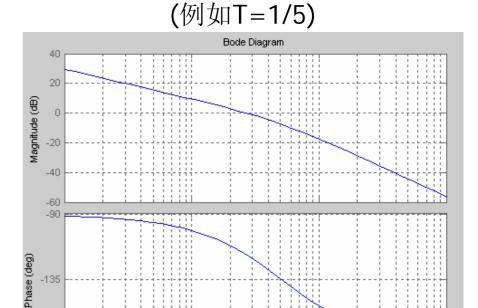


10-1

T<1/3时



$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \tan^{-1} 3T$$

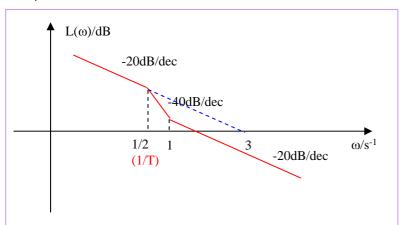


$$\gamma \mid_{T=1/5} \approx 60^{\circ}$$

Frequency (rad/sec)

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

T≥1时

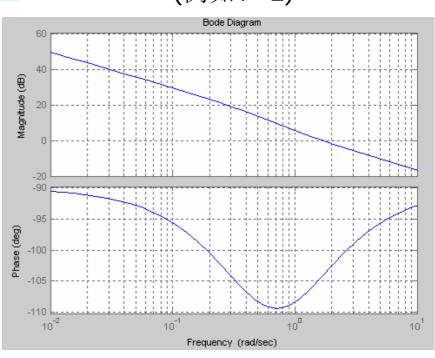


$$20\lg 3 + 20\lg \sqrt{\omega_c^2 + 1} - 20\lg \omega_c - 20\lg \sqrt{T^2\omega_c^2 + 1} = 0$$

$$\omega_{c} = \frac{1}{T} \sqrt{\frac{8 + \sqrt{64 + 36T^{2}}}{2}}$$

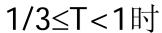
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \tan^{-1} \omega_c - 90^{\circ} - \tan^{-1} T \omega_c$$

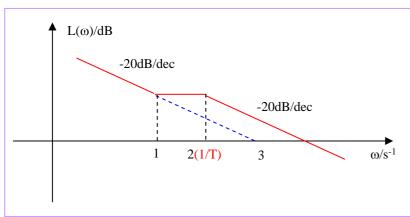
(例如T=2)



$$\gamma \mid_{T=1} \approx 90^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma \mid_{T=2} \approx 75.77^{\circ}$$

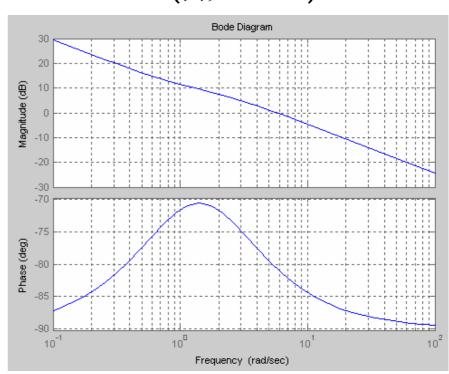




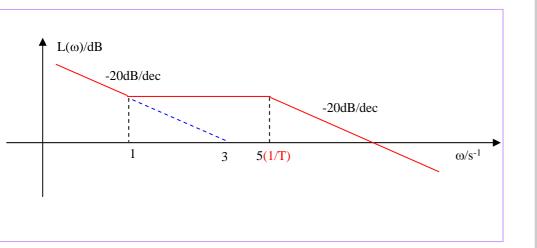
γ |_{T=1/2}≈99° (加上微分环 节)

γ |_{T=1/2}≈ 43.85° (未加微分环 节)

(例如T=1/2)

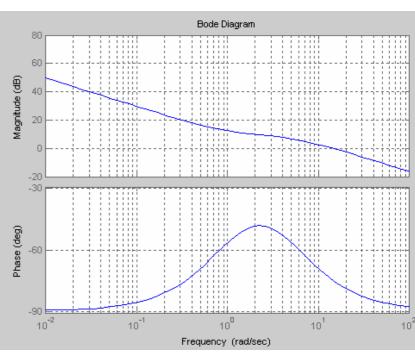


T<1/3时



 $\gamma \mid_{T=1/5} \approx 105.4^{\circ}$

(例如T=1/5)



5-11

(1)
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \tan^{-1} \alpha \omega_c - 180^{\circ} = \tan^{-1} \alpha \omega_c = 45^{\circ}$$
 $\alpha \omega_c = 1$
 $20 \lg \sqrt{\alpha^2 \omega_c^2 + 1} - 40 \lg \omega_c = 0$ $\alpha = 2^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 0.841$

(2)
$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 3 \tan^{-1} 0.01 \omega_c = 45^{\circ}$$
 $\tan^{-1} 0.01 \omega_c = 45$ $\omega_c = 100$
 $20 \lg K - 60 \lg \sqrt{(0.01 \omega_c)^2 + 1} = 0$ $K = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2.828$

第五章 频率响应法

5-13

$$K_{v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot G(s)H(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{40K}{s(s+2)(s+20)} = K$$

因为 $K_v > 5$,故K > 5

$$\varphi(\omega_g) = -90^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_g}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_g}{20} = -180^\circ \qquad \omega_g = 2\sqrt{10}$$

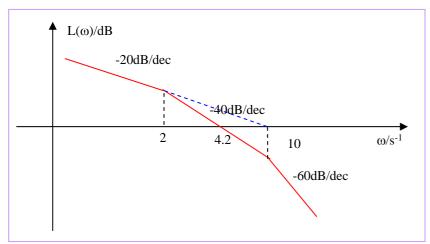
$$L(\omega_g) = 20 \lg K - 20 \lg \omega_g - 20 \lg \sqrt{(\frac{\omega_g}{2})^2 + 1} - 20 \lg \sqrt{(\frac{\omega_g}{20})^2 + 1}$$

$$= 20 \lg K - 20 \lg 22$$

$$20\lg 22 - 20\lg K \ge 6 = 20\lg 2 \qquad K \le 11$$

综上得K的取值范围: 5<K≤11

6-3



$$20 \lg 10 - 20 \lg \omega_c - 20 \lg \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2}\right)^2 + 1} - 20 \lg \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_c}{10}\right)^2 + 1} = 0$$

$$\omega_c = 4.2544$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_c}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_c}{10} = 2.1315^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{10 \times 0.23\omega_c}{\omega_c \times 0.5\omega_c} = 1 \qquad \omega_c = 4.6$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \tan^{-1} 0.23\omega_c - 90^{\circ} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_c}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_c}{10} - \tan^{-1} 0.023\omega_c = 39.36^{\circ}$$

6-4
$$\phi = -180^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} + 12^{\circ} = -128^{\circ} = -90^{\circ} - \arctan \omega_c - \arctan 0.2\omega_c$$

 $\omega_c = 0.6$

$$L(\omega_c) = 20 \lg 8 - 20 \lg 0.6 - 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + 0.6^2}$$

$$= 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (0.2 \times 0.6)^2} = 20 \lg 11 = 20 \lg \beta$$

$$\beta = 11$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\beta T} = 0.01$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega_c}{5} = 0.12$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{1+8.33s}{1+100s}$$

6-5
$$G(s) = G_c(s)G_o(s) = \frac{20(s+0.15)(s+0.7)}{s(s+0.015)(s+2)(s+3)(s+7)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |G(j\omega)| = 1 \qquad \omega_c = 0.397$$

$$\phi(\omega_c) = \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{0.15} + \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{0.7} - 90^\circ - \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{0.015} - \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{2} - \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{3} - \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{T}$$

$$= 101^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \phi(\omega_c) - \xi = 180^\circ - 101^\circ - 4^\circ = 75^\circ$$

$$\phi(\omega_g) = \arctan\frac{\omega_g}{0.15} + \arctan\frac{\omega_g}{0.7} - 90^\circ - \arctan\frac{\omega_g}{0.015} - \arctan\frac{\omega_g}{2} - \arctan\frac{\omega_g}{3} - \arctan\frac{\omega_g}{7}$$

$$= 180^\circ$$

$$\omega_g = 5.66 \qquad 201g K_g = -L(\omega_g) = 24.708dB$$

$$\text{TF} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+s)(1+0.5s)}$$

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+s)(1+0.5s)} \qquad G_c(s)G_0(s) = \frac{K(1+s)}{s(1+100s)(1+s)(1+0.5s)}$$

从前
$$G_c(s) = \frac{(1+s)}{(1+100s)}$$

$$20\lg 5 = 20\lg K - 20\lg 1$$

$$\therefore K = 5$$

$$G_c(s)G_0(s) = \frac{5(1+s)}{s(1+100s)(1+s)(1+0.5s)}$$

$$L(0.01) = 20 \lg 5 - 20 \lg 0.01 = 20 \lg 500$$

$$L(0.1) = 20 \lg 500 - 40(\lg 0.1 - \lg 0.01) = 20 \lg 5$$

$$L(0.1) - 20(\lg \omega_c - \lg 0.1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \omega_c = 0.5$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \tan^{-1} 5 - 90^{\circ} - \tan^{-1} 50 - \tan^{-1} 0.5 - \tan^{-1} 0.25 = 39.2^{\circ}$$

$$-90^{\circ} + \tan^{-1} 10\omega - \tan^{-1} 100\omega - \tan^{-1} \omega - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega}{2} = -180^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_g = 1.32$$

$$K_g = \frac{1}{|G_c(j\omega)G_0(j\omega)|} = \frac{1.32 \times 132 \times 1.65 \times 1.20}{5 \times 13.24} = 5.2$$

6-7
$$K = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{K}{s(s+1)} = 2 \Longrightarrow K = 2$$

$$s_d = -\xi \omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} = -2 \pm j2\sqrt{3}$$

$$u = |s_d| \cdot |s_d + 1| = 14.42$$

$$\phi = -180^{\circ} - \angle G_0(s_d) = -180^{\circ} + 120^{\circ} + 106.1^{\circ} = 46.1^{\circ}$$

$$\cot \gamma = (\frac{u}{K} - \cos \phi) \frac{1}{\sin \phi} \Rightarrow \gamma = 6.3^{\circ}$$

$$\delta = 180^{\circ} - \gamma - \theta = 113.7^{\circ}$$

$$|z_c| = \frac{\sin \gamma}{\sin \delta} \omega_n = 0.48$$
 $|p_c| = \frac{\sin(\gamma + \phi)}{\sin(\delta - \phi)} \omega_n = 3.43$

$$\beta = \frac{|p_c|}{|z_c|} = 7.15$$

$$\therefore G_c(s) = 7.15 \frac{s + 0.48}{s + 3.43}$$

6-13
$$\sigma_p = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} = 0.05 \Rightarrow \xi = 0.7237$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_n} \Rightarrow \omega_n = 5.53$$

$$G(s) = \frac{k(s+\alpha)}{s(s+3)} \qquad G_B(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{k(s+\alpha)}{s^2 + (3+k)s + k\alpha}$$

$$\therefore k\alpha = \omega_n^2, 3 + k = 2\xi\omega_n$$

$$\therefore k = 5, \alpha = 6.12$$

7-1
$$C(Z) = \frac{Z}{(Z-1)^{2}(Z-2)} = \frac{Z}{(Z-1)}(\frac{1}{Z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{Z-2})$$

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

$$= \frac{Z}{(Z-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{Z-2} - \frac{Z}{(Z-1)^{2}}.$$

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

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

$$C(kT) = 2^{k} - 1 - \frac{t}{T} = 2^{k} - 1 - k$$

例7-11

$$C(S) = \frac{1 - e^{-S}}{S^{2}(S+1)}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-S})(\frac{1}{S^{2}} - \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S+1})$$

$$= (\frac{1}{S^{2}} - \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S+1}) - (\frac{1}{S^{2}} - \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S+1})e^{-S}$$

$$= g_{1}(s) - g_{2}(s)$$

$$fig_{2}(s) = g_{1}(s)e^{-S}$$

$$g_{1}(t) = L^{-1}g_{1}(s) = L^{-1}(\frac{1}{S^{2}} - \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S+1})$$

$$= t - 1 + e^{-t}$$

$$G_{1}(Z) = Z^{-1}(t - 1 + e^{-t})$$

$$= \frac{TZ}{(Z-1)^{2}} - \frac{Z}{Z-1} + \frac{Z}{Z-e^{-1}}(\ddagger + T=1)$$

$$\frac{1}{S^{2}(S+1)} = \frac{1}{S}(\frac{1}{S} - \frac{1}{S+1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{S^{2}} - \frac{1}{S(S+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{S^{2}} - \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S+1}$$

$$G_{2}(Z) = Z^{-1}G_{1}(Z)$$

$$G(Z) = G_{1}(Z) - G_{2}(Z) = (1 - Z^{-1}) \quad G_{2}(Z)$$

$$= (1 - Z^{-1}) \quad (\frac{Z}{(Z-1)^{2}} - \frac{Z}{Z-1} + \frac{Z}{Z-e^{-1}})$$

$$= \frac{e^{-1}Z + 1 - 2e^{-1}}{Z^{2} - (1 + e^{-1}) \quad Z + e^{-1}}$$

事 实 上 , 有
$$g_{2}(s) = g_{1}(s)e^{-s}$$
则 $g_{2}(t) = g_{1}(t - T)$

$$G_{2}(Z) = Z^{-1}G_{1}(Z)$$

更进一步,有
$$g_{2}(s) = g_{1}(s)e^{-kS}$$
则
$$g_{2}(t) = g_{1}(t - kT)$$

$$G_{2}(Z) = Z^{-k}G_{1}(Z)$$

7-5

系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(S) = \frac{k}{S(T_1S+1)} = \frac{k}{S} - \frac{kT_1}{T_1S+1}$$

开环脉冲传递函数为

$$G(Z) = \frac{kZ}{Z-1} - \frac{kZ}{Z - e^{-\frac{T}{T_1}}}$$

则闭环离散系统的特征方程为

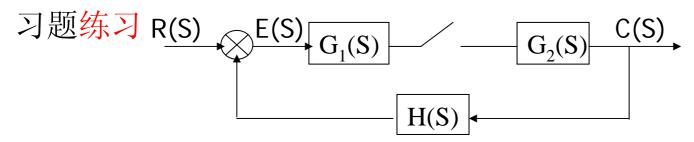
$$1 + G(Z) = 0$$

令
$$Z = \frac{r+1}{r-1}$$
, 得
$$-\frac{T}{r}$$
对应的劳斯阵为
$$= 0$$

$$r^{2}$$
 $k(1-e^{-T/T1})$ $e^{-T/T1}(k+2)+2-k$
 r^{1} $2(1-e^{-T/T1})$ 0
 r^{0} $e^{-T/T1}(k+2)+2-k$

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

$$\begin{cases}
T > 0 \\
k < \frac{2e^{-\frac{T}{T_{1}}} + 2}{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{T_{1}}}}
\end{cases}$$



推导该离散系统的输出量C(Z)的表达式。

$$[E(S) \cdot G_{1}(S)]^{*}G_{2}(S) = C(S)$$

$$\therefore C^{*}(S) = EG_{1}^{*}(S) \cdot G_{2}^{*}(S) \cdot \cdots \cdot (1)$$
又 Q $E(S) = R(S) - C(S) H(S)$

$$= R(S) - EG_{1}^{*}(S) \cdot G_{2}(S) \cdot H(S) \cdot \cdots \cdot (2)$$
(2) 式左右同乘 $G_{1}(S)$, 得
$$E(S) G_{1}(S) = R(S) G_{1}(S) - EG_{1}^{*}(S) \cdot G_{2}(S) \cdot H(S) \cdot G_{1}(S)$$

采样后,有

$$EG_{1}^{*}(S) = RG_{1}^{*}(S) - EG_{1}^{*}(S) \cdot G_{2}HG_{1}^{*}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow EG_{1}^{*}(S) = \frac{RG_{1}^{*}(S)}{1 + G_{1}G_{2}H^{*}(S)}, \quad \text{代入 (1) 式} \qquad G_{1}G_{2}H^{*}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow C^*(S) = \frac{RG_1^*(S)}{1 + G_1G_2H^*(S)} \cdot G_2^*(S)$$

离散化,有

$$C(Z) = \frac{RG_1(Z) G_2(Z)}{1 + G_1G_2H^*(Z)}$$

8-3 (1)
$$X^{2} + X^{2} + X = 0$$

先求奇点,令
$$\left\{\begin{array}{c} X = 0 \\ X = 0 \end{array}\right\}$$
 $\left\{\begin{array}{c} X = 0 \\ X + X = 0 \end{array}\right\}$ $\left\{\begin{array}{c} X = 0 \\ X = 0 \end{array}\right\}$

得奇点为(0,0)

对原式做拉氏变换,得 $S^2X(S) + SX(S) + X(S) = 0$ 即 $S^2 + S + 1 = 0$,解得特征根为-0.5+0.866 j 所以 (0, 0) 为稳定焦点

$$(6)X^{2} + X^{2} - 1 = 0$$

原式可线性化为X+X+2(X-1)=0

⇒特征根为 $-0.5\pm1.323j$ ⇒(1,0)稳定焦点

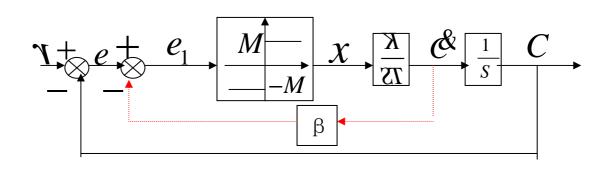
▶ 当奇点为 (-1, 0) 时

原式可线性化为X + X - 2(X - 1) = 0

⇒特征根为-2和1⇒(-1, 0) 鞍点

对应图象参考课本P267

8-5



输入 r是单位阶跃信号

(1)当没有速度反馈时

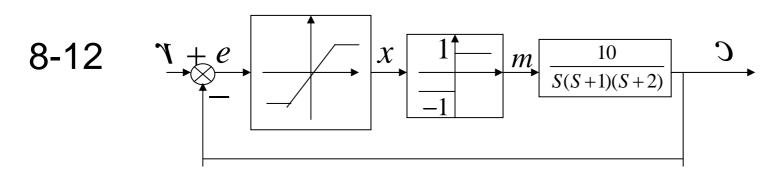
$$\begin{cases} & & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & &$$

(2)当有速度反馈时
有
$$e = r - c$$
, $e_1 = e - \beta e = e + \beta e$
 $X=M, e + \beta e > 0$
 $X=M, e + \beta e > 0$
 $X=-M, e + \beta e > 0$
 $T=M, e + \beta e > 0$

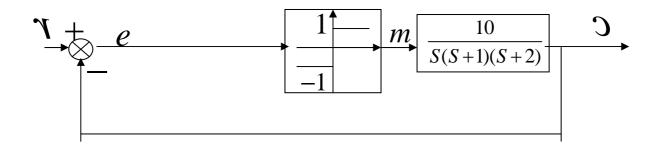
$$x \cdot \frac{k}{TS} = \&$$

$$TS = -\frac{k}{T}X$$

$$X = -\frac{T}{k} \&$$



首先,等效非线性环节为



Q在正弦信号作用下

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 1, t \ge 0 & \text{是奇函数,} \\ -1, t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A_1 = 0,$$

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin wt dwt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-1) \cdot \sin wt dwt$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \qquad N(A) = \frac{B_1}{A} + \frac{A_1}{A} j = \frac{4}{\pi A}$$

$$-\frac{1}{N(A)} = -\frac{\pi A}{4}$$

$$G_0(w) = \frac{10}{jw(jw+1)(jw+2)}$$

$$= \frac{-30w^2}{9w^4 + (2w-w^3)^2} + \frac{-10(2w-w^3)j}{9w^4 + (2w-w^3)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G_0(w) = -\frac{1}{N(A)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2w - w^3 = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sqrt{2}$$

$$-\frac{\pi A}{4} = \frac{-30w^2}{9w^4 + (2w - w^3)^2}$$
$$A = \frac{60}{9\pi} = 2 \cdot 123$$