

2004 年自动控制原理答案

一

把 RC 电路进行拉氏变换, 列出拉氏变换后方程为,

$$U_1(s) = R_1 I_1(s) + U_3(s)$$

$$U_3(s) = C_1 s [I_1(s) - I_2(s)]$$

$$U_3(s) = R_2 I_2(s) + U_4(s)$$

$$U_4(s) = C_2 s [I_2(s) - I_3(s)]$$

$$U_4(s) = R_3 [I_3(s) - I_4(s)] + U_2(s)$$

$$C_2 s I_4(s) = R_3 [I_3(s) - I_4(s)] \Rightarrow I_3(s) = (1 + \frac{C_2 s}{R_3}) I_4(s)$$

$$U_2(s) = R_4 I_3(s)$$

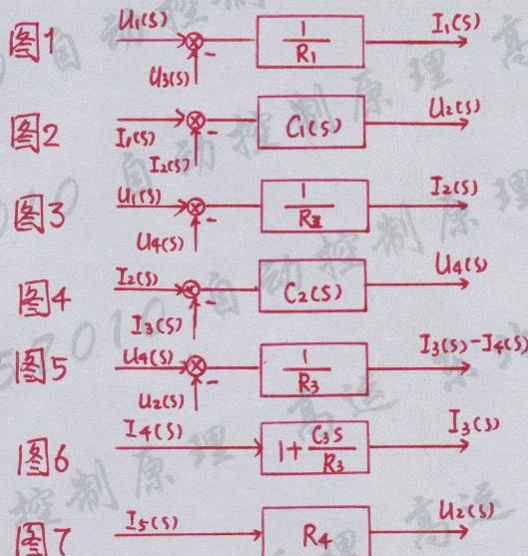
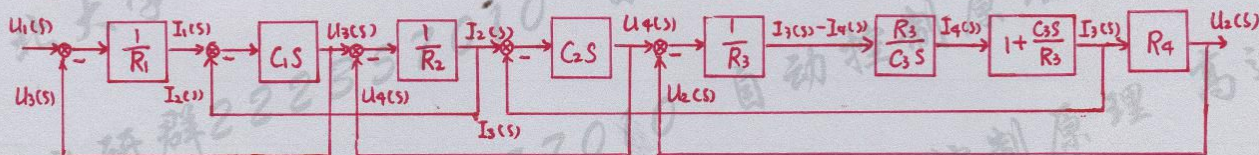


图8



二

由图可知系统的闭环传递为,

$$W_B(s) = \frac{K_1 \frac{K_2}{s(s+a)}}{1 + \frac{K_2}{s(s+a)}} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 + as + K_2}$$

由图得 $t_m = 0.8$, $\delta\% = \frac{2.18-2}{2} \times 100\% = 9\%$

因为 $\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\%$, $t_m = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n}$ 解得 $\xi = 0.608$, $\omega_n = 4.948$.

由图 $k_1 = 2$, $k_2 = \omega_n^2 = 24.478$, $a = 2\xi\omega_n = 6.016$.

三

$$1. W_K(s) = K_1 \frac{\frac{K_2}{s}}{1 + \frac{K_2}{s}\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s(s + K_2\beta)}$$

由 $D'(s)N(s) - N'(s)D(s) = 0$ 得 $(2s + K_2\beta)K_1 K_2 = 0$ 所以 $s = -\frac{K_2\beta}{2}$

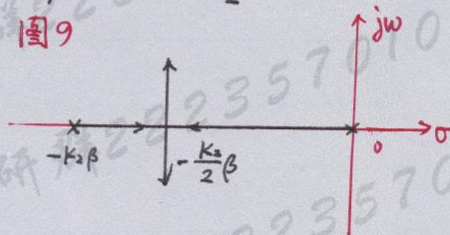
由 $\frac{180^\circ(1-2\sigma)}{n-m}$ 得 $\sigma_K = \pm 90^\circ$.

由图9所示根迹知, 若 β 值增加, 根迹远离虚轴且系统越稳定.

$$2. 1 + W_K(s) = 1 + \frac{K_1 K_2}{s(s + K_2\beta)} = \frac{s^2 + K_2\beta s + K_1 K_2}{s^2 + K_2\beta s + K_1 K_2}$$

故 $2\xi\omega_n = K_2\beta$, $\omega_n^2 = K_1 K_2$ 解得 $\omega_n = \sqrt{K_1 K_2}$, $\xi = \frac{\beta}{2}\sqrt{\frac{K_2}{K_1}}$, 则 $t_s = \frac{3}{\xi\omega_n} = \frac{6}{\beta K_2}$

当 $\beta \uparrow$ 时 $t_s \downarrow$ 动态性能差, 反之动态性能好.



$$3. E(s) = \frac{X_r(s)}{1+W_k(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{K_1 K_2}{s(s+K_2\beta)}} = \frac{s+K_2\beta}{s[s(s+K_2\beta)+K_1 K_2]}$$

$\varepsilon(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) = \frac{\beta}{K_1}$, 所以当 $\beta \uparrow$ 则 $\varepsilon(\infty) \uparrow$ 故稳态误差 \uparrow , 反之稳态误差减少。

四

极点: $s=0, -1, -3.5, -3 \pm 2j$

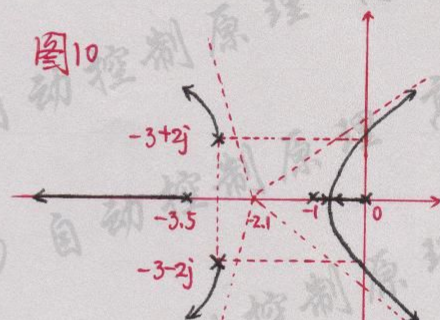
渐近线倾角: $\frac{\pm 180^\circ (1+2\mu)}{s} \quad \mu=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\varphi = \mp 36^\circ, \mp 108^\circ, 180^\circ$

渐近线交点: $-\sigma_k = -\frac{\sum p - \sum z}{n-m} = -2.1$

实轴根迹: $(-\infty, -3.5] \cup [-1, 0]$

出射角: $\beta_{sc1} = 180^\circ - (\frac{n}{j=1} \beta_j - \frac{m}{i=1} \alpha_i) = 180^\circ - \arctan \frac{2}{3.5} - 135^\circ - 90^\circ - (180^\circ - \arctan \frac{2}{3})$
 $= 92.7^\circ$ 同理 $\beta_{sc2} = -92.7^\circ$ 系统根迹如图10示。



五

开环传递函数为 $\frac{2}{s-1} = -\frac{2}{-s+1}$

系统为0型系统, $K_k = -2$

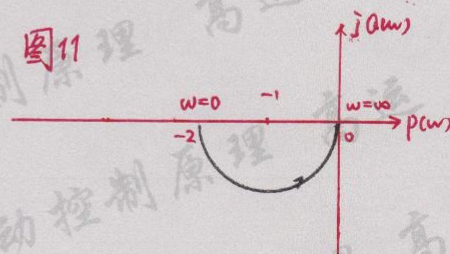
$$W_k(j\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega-1} = \frac{-2}{\omega^2+1} + j \frac{-2\omega}{\omega^2+1}$$

$$\text{则 } p(\omega) = \frac{-2}{\omega^2+1} \quad Q(\omega) = \frac{-2\omega}{\omega^2+1} \quad A(\omega) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\omega^2+1}} \quad \varphi(\omega) = -180^\circ + \arctan \omega$$

当 $\omega=0$ 时, $p(\omega)=-2, Q(\omega)=0, A(\omega)=2, \varphi(\omega)=-180^\circ$

$\omega=\infty$ 时, $p(\omega)=0, Q(\omega)=0, A(\omega)=0, \varphi(\omega)=-90^\circ$

系统开环传递函数在右半s平面有一个极点, 由图11知当 ω 由0变化到 $+\infty$ 时, 开环频率特性的轨迹在复平面上逆时针围绕 $(-1, j0)$ 点转 $\frac{1}{2}$ 圈, $z = p - 2N = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0$, 所以系统是稳定的。



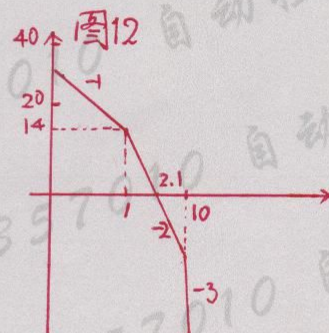
六

$$20\lg k = 20\lg 5 = 14\text{dB}, \quad \omega_1 = T_1^{-1} = 1, \quad \omega_2 = T_2^{-1} = 1/0.1 = 10$$

$$A(\omega_c) = \left| \frac{5}{j\omega_c(j\omega_c+1)(0.1j\omega_c+1)} \right| = \frac{5}{\omega_c \sqrt{\omega_c^2+1} \sqrt{0.01\omega_c^2+1}} = 1 \text{ (20)}$$

$$\omega_c^4 + \omega_c^2 - 25 = 0 \text{ 解得 } \omega_c = 2.1$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \omega_c - \arctan 0.1\omega_c = 90^\circ - \arctan 2.1 - \arctan 0.21 = 90^\circ - 64.76^\circ - 11.98^\circ = 13.3^\circ$$



七

$$\text{设 } W_1(s) = \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s}, \quad W_2(s) = \frac{K_1}{s(s+2)}$$

$$W_1 W_2(z) = K_1(1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+2}}{s^2} \right] = K_1(1-z^{-1}) \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-e^{-2}z^{-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{K_1(0.284z^{-1} - 0.352z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})(1-e^{-2}z^{-1})}$$

$$W_B(z) = \frac{W_1 W_2(z)}{1 + W_1 W_2(z)} = \frac{K_1(0.284z - 0.352)}{z^2 - (1.135 - 0.284K_1)z + 0.135 - 0.352K_1}$$

特征方程为 $z^2 - (1.135 - 0.284K_1)z + 0.135 - 0.352K_1 = 0$ 满足系统稳定
特征方程根绝对值小于1. 解得 K_1 的范围为 $-3.868 < K_1 < 3.133$.

法一

用劳斯判据.

令 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$, 可得 w 域特征方程为 $(\frac{w+1}{w-1})^2 - (1.135 - 0.284K_1)(\frac{w+1}{w-1}) + 0.135 - 0.352K_1 = 0$

$$(w+1)^2 - (1.135 - 0.284K_1)(w+1)(w-1) + (0.135 - 0.352K_1)(w-1)^2 + 0.135K_1w^2 + (1.173 + 0.298K_1)w + (2.27 - 0.433K_1) = 0$$

令 w^2 , w 及常数项系数均等于0可得 K_1 范围.

法二

用朱利判据.

$$D(1) = 1 - (1.135 - 0.284K_1) + 0.135 - 0.149K_1 > 0$$

$$D(-1) = 1 + (1.135 - 0.284K_1) + 0.135 - 0.149K_1 > 0$$

$$|a_0| < a_n$$

可得 K_1 范围.

八

死区与饱和特性并联.

设 N_1 为饱和特性, 若选择 N_2 为死区特性, 并使死区范围 Δ 等于饱和特性的线性段范围, 且保持二者线性段斜率相同, 则并联后总的输入输出特性为线性特性.

$$N_1(x) = \frac{2k}{\pi} \left[\arcsin x \cdot \frac{\Delta}{x} + \frac{\Delta}{x} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\Delta}{x}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$N_2(x) = \frac{2k}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x \cdot \frac{\Delta}{x} - \frac{\Delta}{x} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\Delta}{x}\right)^2} \right]$$

故 $N_1(x) + N_2(x) = k$.

图13

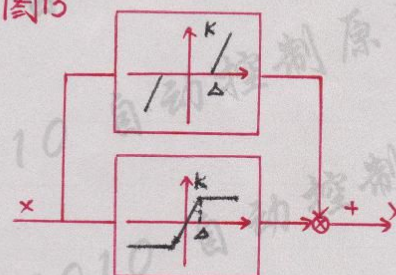


图14

