

$$k = 2 \qquad u(2) - 8u(1) + 12u(0) = 0$$

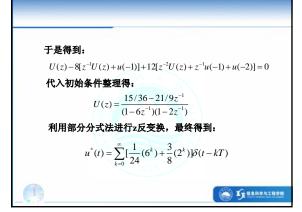
$$u(0) = \frac{8u(1) - u(2)}{12} = \frac{8 \times 1 - 3}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$k = 1 \qquad u(1) - 8u(0) + 12u(-1) = 0$$

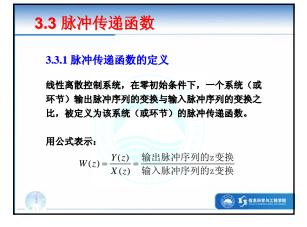
$$u(-1) = \frac{8u(0) - u(1)}{12} = \frac{7}{36}$$

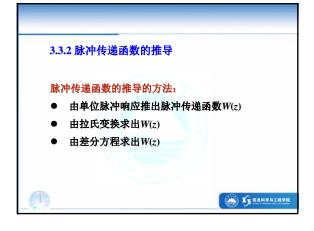
$$k = 0 \qquad u(0) - 8u(-1) + 12u(-2) = 0$$

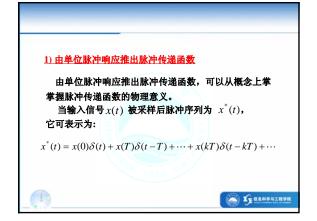
$$u(-2) = \frac{8u(-1) - u(0)}{12} = \frac{41}{432}$$



练习题:用z**交換方法求解下列差分方程:**(1) f(k)-6f(k-1)+10f(k-2)=0己知 f(1)=1,f(2)=3(2) f(k+1)-0.8f(k)=1,f(0)=2







这一系列脉冲作用于连续系统(或环节)W(s)时,该 系统(或环节)输出等于各脉冲响应之和,如图: (a)輸入脉冲序列 (b) 传递函数 (c)輸出各脉冲响应 图 3.3 脉冲响应 annenings (

如在 $0 \le t < T$ 时间间隔内,作用于 W(s) 的输 入脉冲为 x(0T) , 则W(s) 的输出响应为: y(t) = x(0T)g(t)

式中: g(t)为系统(或环节)的单位脉冲响应满 足如下关系:

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} g(t) & t \ge 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



在 $T \le t < 2T$ 时间间隔内,系统是在两个输入脉 冲作用下:一个是 t=0 时的的脉冲作用,它产生的 脉冲响应依然存在;

另一个是 t=T 时的脉冲作用,所以在此区间的脉 冲响应为:

$$y(t) = x(0T)g(t) + x(T)g(t-T)$$

式中:

$$g(t-T) = \begin{cases} g(t) & t \ge T \\ 0 & t < T \end{cases}$$

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所以当系统或环节的输入为一系列脉冲时,输出应为 各个脉冲响应之和。

在 t = kT 时刻,输出的脉冲值是 kT 时刻和 kT 时刻 以前的所有输入脉冲在该时刻脉冲响应的总和,故:

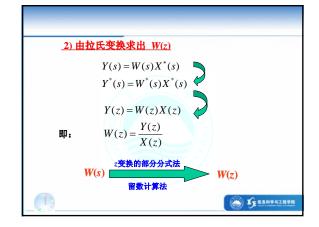
$$y(kT) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} g[(k-i)T]x(iT)$$

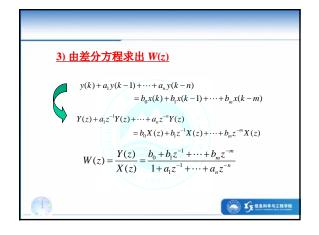
由卷积定理可得:

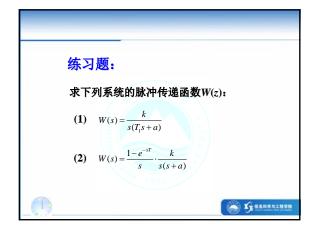
$$Y(z) = W(z)X(z)$$
 $W(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$

$$W(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

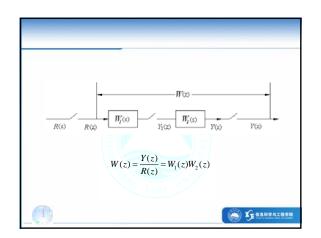
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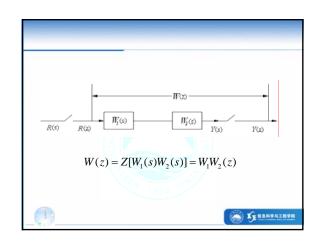


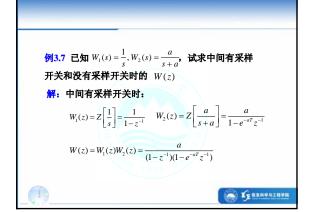




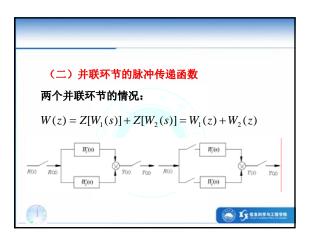


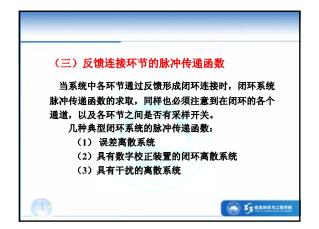






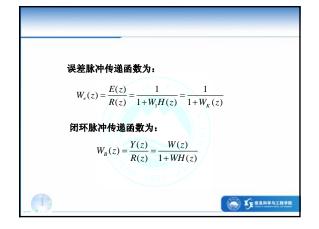




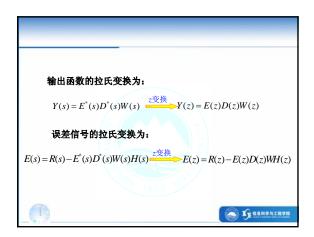


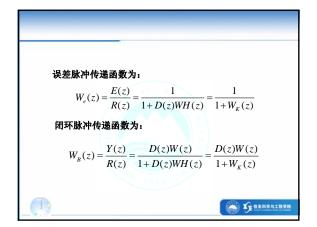




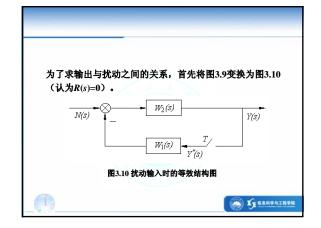


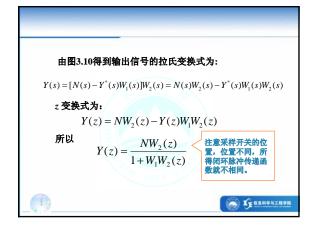


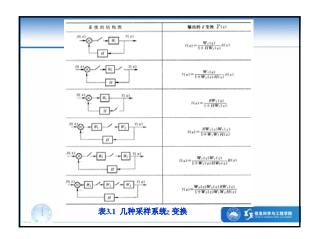




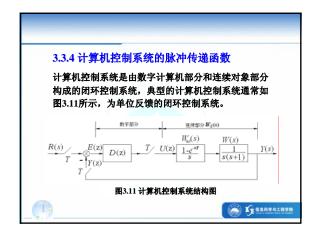


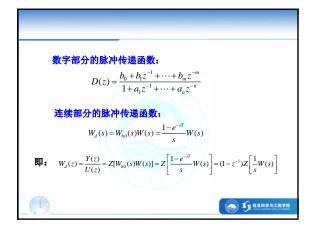


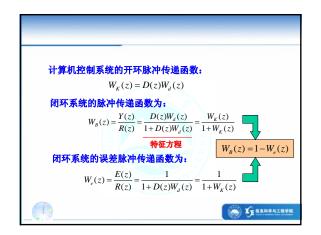














3.4.1 离散系统的稳定性条件

连续系统闭环传递函数为:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} s^1 + b_m}{s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n}$$

假设 r(t) = 1(t)

$$Y(s) = \frac{b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} s^1 + b_m}{s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$
$$= \frac{A_0}{s} + \frac{A_1}{s + p_1} + \frac{A_2}{s + p_2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{s + p_n}$$



$$y(t) = A_0 + A_1 e^{-p_1 t} + A_2 e^{-p_2 t} + \dots + A_n e^{-p_n t}$$
$$= A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n A_i e^{-p_i t}$$

者系统稳定 $t \to \infty$, $\lim_{t \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i e^{-p_i t} \to 0$

结论:

极点具有负实部,即极点均分布在 平面的左半平面。

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离散系统闭环传递函数为:

$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{b_0 z^m + b_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} z^1 + b_m}{z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n}$$

假设 r(t) = 1(t)

$$Y(z) = \frac{b_0 z^m + b_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} z^1 + b_m}{z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n} \cdot \frac{z}{z - 1}$$
$$= \frac{A_0 z}{z - 1} + \frac{A_1 z}{z + p_1} + \frac{A_2 z}{z + p_2} + \dots + \frac{A_n z}{z + p_n}$$

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$$Y(z) = \frac{A_0 z}{z - 1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i \frac{z}{z + p_i} \qquad y(k) = A_0 1(k) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i z_i^k$$

若系统稳定 $k \to \infty$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i z_i^k \to 0$

吉**论:** | z_i

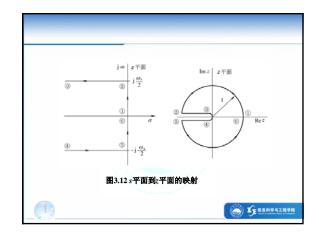
即:闭环脉冲传递函数的全部极点位于z平面上以原点为 圆心的单位圆内。

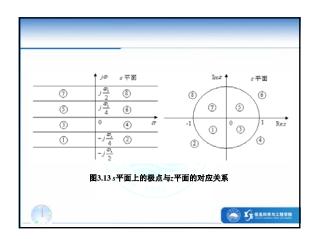
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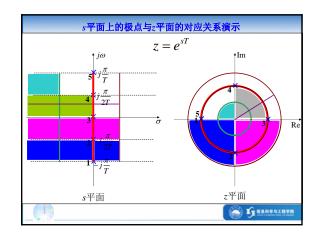
3.4.2 s平面与z平面的映射分析

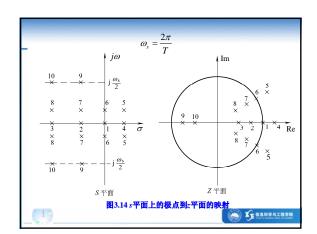
复变量 s 与 z 的关系为: $z=e^{sT}$, T 为采样周期。 当 $s=\sigma+j\omega$ 时, $z=e^{sT}=e^{(\sigma+j\omega)T}=e^{\sigma T}e^{i\omega T}$,其幅值为 $|z|=e^{\sigma T}$,当 s 位于 s 平面虚轴的左半部时, σ 为负数,这时 |z|<1,反之,若 s 位于虚轴的右半部时, σ 为正数, |z|>1。

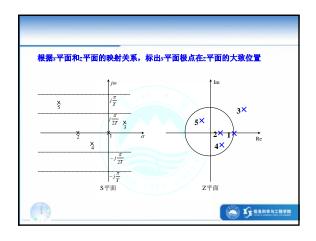


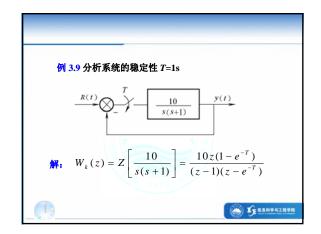


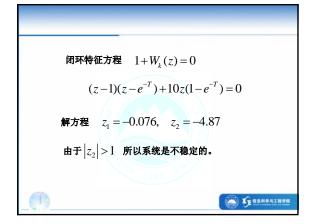




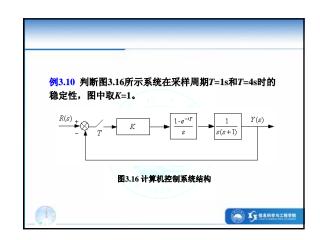


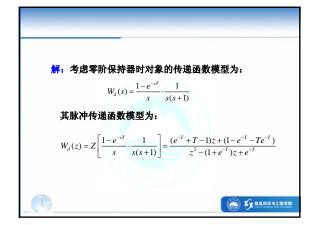


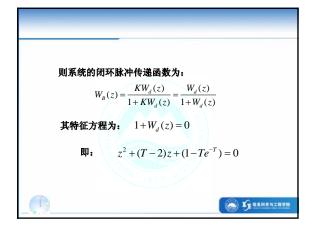


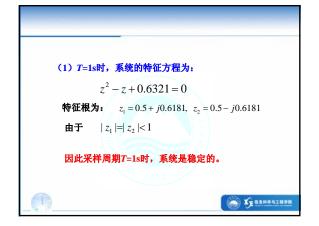


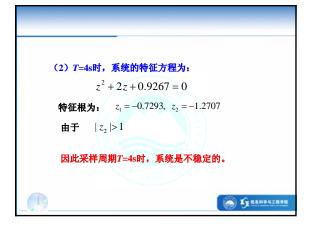


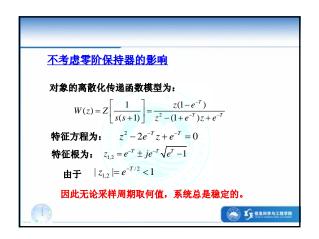






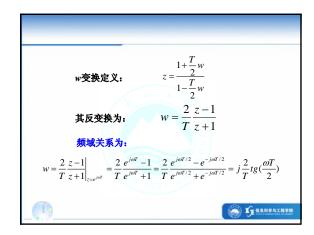


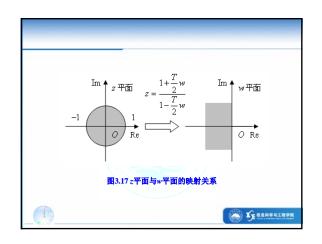




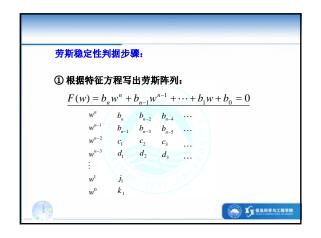


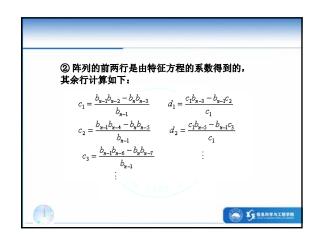


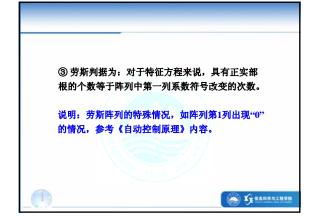


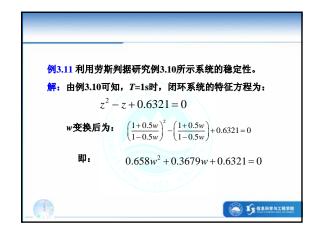


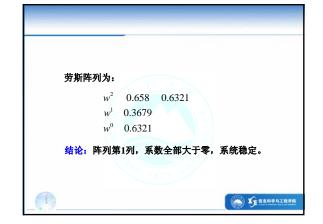










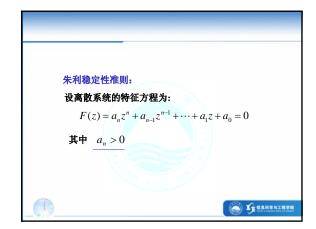




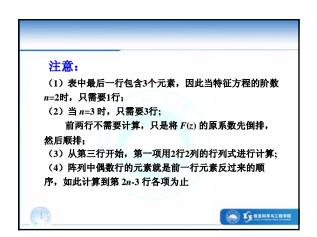


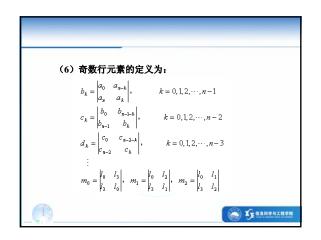


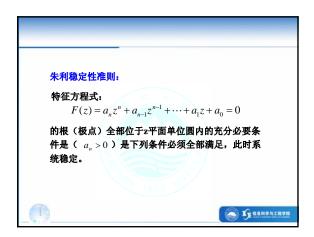


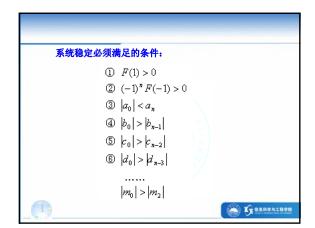


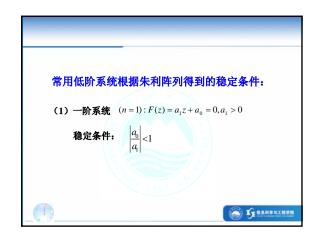


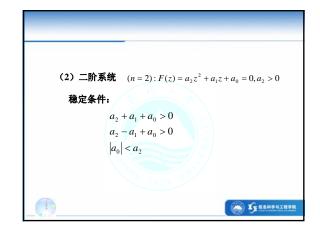


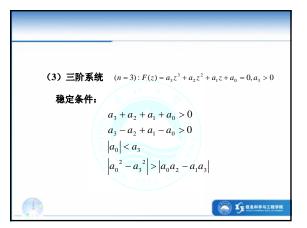


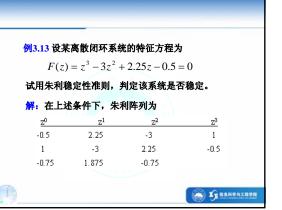


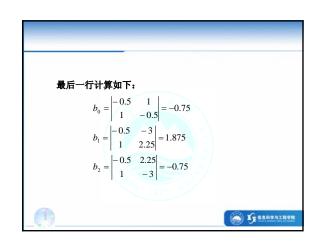


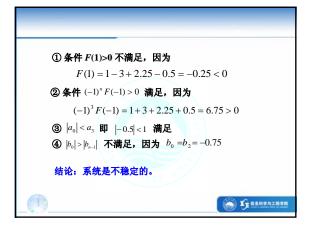


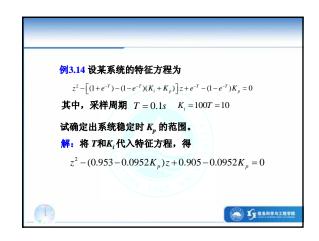


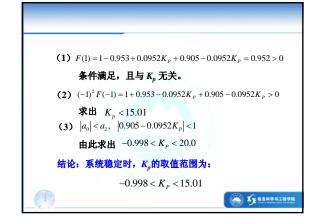


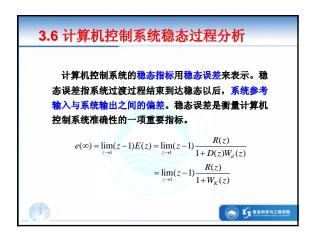




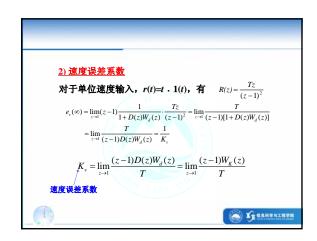


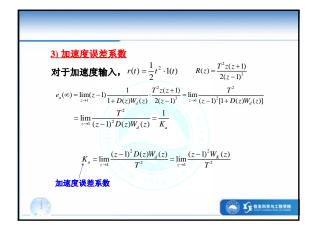


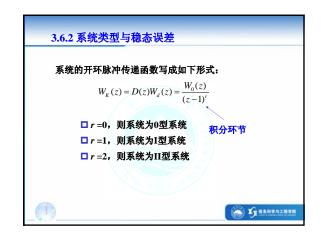




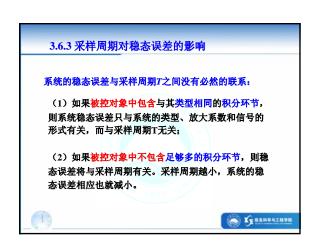


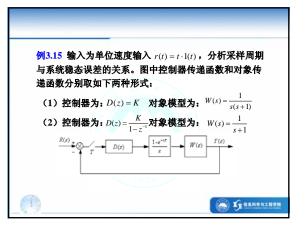


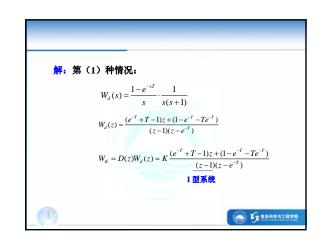


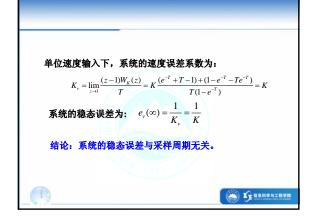


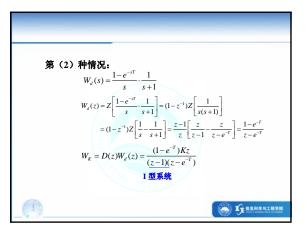


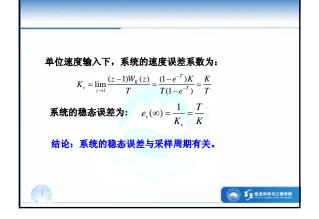


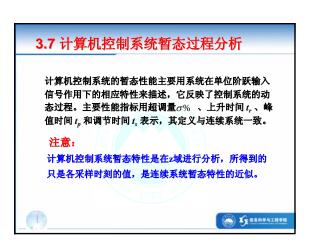


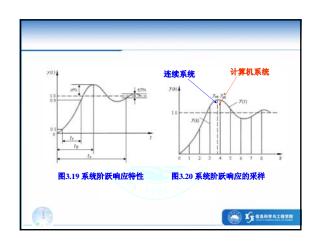


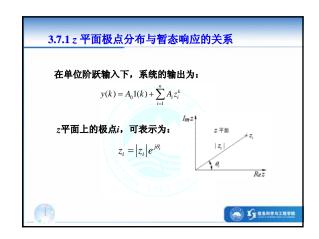


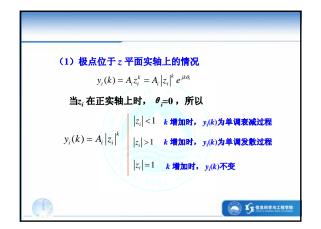


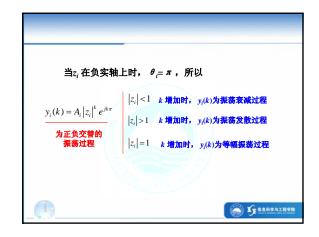


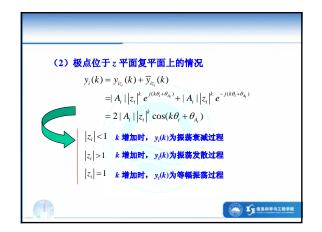


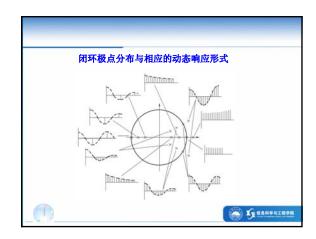




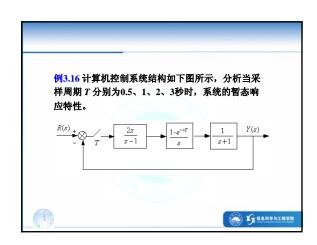


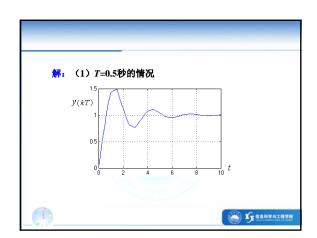


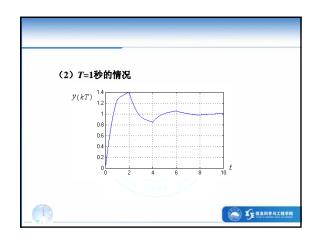


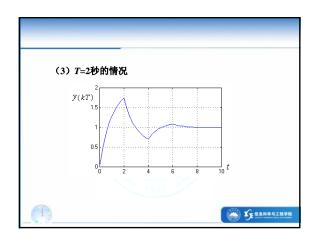


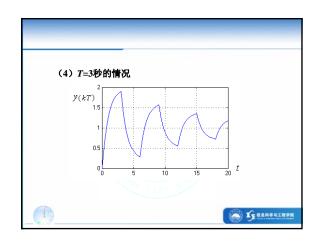


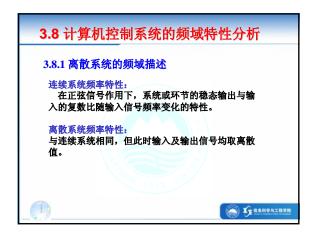


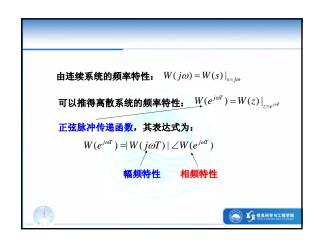






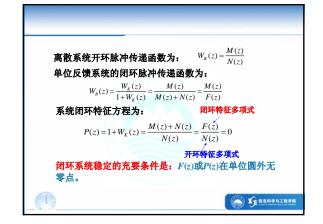


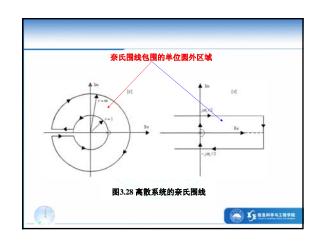












若函数 $P(z)=1+W_{K}(z)$ 在奈氏围线内(即单位圆外)有 N_{C} 个零点(即闭环极点), N_{P} 个极点(即开环极点),则的杂氏图顺时针绕(-1,j0)点的圈数N为: $N=N_{Z}-N_{P}$ 闭环系统稳定的充要条件是: $W_{K}(z)$ 的奈氏图顺时针统(-1,j0)点的圈数为 $-N_{P}$,即逆时针统(-1,j0)点 N_{P} 圈。(此时 $N_{Z}=0$)进一步,若 $N_{P}=0$,则 $W_{K}(z)$ 的奈氏图不包围(-1,j0)点,此时系统开环稳定。

