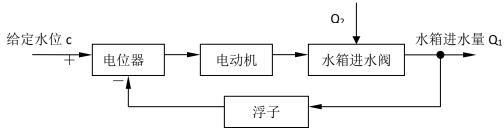
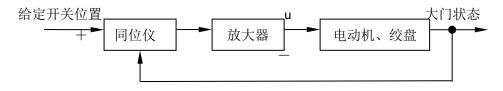
第1章习题答案

习题 1-1 解 图 1-19 中通过浮子检测液位的上下波动,电位器给定电压为零时对应液位高度 c,当液位低于 c 时,浮子调整电位器触头,给电动机施加正向电枢电压,从而开启进水阀们,反之则关闭进水阀。给定液位与实际液位之差直接决定了进水阀的开(关)度。整个系统中,给定或参考输入为液位 c,系统输出为进水量 Q_1 , Q_2 作为扰动,检测装置是浮子(传感器),比较器由电位器承担,控制器是电动机(包括减速器),进水阀作为执行机构,。系统框图见图题 1-1。



图题 1-1 控制系统方块图

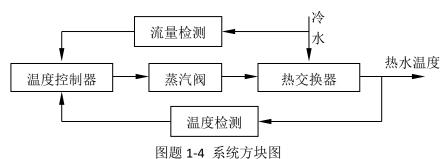
习题 1-2 解 图 1-20 中参考输入时双置开关位置,输出仓库大门的状态,同位仪(电桥) 既检测给定和输出信号,同时将两者之差经放大器传递给电机,因此放大器是控制器,电机(绞盘)是执行机构。系统框图见图题 1-2。



图题 1-2 控制系统方块图

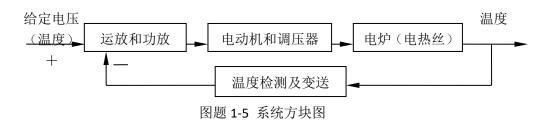
习题 1-3 解 图 1-21(a)形成负反馈控制,可保证带载后端压不变。图 1-21(b)形成正反馈,故带载后负载端电压将下降。

习题 1-4 解 图 1-22 系统框图如图题 1-4 所示。温度控制器根据温度传感器的检测的温度值和冷水流量计检测到的冷水流量,综合决定蒸汽阀门开度以控制蒸汽流量,从而控制交换器温度。其中被控对象是热交换器,控制器是图中标明的温度控制器,给定温度应预先在温度控制器中设定,视冷水流量为扰动。

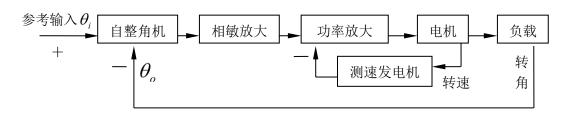


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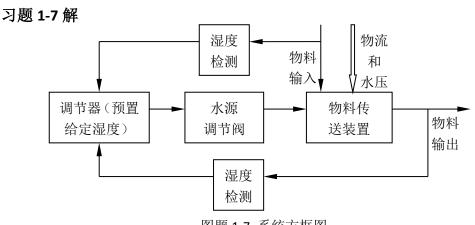
习题 1-5 解 调压器输出电压通过电热丝升高炉温,炉内期望温度由电位器预置电压给定,热电偶作为温度传感器检测炉内温度并传送至放大器输入端,放大器对给定电压和检测电压进行差分放大(形成负反馈),输出电压经功率放大控制电动机、减速器以调节调压器的滑动触头,从而控制电热丝加热功率,即炉内温度。其中被控对象是电炉,被控变量是炉温,电动机、减速器和调压器均为执行机构,控制器由运放和功放电路承担,控制系统方块图见图题 1-5。



习题 1-6 解 图 1-24 位随动双闭环控制系统,其中被控量是输出转角 θ_o , θ_i 为 参考输入,自整角机是比较求差装置,控制器由相敏整流放大和功放组成,电动机 <u>SM</u>与减速器作为执行机构,测速发电机 <u>TG</u>检测电动机输出转速并送至攻放输入端形成速度负反馈(内环),同时输出转角 θ_o 反馈给接受自整角机 TR,形成转角负反馈(外环),如图题 1-6 所示。



图题 1-6 系统方块图



图题 1-7 系统方框图

习题 1-8 解 (1) 非线性时变系统。(2)、(5) 线性定常系统。(3)、(4) 线性时变系统。

(6)、(7) 非线性定常系统。

第2章习题答案

习题 2-1 解

以下均不计重力且初始条件为零。

(a) 由图 2-50 (a) 有

$$\mu_1 \left(x_i - x_o \right) - \mu_2 x_o = m x_o$$

整理得

$$m\frac{d^2x_o}{dt^2} + (\mu_1 + \mu_2)\frac{dx_o}{dt} = \mu_1 \frac{dx_i}{dt}$$

方程两边同时进行拉氏变换得

$$[ms^{2} + (\mu_{1} + \mu_{2})s]X_{o}(s) = \mu_{1}sX_{i}(s)$$

$$\frac{X_{o}(s)}{X_{i}(s)} = \frac{\mu_{1}}{ms + (\mu_{1} + \mu_{2})}$$

(b) 在图 2-50 (b) 上半部阻尼器与弹簧之间取辅助点 (质点 m=0),设该点位移为x,方向朝下,则有

$$k_1(x_i - x) = \mu(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_o)$$
$$k_2 x_o = \mu(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_o)$$

消去中间变量x可得微分方程,再取拉氏变换可得传递函数。

$$\mu(k_1 + k_2) \frac{dx_o}{dt} + k_1 k_2 x_o = k_1 \mu \frac{dx_i}{dt}$$

$$\frac{X_o(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{k_1 \mu s}{\mu(k_1 + k_2)s + k_1 k_2}$$

(c) 以图 2-50 (c) 中 x_o 为辅助点,则有微分方程和传递函数如下, $k_1(x_i - x_o) + \mu(\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_o) = k_2 x_o$

$$K_1(x_i - x_o) + \mu(x_i - x_o) - K_2 x_o$$

$$\mu \frac{dx_o}{dt} + (k_1 + k_2)x_o = \mu \frac{dx_i}{dt} + k_1 x_i$$

$$(\mu s + k_1 + k_2) X_o(s) = (\mu s + k_1) X_i(s)$$
$$\frac{X_o(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{(\mu s + k_1)}{(\mu s + k_1 + k_2)}$$

(d) 图 2-50(c) 是一单入两出系统。根据受力平衡关系可得微分方程

$$f - \mu_1 (\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2) - k_1 (y_1 - y_2) = m_1 \ddot{y}_1$$
$$[\mu_1 (\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2) + k_1 (y_1 - y_2)] - (\mu_2 \dot{y}_2 + k_2 y_2) = m_2 \ddot{y}_2$$

$$\begin{split} & m_1 \frac{d^2 y_1}{dt^2} + \mu_1 \left(\frac{dy_1}{dt} - \frac{dy_2}{dt} \right) - k_1 (y_1 - y_2) = f \\ & m_2 \frac{d^2 y_2}{dt^2} + \mu_2 \frac{dy_2}{dt} + k_2 y_2 = \mu_1 \left(\frac{dy_1}{dt} - \frac{dy_2}{dt} \right) + k_1 (y_1 - y_2) \end{split}$$

写成向量形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 s^2 + \mu_1 s + k_1 & -(\mu_1 s + k_1) \\ -(\mu_1 s + k_1) & m_2 s^2 + (\mu_1 + \mu_2) s + k_1 + k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_1(s) \\ Y_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F(s) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 于是有

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_{1}(s) \\ Y_{2}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_{2}s^{2} + (\mu_{1} + \mu_{2})s + k_{1} + k_{2}}{\Delta} \\ \frac{\mu_{1}s + k_{1}}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix} F(s)$$

由此可得传递函数矩阵

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_2 s^2 + (\mu_1 + \mu_2)s + k_1 + k_2}{\Delta} \\ \frac{\mu_1 s + k_1}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix}$$

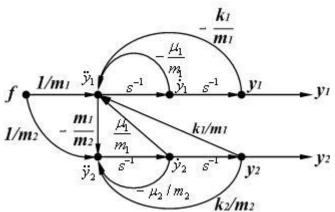
其中

$$\Delta = (m_1 s^2 + \mu_1 s + k_1) [m_2 s^2 + (\mu_1 + \mu_2) s + k_1 + k_2] - (\mu_1 s + k_1)^2$$

$$= m_1 m_2 s^4 + [m_2 \mu_1 + m_1 (\mu_1 + \mu_2)] s^3 +$$

$$+ [m_2 k_1 + m_1 (k_1 + k_2) + \mu_1 \mu_2] s^2 + (k_1 \mu_2 + k_2 \mu_1) s + k_1 k_2$$

根据传递函数矩阵可以写出 G_1 (S) = Y_1 (S) /F (S) 和 G_2 (S) = Y_2 (S) /F (S)。



本例也可以利用信号流图 和梅逊增益公式求解。首先 根据力平衡方程画出信号 流图并写出逊增益公式的 各部分如下:

前向通路:
$$p_1 = \frac{s^{-2}}{m_1};$$
 $p_2 = \frac{s^{-2}}{m_2};$ $p_3 = -\frac{s^{-2}}{m_2};$

独立回环 L_{ii} :

$$-\frac{\mu_1}{m_1}s^{-1}; \quad -\frac{\mu_2}{m_2}s^{-1}; \quad -\frac{\mu_1}{m_2}s^{-1}; \quad -\frac{k_1}{m_1}s^{-2}; \quad \frac{k_2}{m_2}s^{-2}; \quad -\frac{k_1}{m_2}s^{-2};$$

两两互不相交回环 L_{2i} :

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{m_1 m_2} s^{-2}; & -\frac{\mu_1 k_2}{m_1 m_2} s^{-3}; & \frac{k_1 \mu_2}{m_1 m_2} s^{-3}; & -\frac{k_1 k_2}{m_1 m_2} s^{-4} \\ \sum_{i=1}^6 L_{1i} &= \left(-\frac{\mu_1}{m_1} - \frac{\mu_2}{m_2} + \frac{\mu_1}{m_2} \right) s^{-1} + \left(\frac{k_1}{m_1} + \frac{k_2}{m_2} - \frac{k_1}{m_2} \right) s^{-2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^4 L_{2i} &= \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{m_1 m_2} s^{-2} + \left(\frac{k_1 \mu_2}{m_1 m_2} - \frac{\mu_1 k_2}{m_1 m_2} \right) s^{-3} + \frac{k_1 k_2}{m_1 m_2} s^{-4} \\ \therefore & \Delta = 1 - \sum L_1 + \sum L_2; & \Delta_3 = 1 \\ \Delta_1 &= 1 + \frac{\mu_2}{m_2} s^{-1} + \frac{k_2}{m_2} s^{-2}; & \Delta_2 = 1 + \frac{\mu_1}{m_1} s^{-1} - \frac{k_1}{m_1} s^{-2}; \\ \frac{Y_1(s)}{F(s)} &= \frac{P_1 \Delta_1}{\Delta}; & \frac{Y_2(s)}{F(s)} &= \frac{P_2 \Delta_2 + P_3 \Delta_3}{\Delta} \end{split}$$

习题 2-2 解 设初始条件为零,则电网络图 2-51 (a) 的传递函数模型为

$$\begin{split} \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} &= \frac{R_2 + \left(1/sC_2\right)}{R_2 + 1/sC_2 + \left[R_1//(1/sC_1)\right]} \\ &= \frac{1 + \left(R_1C_1 + R_2C_2\right)s + R_1C_1R_2C_2s^2}{1 + \left(R_1C_1 + R_2C_2 + R_1C_2\right)s + R_1C_1R_2C_2s^2} \end{split}$$

在 2-51 (b) 下半部阻尼器与弹簧之间设一辅助质点 X (m=0),则 X_o 和 X 点力平衡方程分别为

$$\mu_2 \frac{d(x_i - x_o)}{dt} + k_2(x_i - x_o) = \mu_1 \frac{d(x_o - x)}{dt}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{d(x_o - x)}{dt} = k_1 x$$

设初始条件为零,对上式进行拉氏变换并整理得

$$\frac{X_o}{X_i} = \frac{k_1 k_2 + (k_1 \mu_2 + k_2 \mu_1) s + \mu_1 \mu_2 s^2}{k_1 k_2 + (k_1 \mu_1 + k_1 \mu_2 + k_2 \mu_1) s + \mu_1 \mu_2 s^2}$$

上式中用 k_1k_2 同除分子分母即可得与电网络传递函数模型完全相似的传递函数模型。

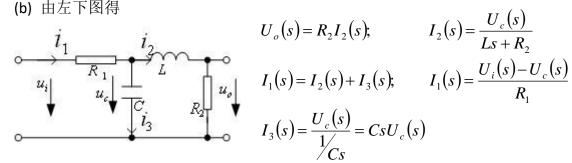
习题 2-3 解 设初始条件为零,则根据基尔霍夫定律,可在 S 域下直接求出图 2-52 各图的传递函数并转换成微分方程。

由于图 2-52(a)同图 2-51(a), 故传递函数见习题 2-2, 相应的微分方程如下所示。

$$R_{1}C_{1}R_{2}C_{2}\frac{d^{2}u_{o}(t)}{dt^{2}} + \left(R_{1}C_{1} + R_{2}C_{2} + R_{1}C_{2}\right)\frac{du_{o}(t)}{dt} + u_{o}(t)$$

$$= R_{1}C_{1}R_{2}C_{2}\frac{d^{2}u_{i}(t)}{dt^{2}} + \left(R_{1}C_{1} + R_{2}C_{2}\right)\frac{du_{i}(t)}{dt} + u_{i}(t)$$

(b) 由左下图得



合并整理得

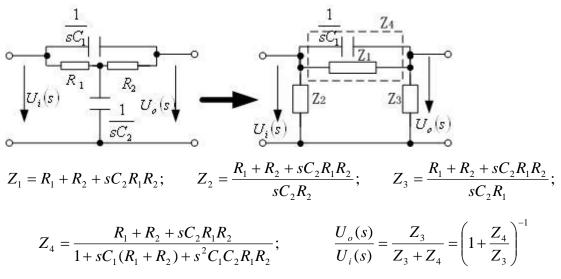
$$U_c(s) = \frac{Ls + R_2}{R_2} U_o(s) = \frac{1}{1 + R_1 Cs + \frac{R_1}{Ls + R_2}} U_i(s)$$

$$\frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = G(s) = \frac{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}}{\frac{R_1 LC}{R_1 + R_2} s^2 + \frac{R_1 R_2 C + L}{R_1 + R_2} s + 1}$$

设初始条件为零,对上式进行拉氏反变换可得微分方程。

$$\frac{R_1LC}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{d^2 u_o(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{R_1R_2C + L}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{du_o(t)}{dt} + u_o(t) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_i(t)$$

(c) 将图 2-52(c)中 R₁R₂C₂构成的星形连接进行等效变换,得三角形连接,如 下图所示,则



$$\frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{1 + sC_1(R_1 + R_2) + s^2C_1C_2R_1R_2}{1 + s(C_1R_1 + C_1R_2 + C_2R_1) + s^2C_1C_2R_1R_2}$$

则有微分方程

$$C_{1}C_{2}R_{1}R_{2}\frac{d^{2}u_{o}(t)}{dt^{2}} + (C_{1}R_{1} + C_{1}R_{2} + C_{2}R_{1})\frac{du_{o}(t)}{dt} + u_{o}(t)$$

$$= C_{1}C_{2}R_{1}R_{2}\frac{d^{2}u_{i}(t)}{dt^{2}} + C_{1}(R_{1} + R_{2})\frac{du_{i}(t)}{dt} + u_{i}(t)$$

习题 2-4 解 由图 2-53 有

$$G(s) = \frac{20}{6s+10}, \qquad H(s) = \frac{10}{20s+5}, \qquad \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10G(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)}$$

则

$$G(s) = \frac{200(20s+5)}{120s^2 + 230s + 2050} \circ$$

习题 2-5 解 以下均设初始条件为零,在 s 域下直接推导图 2-54 各有源网络传递函数。

(a)
$$\frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = -\frac{R_1}{\frac{1}{sC_0}//R_0} = -\frac{R_1}{R_0} (1 + sC_0R_0)$$

(b)
$$\frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = -\frac{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1}}{R_1 / \frac{1}{sC_0}} = -\frac{s^2 R_0 C_0 R_1 C_1 + s (R_0 C_0 + R_1 C_1) + 1}{s R_0 C_1}$$

(c)
$$\frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = -\frac{R_1 //(R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2})}{R_0} = -\frac{R_1}{R_0} \bullet \frac{1 + sC_2R_2}{1 + sC_2(R_1 + R_2)}$$

设图 2-54(d)的输入电流为 16、反馈电流为 11,则

$$I_{0} = \frac{U_{i}(S)}{R_{0} + R_{0} / / \frac{1}{sC_{0}}} \bullet \frac{\frac{1}{sC_{0}}}{R_{0} + \frac{1}{sC_{0}}} = \frac{U_{i}(S)}{R_{0} + \frac{R_{0}}{1 + sC_{0}R_{0}}} \bullet \frac{1}{sC_{0}R_{0} + 1} = \frac{U_{i}(S)}{R_{0}(2 + sC_{0}R_{0})}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_o(S)}{R_1(2 + sC_1R_1)} = I_0$$

所以传递函数为
$$\frac{U_o(S)}{U_i(S)} = \frac{R_1(2+sC_1R_1)}{R_0(2+sC_0R_0)}$$

习题 2-6 解 图 2-55 是三级运放串联网络,其中第一级为惯性环节,第二级为积分电路,第三级为纯比例环节,起倒相作用。各级传递函数依次为

$$\frac{U_{1o}(s)}{U_{1i}(s)} = -\frac{R_1}{R_0} \frac{1}{sC_1} = -\frac{R_1}{R_0} \bullet \frac{1}{1 + sC_1R_1}, \quad \frac{U_{2o}(s)}{U_{1o}(s)} = -\frac{1}{sC_2R_0}, \quad \frac{U_{3o}(s)}{U_{2o}(s)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_0}$$

则开环传递函数 G(s)和反馈传递函数 H(s)分别为

$$G(s) = -\frac{R_1}{R_0} \bullet \frac{1}{1 + sC_1R_1} \left(-\frac{1}{sC_2R_0} \right) \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_0} \right) = \frac{R_1R_2}{sC_2R_0^3 (1 + sC_1R_1)}, \quad H(s) = -1$$

所以闭环传递函数为

$$W(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$
$$= -\frac{R_1R_2}{s^2C_1R_1C_2R_0^3 + sC_2R_0^3 + R_1R_2}$$

习题 2-7 解 (1) 已知电位器最大工作角度 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 330^{\circ}$,由图 2-56 知电位器调压范围为+15V-(-15V)=30V,所以

$$K_0 = \frac{30}{330} = \frac{1}{11} (V_{\circ}), \qquad K_1 = -\frac{30}{10} = 3, \qquad K_2 = -\frac{20}{10} = 2$$

(2) 设电动机 SM 传递函数为 $G_{SM}(s) = \frac{K_m}{s(T_m s + 1)}$, 测速发电机传递函数为

 $G_{TG}(s) = K_{I}(V_{S})$,则图 2-56 系统的框图如下所示。根据框图简化原则先求其内反馈环节的传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K_2 K_3 K_m}{s(T_m s + 1)}}{1 + \frac{K_2 K_3 K_m K_t}{T_m s + 1}} = \frac{K_2 K_3 K_m}{s(T_m s + K_2 K_3 K_m K_t + 1)}$$

因此整个系统传递函数为

$$W(s) = \frac{\Theta_o(s)}{\Theta_i(s)} = \frac{K_0 K_1 G(s)}{1 + K_0 K_1 G(s)}$$

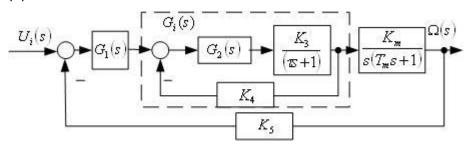
即

$$W(s) = \frac{K_0 K_1 K_2 K_3 K_m}{s(T_m s + K_2 K_3 K_m K_t + 1) + K_0 K_1 K_2 K_3 K_m}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{6}{11} K_3 K_m}{s(T_m s + K_2 K_3 K_m K_t + 1) + K_0 K_1 K_2 K_3 K_m}$$

习题 2-8 解 (1) 设速度调节器和电流调节器的传递函数分别为 $G_1(s)$ 和 $G_2(s)$,则

$$G_{1}(s) = \frac{R_{1} + \frac{1}{sC_{1}}}{R} = \frac{sC_{1}R_{1} + 1}{sC_{1}R} = \frac{T_{1}s + 1}{Ts}, \qquad G_{2}(s) = \frac{R_{2} + \frac{1}{sC_{2}}}{R} = \frac{sC_{1}R_{2} + 1}{sC_{1}R} = \frac{T_{2}s + 1}{Ts}$$

(2) 系统结构图如下所示。



(3) 根据上图,系统电流环传递函数 G_i (s) 为

$$G_{i}(s) = \frac{G_{2}(s)\frac{K_{3}}{\tau s + 1}}{1 + G_{2}(s)\frac{K_{3}K_{4}}{\tau s + 1}} = \frac{\frac{T_{2}s + 1}{Ts} \bullet \frac{K_{3}}{\tau s + 1}}{1 + \frac{T_{2}s + 1}{Ts} \bullet \frac{K_{3}K_{4}}{\tau s + 1}} = \frac{K_{3}(T_{2}s + 1)}{T\tau s^{2} + (T + T_{2}K_{3}K_{4})s + K_{3}K_{4}}$$

则系统总传递函数 W(s) 为

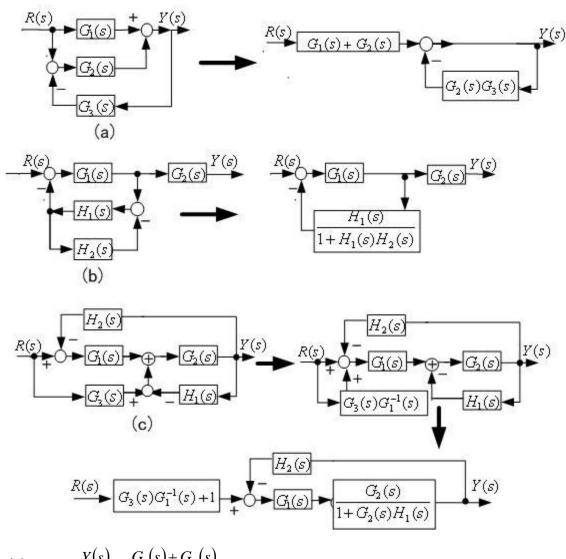
$$W(s) = \frac{\Omega(s)}{U_{I}(s)} = \frac{G_{1}(s)G_{i}(s)G_{m}(s)}{1 + K_{5}G_{1}(s)G_{i}(s)G_{m}(s)} = \frac{A(s)}{B(s)}$$

其中A(s)和B(s)分别为

$$A(s) = K_3 K_m T_1 T_2 s^2 + K_3 K_m (T_1 + T_2) s + K_3 K_m$$

$$B(s) = T^{2}T_{m}\tau s^{5} + (T^{2}T_{m} + T^{2}\tau + K_{3}K_{4}TT_{2})s^{4} + (T^{2} + K_{4}TT_{2}T_{3} + K_{3}K_{4}TT_{3})s^{3} + (K_{3}K_{4}T + K_{3}K_{5}K_{m}T_{1}T_{2})s^{2} + K_{3}K_{5}K_{m}(T_{1} + T_{2})s + K_{3}K_{5}K_{m}$$

习题 2-9 解 (a)、(b)、(c)三结构图简化如下所示,则传递函数分别为



(a)
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s) + G_2(s)}{1 + G_2(s)G_3(s)}$$

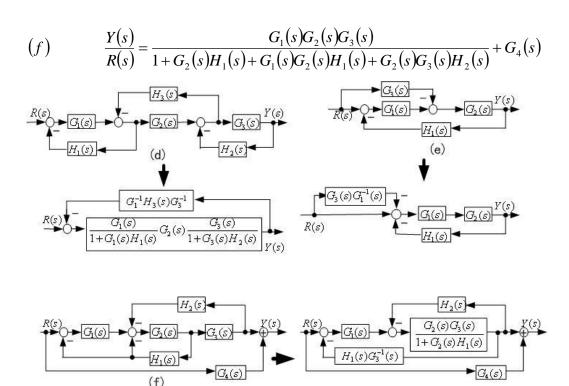
(b)
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s)H_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)H_1(s) + H_1(s)H_2(s)}$$

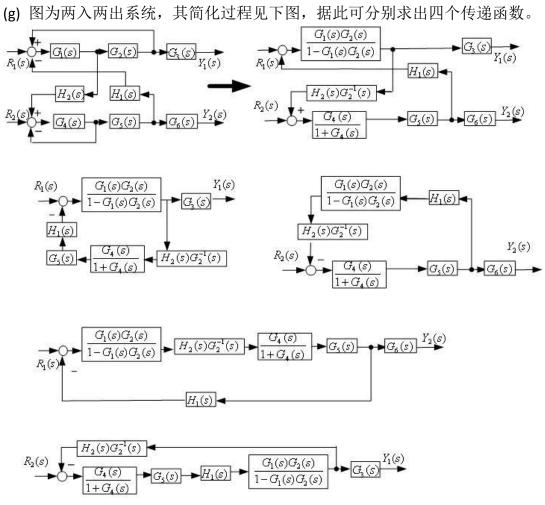
(c)
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s) + G_2(s)G_3(s)}{1 + G_2(s)H_1(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)H_2(s)}$$

(d)、(e)、(f)三结构图简化如下所示,则传递函数分别为

$$(d) \qquad \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)}{1 + G_1(s)H_1(s) + G_3(s)H_2(s) + G_2(s)H_3(s) + G_1(s)G_3(s)H_1(s)H_3(s)}$$

(e)
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s) - G_2(s)G_3(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)}$$





$$\frac{Y_1(s)}{R_1(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)G_4(s)}{1 + G_4(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s)G_4(s) + G_1(s)G_4(s)G_5(s)H_1(s)H_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{Y_2(s)}{R_1(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_4(s)G_5(s)G_6(s)H_2(s)}{1 + G_4(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s)G_4(s) + G_1(s)G_4(s)G_5(s)H_1(s)H_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{Y_1(s)}{R_2(s)} = \frac{-G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)G_4(s)G_5(s)H_1(s)}{1 + G_4(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s)G_4(s) + G_1(s)G_4(s)G_5(s)H_1(s)H_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{Y_2(s)}{R_2(s)} = \frac{G_4(s)G_5(s)G_6(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s)G_4(s)G_5(s)G_6(s)}{1 + G_4(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s) - G_1(s)G_2(s)G_4(s) + G_1(s)G_4(s)G_5(s)H_1(s)H_2(s)}$$

习题 2-10 解

(a)
$$P_1 = G_1$$
; $P_2 = G_2$, $\sum L_1 : -G_3G_2$, $\Delta = 1 + G_3G_2$

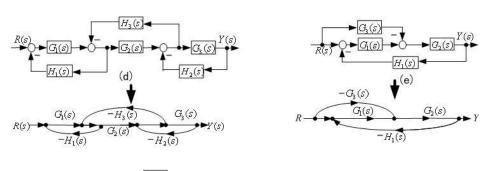
$$\Delta_1 = 1;$$
 $\Delta_2 = 1,$
 $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{P_1 \Delta_1 + P_2 \Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{G_1 + G_2}{1 + G_3 G_2}$

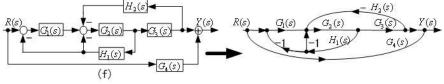
(b)
$$P_1 = G_1G_2$$
, $\sum L_1 = -G_1H_1 - H_1H_2$, $\Delta = 1 + G_1H_1 + H_1H_2$, $\Delta_1 = 1 + H_1H_2$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{P\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{G_1G_2(1 + H_1H_2)}{1 + H_1H_2 + G_1H_1}$$

(c)
$$P_1 = G_1G_2$$
; $P_2 = G_2G_3$, $\sum L_1 : -G_1G_2H_2 - G_2H_1$,

$$\Delta = 1 + G_1 G_2 H_2 + G_2 H_1, \quad \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 1, \quad \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1 G_2 + G_2 G_3}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_2 + G_2 H_1}$$





(d)
$$P_1 = G_1G_2G_3$$
; $\sum L_1 : -G_1H_1, -G_2H_3, -G_3H_2$,

$$\Delta = 1 + G_1 H_1 + G_2 H_3 + G_3 H_2;$$
 $\Delta_1 = 1$

$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{P_1 \Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{G_1 G_2 - G_2 G_3}{1 + G_1 H_1 + G_2 H_3 + G_3 H_2}$$

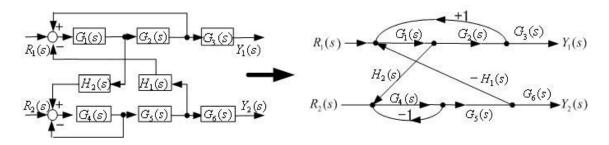
$$P_1 = G_1 G_2; \qquad P_2 = -G_2 G_3, \qquad \sum L_1 : -G_1 G_2 H_1, \qquad \Delta = 1 + G_1 G_2 H_1; \qquad \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{P_1 \Delta_1 + P_2 \Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{G_1 G_2 - G_2 G_3}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1}$$

(f)
$$P_1 = G_1G_2G_3$$
; $P_2 = G_4$, $\sum L_1 : -G_1G_2H_1$, $-G_2H_1$, $-G_2G_3H_2$,

$$\Delta = \Delta_2 = -G_1G_2H_1, -G_2H_1, -G_2G_3H_2, \qquad \Delta_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{P_1 \Delta_1 + P_2 \Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 + G_4 (1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2)}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2}$$



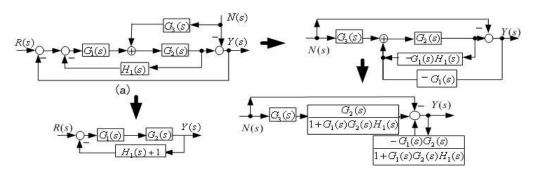
(g)
$$P_{11} = G_1 G_2 G_3$$
; $P_{12} = G_1 G_4 G_5 G_6 H_2$, $P_{21} = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 H_1$, $P_{22} = G_4 G_5 G_6$,

$$\sum L_1 = G_1 G_2 - G_4 - G_1 G_4 G_5 H_1 H_2,$$
 $\sum L_2 = -G_1 G_2 G_4$

$$\Delta = 1 - G_1 G_2 + G_4 + G_1 G_4 G_5 H_1 H_2, \quad \Delta_{12} = \Delta_{21} = 1, \quad \Delta_{11} = 1 + G_4 \quad \Delta_{22} = 1 - G_1 G_2$$

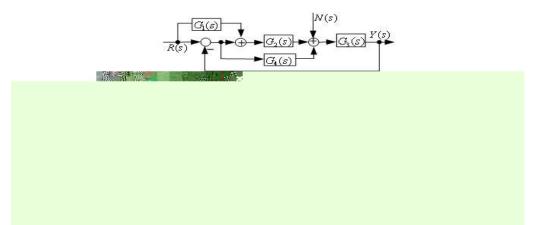
$$\frac{Y_1}{R_1} = \frac{P_{11}\Delta_{11}}{\Delta}, \quad \frac{Y_1}{R_2} = \frac{P_{21}\Delta_{21}}{\Delta}, \quad \frac{Y_2}{R_1} = \frac{P_{12}\Delta_{12}}{\Delta}, \quad \frac{Y_2}{R_2} = \frac{P_{22}\Delta_{22}}{\Delta}$$

习题 2-11 解 将图 2-59(a)、(b)分别分解以下两部分,则可分别求出 $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$ 和 $\frac{Y(s)}{N(s)}$ 。



(a)

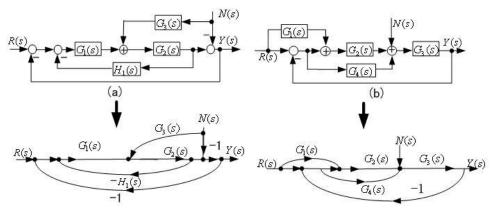
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s)}, \quad \frac{Y(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{G_2(s)G_3(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s) - 1}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s)}$$



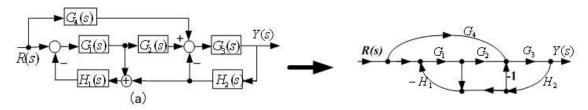
(b)

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_2(s)G_3(s) + G_3(s)G_4(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)}{1 + G_2(s)G_3(s) + G_3(s)G_4(s)}, \quad \frac{Y(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{G_3(s)}{1 + G_2(s)G_3(s) + G_3(s)G_4(s)}$$

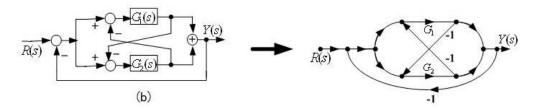
习题 2-12 解 信号流图如下所示,答案同题 2-11。



习题 2-13 解



(a)
$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{G_3G_4 + G_1G_2G_3 + G_1G_3G_4H_1}{1 + G_1H_1 + G_3H_2 + G_1G_2G_3H_1H_2}$$



(b)
$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{G_1 + G_2 - 2G_1G_2}{1 + G_1 + G_2 - 3G_1G_2}$$

习题 2-14 解

(a)
$$\frac{G_1G_2G_3G_4G_5 + G_6(1 + G_3H_1 + G_2G_3H_2 + G_3G_4H_3)}{1 + G_3H_1 + G_2G_3H_2 + G_3G_4H_3}$$

(b)
$$P_1 = 50, P_2 = 20, \sum L_1 : 10,1,-0.5, \sum L_2 : -5,-0.5,$$

 $\Delta = -4, \Delta_1 = 1.5, \Delta_2 = -10$ $\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{125}{4}$

(c)
$$\frac{abcd + ed(1-bf)}{1 - ag - bf - ch + agch}$$

(d)
$$P_1 = G_1G_2G_3G_4G_5G_6$$
, $P_2 = G_7G_3G_4G_5G_6$, $P_3 = G_7H_1G_8G_6$, $P_4 = G_1G_8G_6$

$$\sum L_1 = -G_2 H_1 - G_4 H_2 - G_6 H_3 - G_{3-6} - G_{1-6} H_5 - G_{7,3-6} H_5 - G_{1,8,6} H_5 + G_{6-8} H_{1,5}$$

$$\sum_{1} L_{2} = G_{2}H_{1} \bullet G_{4}H_{2} + G_{4}H_{2} \bullet G_{6}H_{3} + G_{2}H_{1}G_{6}H_{3} - G_{6-8}H_{15} \bullet G_{4}H_{2} + G_{18.6}H_{5} \bullet G_{4}H_{2}$$

$$\sum L_2 = -G_2 H_1 \bullet G_4 H_2 \bullet G_6 H_3$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum L_1 + \sum L_2 - \sum L_3, \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 1, \Delta_3 = \Delta_4 = 1 + G_4 H_2$$

$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{4} P_k \Delta_k}{\Delta}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (e) \ \ P_{11} = bcde & P_{12} = ade & P_{21} = e \\ \\ \sum L_1 = de - cf - eg - bcdeh - adeh & \sum L_2 = cf \bullet eg \\ \\ \Delta = 1 - \sum L_1 + \sum L_2 & \Delta_{11} = \Delta_{12} = 1 & \Delta_{21} = 1 + cf \\ \\ \frac{Y}{R_1} = \frac{P_{11}\Delta_{11} + P_{12}\Delta_{12}}{\Delta} & \frac{Y}{R_2} = \frac{P_{21}\Delta_{21}}{\Delta} \\ \\ \vec{\mathbb{R}} & \vec{\mathbb{R}} \end{array}$$

$$Y = \frac{(P_{11}\Delta_{11} + P_{12}\Delta_{12})R_1 + (P_{21}\Delta_{21}) R_2}{\Delta}$$

$$P_{11}=ah; \ P_{12}=aei; \ P_{13}=aegj; \ P_{14}=bdh; \ P_{15}=bdei; \ P_{16}=bdegj;$$
 $P_{17}=bi; \ P_{18}=bgj; \ P_{19}=cfdh; \ P_{110}=cfdei; \ P_{111}=cfi; \ P_{112}=cj$ $P_{21}=h; \ P_{22}=ei; \ P_{23}=egj$ $P_{31}=fdh; \ P_{32}=fdei; \ P_{33}=fi; \ P_{34}=j$ $(P_{35}=fdegj?? ext{ \times}$ 本分节点只允许经过一次)

$$\sum L_1 = fdeg + fg;$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum L_1 = 1 - fdeg - fg$$

$$\Delta_{11} = 1 - fg; \quad \Delta_{12} = 1; \quad \Delta_{13} = 1; \quad \Delta_{14} = 1; \quad \Delta_{15} = 1; \quad \Delta_{16} = 1;$$

$$\Delta_{17} = 1; \quad \Delta_{18} = 1; \quad \Delta_{19} = 1; \quad \Delta_{110} = 1; \quad \Delta_{111} = 1; \quad \Delta_{112} = 1;$$

$$\Delta_{21} = 1 - fg; \quad \Delta_{22} = 1; \quad \Delta_{23} = 1$$

$$\Delta_{31} = 1;$$
 $\Delta_{32} = 1;$ $\Delta_{33} = 1;$ $\Delta_{34} = 1$

$$Y = \frac{R_1 \sum_{k=1}^{11} P_{1k} \Delta_{1k} + R_2 \sum_{k=1}^{3} P_{2k} \Delta_{2k} + R_3 \sum_{k=1}^{4} P_{3k} \Delta_{3k}}{\Delta}$$

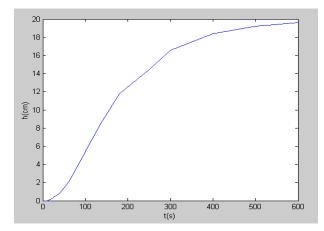
习题 2-15 解

$$y_0 = 0.25,$$
 $f_0 = 12.65 \times 0.25^{1.1} = 2.75$ $k = 12.65 \times 1.1 \times 0.25^{0.1} = 12.11$ $\Delta f = k\Delta y = 12.11\Delta y$

习题 2-16 解

$$\Delta e_d = k\Delta \alpha, \qquad k = -E_{d0} \sin(\alpha)$$

习题 2-17 解 利用 MATLAB 绘图如下所示。 $h_0(t) = h(t)/h(\infty)$ $h(\infty) = 20$



$$T = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\ln[1 - h_0(t_1)] - \ln[1 - h_0(t_2)]}$$

$$\tau = \frac{t_2 \ln[1 - h_0(t_1)] - t_1 \ln[1 - h_0(t_2)]}{\ln[1 - h_0(t_1)] - \ln[1 - h_0(t_2)]}$$

由下表知t = 20s接近拐点,在其两侧分别取四个时间点 $t_1 = 0$,

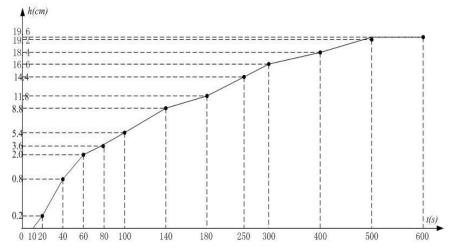
$$t_2 = 10$$
 , $t_3 = 40$, $t_4 = 60$, 则两两

组合可分别得出四个T和 τ 值如下表所示,取其平均值有

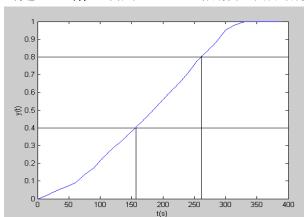
$$\bar{T} = 689.70, \quad \bar{\tau} = 10s.$$

下图为 VISO 手工绘图。

t(s)	0 10	20	40	60	80	100	140	180	250	300	400	
	500 600											
h(cm)	0 0	0.2	0.8	2.0	3.6	5.4	8.8	11.8	14.4	16.6	18.4	
	19.2	19.6										
h ₀	0 0	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.18	0.27	7 0.44	0.59	0.72	0.83	0.92	
	0.96 0.98											
ti	$t_1=0$ $t_2=40$			<i>t</i> ₁ =10 <i>t</i> ₂ =60			$t_1=0$ $t_2=60$		t ₁ =	<i>t</i> ₁ =10 <i>t</i> ₂ =40		
T (s)	T=474.56			T= 979.86			<i>T</i> =569.47		T=	T=734.89		
$\tau(s)$	0			10			0		10	10		
				- 3			•					



习题 2-18 解 利用 MATLAB 根据表中所给数据可绘出相应曲线,在图上截取



$$y_1 = 0.4$$
, $t_1 \approx 160s$

和

$$y_2 = 0.8, \ t_2 \approx 262s$$

则有 $\frac{t_1}{t_2} \approx 0.61 > 0.46$ 应视为高阶系

统,由于
$$\frac{t_1}{t_2}$$
=0.32时为一阶系统、

 $\frac{t_1}{t_2}$ = 0.46 时为二阶系统,因此这里可按三阶系统近似。利用教材式(2-58)有

$$T_0 = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2 \times 2.18} = T_1 = T_2$$
,

所以该对象的传递函数近似为

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(96.79s+1)^3}$$
 或者 $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(96.79s+1)^2}$ 。

第3章习题答案

习题 3-1 解

因一阶惯性系统 $G(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1}$ 的单位阶跃响应函数为 $x_{ou}(t) = 1 - e^{\frac{1}{T}}$,

令 t=1,则 $x_{ou}(t) = 98\% = 0.98$,得: $0.98=1-e^{\frac{1}{T}}$ 。

解得: T=0.256min=15.36s

习题 3-2 解

解: 由已知条件知 $y(t) = \frac{k}{T}t$

$$\therefore G(s) = L[y(t)] = \frac{k}{Ts^2}$$

习题 3-3 解

设
$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$
,由图知 $\sigma = e^{-\frac{\pi\varepsilon}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} = 30\%$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 0.1$$

$$\therefore \delta = 0.358$$

$$\omega_n = 33.63 \, rad/s$$

$$\diamondsuit \Delta = 0.02$$
, $t_s = \frac{4}{\delta \omega_n} = 0.33s$

$$\Delta$$
=0.05, t_s = $\frac{3}{\delta \omega_n}$ = 0.25s

习题 3-4 解

系统传递函数
$$w(s) = \frac{\frac{k_1}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{k_1}{s(s+1)}(k_2s+1)} = \frac{k_1}{s^2 + (1 + k_1k_2)s + k_1}$$

$$\therefore \omega_n = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}} = 35.4$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_n} = 0.25 s(\Delta = 0.02)$$

$$k_1 = 1253.16$$

$$1 + k_1 k_2 = 2\delta\omega_n \Longrightarrow k_2 = 0.025$$

于是有:
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{8}$$

故阻尼比为0.125

超调量
$$\sigma = e^{-\frac{\pi c}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 67.3\%$$

调节时间
$$t_s = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_s} = 8s(\Delta = 0.02)$$

$$\therefore t_r = 0.248s, t_d = 0.281s$$

(2)系统函数:

$$w(s) = \frac{\frac{\frac{16}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{16}{s(s+1)} \times (1 + hs)} = \frac{16}{s^2 + (1 + 16h)s + 16}$$

于是有:
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\xi = 0.707, h = 0.291$$

故阻尼比为0.707

超调量
$$\sigma$$
= $e^{-\frac{\pi c}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 4.3\%$

调节时间
$$t_s = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_n} = 8s(\Delta = 0.02)$$

$$\therefore t_r = 0.54s, t_d = 0.33s$$

(3)速度反馈使响应的峰值减小,

即超调量减小,且缩短了调节时间,

增快了响应速度;

在本题中,由于速度反馈对传函中的k值无影响,

故对稳态误差无影响,可以改善动态性能。

习题 3-5 解

系统传递函数
$$w(s) = \frac{\frac{k_1}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{k_1}{s(s+1)}(k_2s+1)} = \frac{k_1}{s^2 + (1 + k_1k_2)s + k_1}$$

由 $\sigma = 20\% = e^{-\frac{\pi c}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% \Rightarrow \delta = 0.46$
由 $t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\delta^2}} = 0.1$
 $\therefore \omega_n = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\delta^2}} = 35.4$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_n} = 0.25 s(\Delta = 0.02)$$

$$k_1 = 1253.16$$

$$1 + k_1 k_2 = 2\delta\omega_n \Rightarrow k_2 = 0.025$$

习题 3-6 解

系统的传函为
$$W(s) = \frac{k_1 k_2}{s^2 + as + k_1}$$
,

由单位阶跃响应曲线可知 $\sigma = \frac{3.9-3.0}{3.0} = 30\%$;

$$t_p = 0.1; \ \ y(\infty) = 3.0$$

于是有
$$k_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $\sigma = e^{-\frac{\pi c}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} = 30\%$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 0.1$$

$$\therefore \xi = 0.36$$

$$\omega_n = 33.64 \, rad/s;$$

故
$$k_1 = 3395, a = 24.24, k_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

习题 3-7 解

(1)系统的开环传函
$$G(s) = \frac{10k}{s(s+1+10\tau)}$$

(2)闭环传函
$$W(s) = \frac{10k}{s^2 + (1+10\tau)s + 10k}$$

(3)由图知
$$\sigma$$
=0.163; t_p =1; δ =0.5; ω_n =3.63

故
$$k = 1.318$$
, $\tau = 0.263s$

习题 3-8 解

传函的二阶近似为: $W'(s) = \frac{90 \times 1.4}{(s^2 + s + 4) \times 3 \times 1.5}$

其稳态增益为A₀=7.0

原传函的稳态增益为 $A_0 = \frac{90 \times 1.4}{4 \times 3 \times 1.5} = 7$

即二阶近似后, 稳态增益没有变化

习题 3-9 解 (1)系统不稳定; (2) 不稳定; (3) 不稳定; (4) 稳定; (5) 不稳定;

习题 3-10 解

劳斯表:

$$s^3$$
 1 9

$$s^2$$
 20 100

$$s^1$$
 4

$$s^0$$
 100

第一列元素符号无改变,故系统稳定(5)劳斯表:

$$s^6$$
 1 5 8 4

$$s^5$$
 3 9 6 0

$$s^3$$
 0 0 0

$$s^2$$

$$S^{1}$$

$$s^0$$
 4

$$A(s) = 2s^4 + 6s^2 + 4$$
, 对 $A(s)$ 求导数

$$\frac{dA(s)}{ds} = 8s^3 + 12s + 0$$

$$s^4$$
 2 6 4

$$s^3$$
 8 12 0

$$s^2$$
 3 4

$$s^1$$
 4/3

$$s^0$$
 4

由于表中第一列中元素符号无变化,说明无实部为正的特征根,但由辅助方程可 求出2对共轭虚根,所以系统不稳定

习题 3-11 解

系统的闭环传递函数为

系统的闭环传递函数为
$$W(s) = \frac{\frac{k}{s(s+2)(s-1)}}{1 + \frac{k}{s(s+2)(s-1)}(s+\lambda)} = \frac{k}{s(s+2)(s-1) + k(s+\lambda)} = \frac{k}{s^3 + s^2 + (k-2)s + k\lambda}$$

故系统特征方程为 $s^3 + s^2 + (k-2)s + k\lambda = 0$

要使系统稳定,首先必须满足:

$$k-2>0$$
, $k\lambda>0$

劳斯表如下:

$$s^{3}$$
 1 k-2 0
 s^{2} 1 $k\lambda$
 s^{1} -[$k\lambda$ -(k-2)]=k-2- $k\lambda$

要令系统稳定,则有:

$$k-2>0$$
 (1) \rightarrow $k>2$

$$k\lambda>0$$
 (2) \rightarrow $k\neq 0$, $\lambda\neq 0$, 且 k 和 λ 同号

所以: λ>0

$$-[k\lambda - (k-2)] > 0$$
 (3) $\rightarrow k > \frac{2}{1-\lambda}$

考虑到 k>2,即 $0<1-\lambda<1 \Rightarrow -1<-\lambda<0 \Rightarrow 0<\lambda<1$

由此可知 k, λ 需满足的关系为: $k > \frac{2}{1-\lambda}$ $0 < \lambda < 1$

习题 3-12 解

由开环传递函数可得闭环传函为: $H(s) = \frac{1}{a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0 + 1}$

则须 a_3 , a_2 , a_1 , a_0+1 符号相同

劳斯表如下:

$$\frac{\mathbf{a}_{1}a_{2}-a_{0}a_{3}-a_{3}}{a_{2}}$$

 $a_0 + 1$

要稳定须同时满足: $a_3 > 0$, $a_2 > 0$, $a_0 > -1$, $a_2(a_1a_2 - a_0a_3 - a_3) < 0$ 由开环传函可得闭环传函如下: $H(s) = \frac{k(s+1)}{2Ts^3 + (T+2)s^2 + (k+1)s + k}$

则由特征方程 $2Ts^3 + (T+2)s^2 + (k+1)s + k = 0$ 可得劳斯表为

$$\frac{T+2k+2-kT}{T+2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k > 1 \\ 0 < T < 2 + \frac{4}{k-1} \end{cases}$$

要使系统稳定, 先要 k>0,且有劳斯表

$$s^3$$
 0.02 1

$$s^2$$
 0.3 k

$$s^1 \qquad \frac{0.3 - 0.02k}{0.3}$$

$$s^0 \qquad \frac{k}{0.3}$$

则须0.3-0.02k $\rangle 0 \Rightarrow k < 15$ 综合知: $k \in (0,15)$

(2)运用坐标变换的方法,令 m=s+1,则 s=m-1,代入特征方程得:

$$0.02m^3 + 0.24m^2 + 0.46m - 0.72 + k = 0$$

劳斯表如下:

$$m^3$$
 0.02 0.46

$$m^2$$
 0.24 k-0.72

$$m^1 \qquad \frac{0.02k - 0.125}{0.24}$$

$$m^0$$
 k-0.72

要令系统稳定,须 k-0.72>0, $\frac{0.02k-0.125}{0.24}$ >0 \Rightarrow 0.72<k<6.24

习题 3-13 解

由开环传递函数可得闭环传函为

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0 + 1}$$

则须 a_3 , a_2 , a_1 , a_0 + 1符号相同 劳斯表如下:

$$s^3$$
 a_3 a_1

$$s^2$$
 a_2 $a_0 + 1$

$$s^{1} \qquad \frac{a_{1}a_{2} - a_{0}a_{3} - a_{3}}{a_{2}}$$

$$s^0 = a_0 + 1$$

要稳定须同时满足: $a_3 > 0$, $a_2 > 0$, $a_0 > -1$, $a_2(a_1a_2 - a_0a_3 - a_3) > 0$

习题 3-14 解

由开环传函可得闭环传函如下:

$$H(s) = \frac{k(s+1)}{2Ts^3 + (T+2)s^2 + (k+1)s + k}$$

则由特征方程 $2Ts^3 + (T+2)s^2 + (k+1)s + k = 0$ 可得劳斯表为

$$s^3$$
 2T k+1

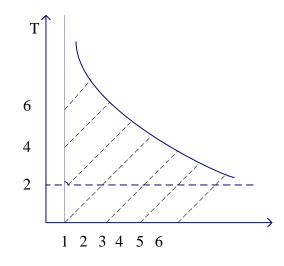
$$s^2$$
 T+2 k

$$s^1 \qquad \frac{T+2k+2-kT}{T+2}$$

$$s^0$$
 k

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k > 1 \\ 0 < T < 2 + \frac{4}{k - 1} \end{cases}$$

如图中阴影部分所示



习题 3-15 解

解: (1)

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{150}{(s+1)(s+10)(s+20)} = \frac{150}{(s+1)\times 10(\frac{1}{10}s+1)\times 20(\frac{1}{20}s+1)}$$

 $\lim_{s\to 0} G(s)H(s) = 0.75$

.. 该系统为0型系统,无差度 γ =0,开环增益K = 0.75 误差系数 K_p = K = 0.75, K_v = K_a = 0

(2)

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{10(s+1)}{s^2(s+5)(s+6)} = \frac{10(s+1)}{s^2 \times 5(\frac{1}{5}s+1) \times 6(\frac{1}{6}s+1)}$$

$$\lim_{s \to 0} G(s)H(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{1}{3s^2}$$

 \therefore 该系统为2型系统,无差度 γ =0,开环增益 $K=\frac{1}{3}$

误差系数
$$K_p = K_v = \infty, K = K_a = \frac{1}{3}$$

(3)

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{10(s+1)(s+2)}{s^3(s+5)(s+6)}$$

$$\lim_{s \to 0} G(s)H(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{10 \times 1 \times 2}{s^{3} \times 5 \times 6} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{2}{3s^{3}}$$

.. 该系统为3型系统,无差度 γ =0,开环增益 $K=\frac{2}{3}$ 误差系数 $K_p=K_v=K_a=\infty$

习题 3-16 解

$$\stackrel{\text{\psi}}{=} r(t) = 10t$$
时, $R(s) = \frac{10}{s^2}$

温度计的稳态指示误差

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s[1 - \frac{C(s)}{R(s)}]R(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s[1 - \frac{1}{Ts+1}]R(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s[1 - \frac{1}{Ts+1}]\frac{10}{s^2} = 2.5$$

习题 3-17 解

系统前向通道只有一个积分环节,属于 [型系统,其速度误差系数为

$$K_{v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \times k_{1} \times \frac{k_{2}}{s(s+4)} = \frac{k_{1}k_{2}}{4};$$

$$R(s) = \frac{4s+6}{s^2}$$

$$\therefore e_{ssr} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s \times R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{24}{k_1 k_2}$$

再求扰动d(t)的稳态误差 e_{ss} , 令r(t) = 0, $D(s) = \frac{-1}{s}$

$$e_{ssd} = -\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s \times \frac{k_2}{s(s+4)}}{1 + \frac{k_1 k_2}{s(s+4)}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{s}) = \frac{1}{k_1}$$

- (2)由 e_{ssd} 可知,应提高 K_1 才可以减小 e_{ssd}
- (3) 若将积分因子移到扰动作用点之前,

此时参考输入下的稳态误差 e_{ssr} 保持不变,重新求解 e_{ssd}

$$e_{ssd} = 0$$

习题 3-18 解

解: (1) 由闭环极点可求出闭环系统特征方程式

$$\delta\omega_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \delta^2} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

解得δ=0.25

$$\omega_n = 2$$

$$\therefore t_s = \frac{4}{\delta \omega_n} = 8 \qquad \sigma = 44.5\%$$

(2)可写出该系统开环传函为
$$C_1(s) = \frac{{\omega_n}^2}{s(s+2\delta\omega_n)} = \frac{4}{s(s+1)}$$

$$e_{ss} = 0.25$$

习题 3-19 解

局部反馈加入前,系统开环传递函数

$$G_0(s) = \frac{10(2s+1)}{s^2(s+1)}$$

$$k_{p} = \infty$$

$$K_v = \infty$$

$$K_a = 10$$

局部反馈加入后,
$$G_0(s) = \frac{10(2s+1)}{s[s(s+1)+20]}$$

$$k_p = \infty$$

$$K_{v} = 0.5$$

$$K_a = 0$$

习题 3-20 解

解:

$$(1)k_p = \infty$$

$$K_{v} = 5$$

$$K_a = 0$$

$$(2)e_{ssr} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s \cdot R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \infty$$

习题 3-21 解

解

曲
$$\sigma = e^{\frac{-\pi s}{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}}} \times 100\% = 16\%$$
以及 $t_s = \frac{3}{\delta\omega_n} = 2(\Delta = 0.05)$

求出
$$\delta$$
=0.5, $\omega_n = 3$

其开环传递函数为
$$G(s) = \frac{{\omega_n}^2}{s(s+2\delta\omega_n)} = \frac{9}{s(s+3)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_{..}} = 3$$

$$K_{v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot G(s) = 3$$

习题 3-22 解

Wn=33.63;Zeta=0.358;

num=Wn^2;

den=[1 2*Zeta*Wn Wn^2];

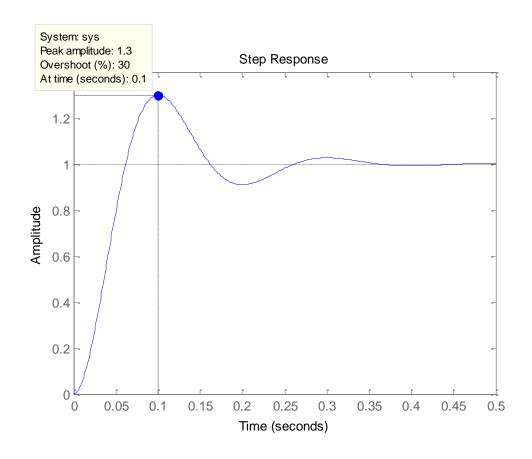
sys=tf(num,den);

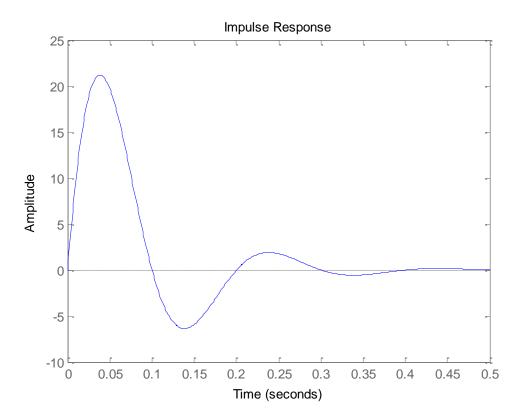
t=0:0.001:0.5;

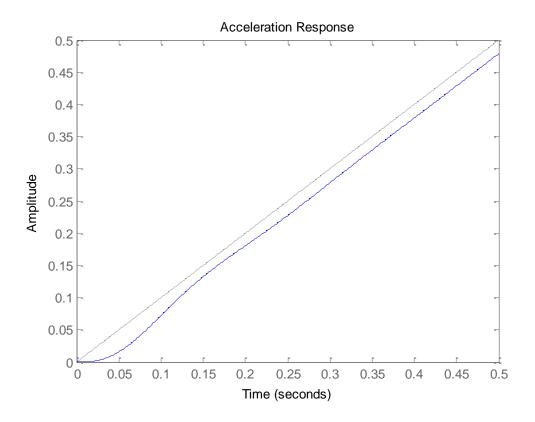
step(sys,t)

impulse(sys,t)

lsim(sys,t,t),title('Acceleration Response')







习题 3-23 解

```
p1=roots([1 20 9 100])
p2=roots([1 2 1 4 2])
p3=roots([1 2 6 8 8])
p4=roots([1 2 24 128 -25 1])
p5=roots([1 3 5 9 8 6 4])
```

p1 =

-19.8005 + 0.0000i -0.0997 + 2.2451i-0.0997 - 2.2451i

p2 =

-2.1877 + 0.0000i 0.3516 + 1.2843i 0.3516 - 1.2843i -0.5156 + 0.0000i

p3 =

0.0000 + 2.0000i

0.0000 - 2.0000i

-1.0000 + 1.0000i

-1.0000 - 1.0000i

p4 =

0.9589 + 5.6006i

0.9589 - 5.6006i

-4.1076 + 0.0000i

0.1334 + 0.0000i

0.0565 + 0.0000i

p5 =

-2.0000 + 0.0000i

0.0000 + 1.4142i

0.0000 - 1.4142i

-1.0000 + 0.0000i

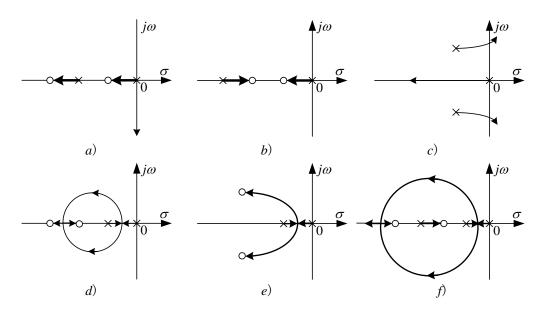
0.0000 + 1.0000i

0.0000 - 1.0000i

第4章习题答案

习题 4-1 解

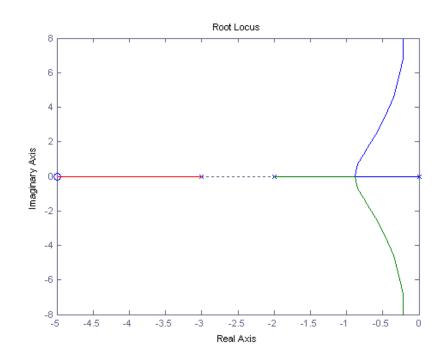
解:



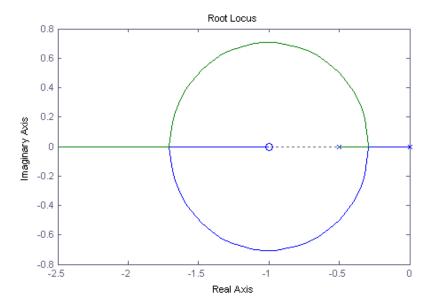
习题 4-2 解

解:

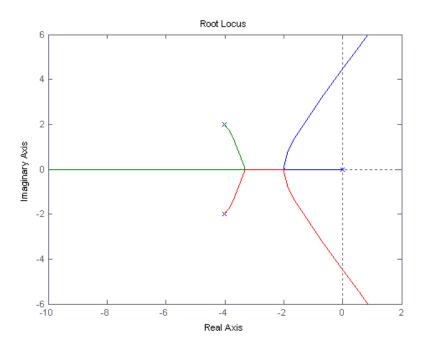
(1) 由
$$p_1=0$$
 , $p_2=-2$, $p_3=-3$, $z_1=-5$, 所以其概略根轨迹图为



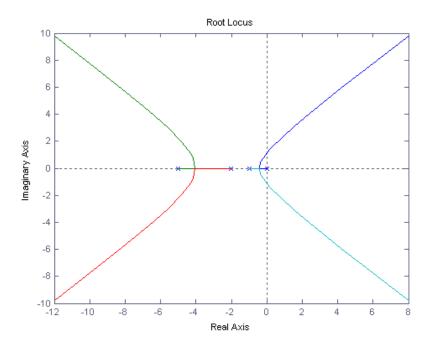
(2) 由 $p_1 = 0$, $p_2 = -0.5$, $z_1 = -1$, 所以其概略根轨迹图为



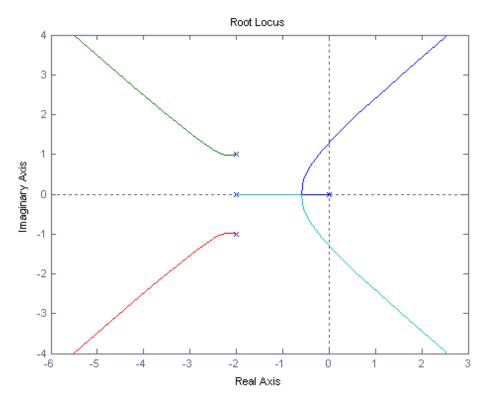
(3)由 $p_1 = 0$, $p_2 = -4 + 2j$, $p_3 = -4 - 2j$, 所以其概略根轨迹图为



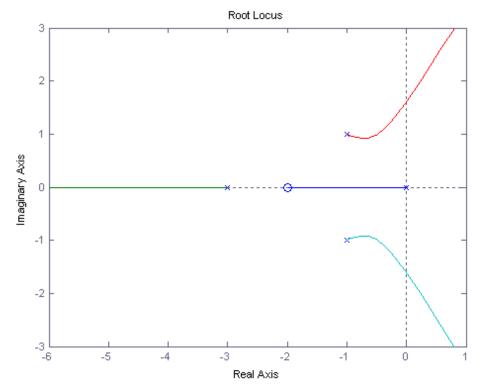
(4) 由 $p_1 = 0$, $p_2 = -1$, $p_3 = -2$, $p_4 = -5$ 所以其概略根轨迹图为



(5) 由 $p_1 = 0$, $p_2 = -2$, $p_3 = -2 + j$, $p_4 = -2 - j$ 所以其概略根轨迹图为



(6) 由 $p_1=0$, $p_2=-3$, $p_3=-1+j$, $p_4=-1-j$, $z_1=-2$ 所以其概略根轨迹图 为



习题 4-3 解

解:解:化为零、极点形式:

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1-2j)(s+1+2j)}$$

(1) 根轨迹的渐近线与正实轴的夹角分别为:

$$\theta_k = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3-0} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$
 $k = 0,1,2$

渐近线与实轴的交点为:

$$-\sigma_a = -\frac{(0+1-2j+1+2j)-0}{3-0} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

(2) 由(4-34)式,极点平 P₁=-1+j2 处的出射角为:

$$\theta_{p_1} = -\pi - (\pi - \arctan 2) - \frac{1}{2}\pi = -26.6^{\circ}$$

极点 p_2 =-1-j2 的出射角与 p_1 的出射角是关于实轴对称的,应为 26.6° .

(3) 系统的特征方程为:

$$s^3 + 2s^2 + 5s + K = 0$$

列劳斯表:

$$s^{3} \qquad 1 \qquad 5$$

$$s^{2} \qquad 2 \qquad K$$

$$s^{1} \qquad -\frac{K-10}{2}$$

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

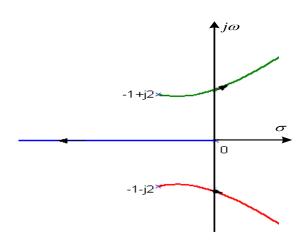
临界稳定时:

$$\frac{10-K}{2}=0$$

得临界增益K=10,再代入辅助方程:

$$2s^2 + 10 = 0$$

解得与虚轴的交点: $s = \pm j2.236$ 。根轨迹图如下:



习题 4-4 解

解:

系统的闭环特征方程为:

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

则

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

对上式求导,得方程:

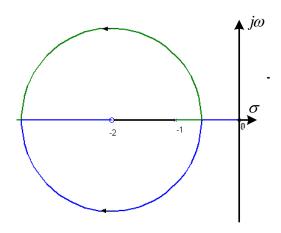
$$\frac{dK}{ds} = -\frac{(2s+1)(s+2) - s(s+1)}{(s+2)^2} = 0$$

$$s^2 + 4s + 2 = 0$$

解方程得 $s_1 = -0.586, s_2 = -3.14$ 。根据根轨迹在实轴上的分布可知, $s_1 = -0.586$ 是

根轨迹的分离点, $s_2 = -3.14$ 是根轨迹的汇合点.

根轨迹与虚轴没有交点.根轨迹如下图:



习题 4-5 解

解:

(1)
$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = -3$, $p_3 = -1 + j$, $p_4 = -1 - j$

根轨迹的渐近线与正实轴的夹角分别为:

$$\theta_k = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4-0} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} (k=0,1,2,3)$$
 $k=0,1,2$

$$-\sigma_a = -\frac{(0+3+1+j+1-j)-0}{4-0} = -\frac{5}{4}$$
(2) 由 (4-34) 式,极点平 P₁= -1+j 处的出射角为:

$$\theta_{p_1} = \pi - (\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\pi + arctg\frac{1}{2}) = 18.42^{\circ}$$

$$\theta_{p_2} = -18.42^{\circ}$$

(3) 特征方程为 $s^4 + 5s^3 + 8s^2 + 6s + k = 0$

利用劳斯判据,有

$$s^4$$
 1 8 k

$$s^3$$
 5 6 0

$$s^{2} \quad \frac{5}{36} \quad -\frac{6k}{5}$$

$$s^{1} \quad \frac{216k + 30}{5}$$

$$s^1 \frac{216k+30}{5}$$

$$s^0 - \frac{6k}{5}$$

临界增益为 k=-0.14

代入辅助方程 $s^4 + 8s^2 + k = 0$

解出 $s = \pm 1.07 j$

习题 4-6 解

解: 其特征方程为

$$0.05s^3 + 0.4s^2 + s + k = 0$$

$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = -4 + 2j$, $p_2 = -4 - 2j$

求根轨迹的分离点和汇合点:

$$K = -(0.05s^3 + 0.4s^2 + s)$$

$$K' = -(0.15s^2 + 0.8s + 1) = 0$$

$$s = \frac{-0.8 \pm \sqrt{0.64 - 0.6}}{0.3} = \frac{-8 \pm 2}{3} = \begin{cases} -2\\ -3.33 \end{cases}$$

求根轨迹与虚轴的交点:

系统的特征方程为:

$$0.05s^3 + 0.4s^2 + s + K = 0$$

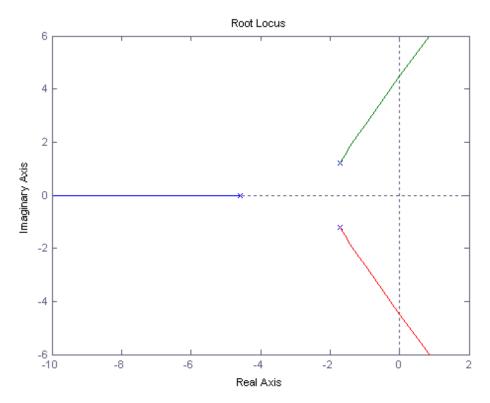
列劳斯表:

$$s^{3}$$
 0.05 1
 s^{2} 0.4 K
 s^{1} $-\frac{0.05K-0.4}{0.4}$
 s^{0} K

临界稳定时:

$$\frac{0.4 - 0.05K}{0.4} = 0$$

得临界增益 K = 8.由此可知,系统的稳定范围为: 0 < K < 8。根据规则 1 到 8,可绘汇出其根轨迹图如下:



习题 4-7 解

其开环传递函数为

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

特征方程为 $s^3 + s^2 + 2s + K = 0$

$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = 0.5 + 2.65j$, $p_3 = 0.5 - 2.65j$

 p_2 的出射角为

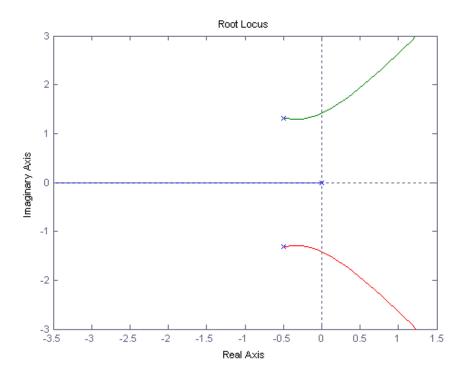
$$\theta_{p_1} = \pi - (\frac{1}{2}\pi + arctg \, \frac{2.65}{0.5}) = 10.64^{\circ}$$

$$\theta_{p_2} = -10.64^{\circ}$$

利用劳斯判据可求出与虚轴的交点为

$$s = \pm 1.42 j$$

其根轨迹图如下:

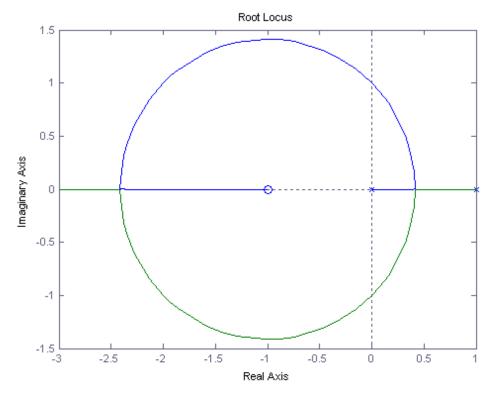


习题 4-8 解

解:

(1) 其特征方程为:
$$s^2 + (k-1)s + k = 0$$

$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = 1$, $z_2 = -1$, 所以其根轨迹为



(2) 由劳斯表由

 s^2 1 K

 s^1 k-1 0

 s^0 k

所以可知当系统稳定时 K>1

(3)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t_s = 4s \text{ ft}$$
, $\mathbb{E} \frac{3}{\xi \omega_n} = 4$

从而可推出 $\xi \omega_n = 0.75$

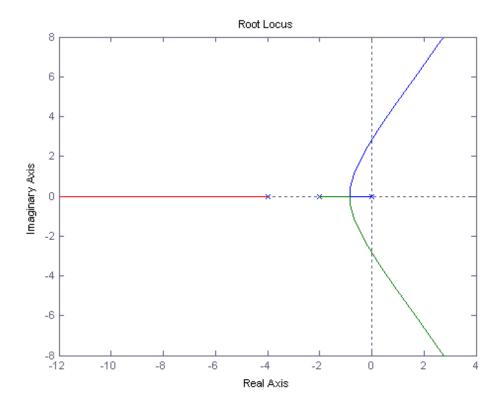
对比特征方程,有k-1=0.75 所以 k=1.75

习题 4-9 解

解: 特征方程为 $s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s + k = 0$

 $p_1 = 0$, $p_2 = -2$, $p_3 = -4$

有规则 1-8, 可以画出根轨迹图如下:



由
$$k = -s^3 - 6s^2 - 8s$$
 , 求导有

$$\frac{dk}{ds} = -3s^2 - 12s - 8 = 0$$
,

$$s_1 = -0.75$$
, $s_2 = -2$

由根轨迹在是轴上的分布,可知 s=-0.75 为根轨迹交点。

- (2) 当闭环根出现虚数时,就会出现阻尼振荡 即 s=-0.75,带入可求出 看 k>3.05
- (3) 持续等幅阻尼振荡时,即根轨迹与虚轴相交的点由根轨迹的图可知此时 s=-2.9j
- (4) 当阻尼系数为 0.5 时,在根轨迹图上可以找到当 s=-0.664+1.16j 时代入可求出 K=8.35

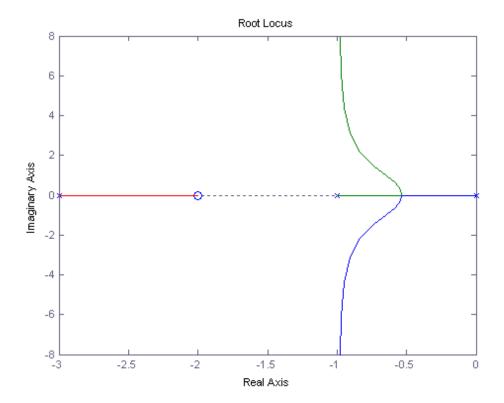
习题 4-10 解

解: (1) 由系统的特征方程为:

$$s^3 + 4s^2 + ks + 2k + 3 = 0$$

带入后可求出 k=100.92

 $p_1 = 0$, $p_2 = -1$, $p_3 = -3$, $z_1 = -2$, 可以画出其根轨迹图如下



当 $\xi=0.5$ 时,在根轨迹图上可以求出此时对应的

$$s = -0.679 \pm 1.17 j$$

$$\text{H}\lambda k = -\frac{s^3 + 4s^2 + 3}{2 + s}$$

有 k=2.42

习题 4-11 解

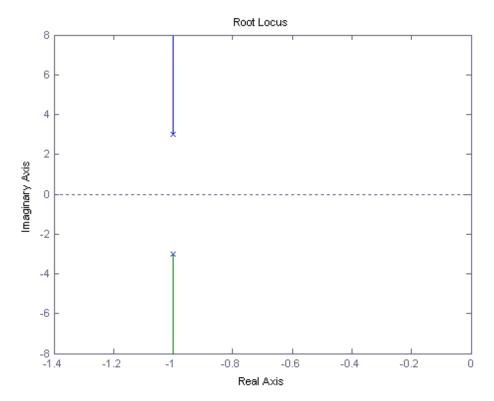
解:
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{(1+\tau s) \cdot \frac{10}{s(s+2)}}{1+(1+\tau s) \cdot \frac{10}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{10(1+\tau s)}{s^2+10\tau s+2s+10}$$

所以其特征方程为 $s^2 + 10\tau s + 2s + 10 = 0$

用 $s^2 + 2s + 10$ 除特征方程,有

$$1 + \frac{10\tau s}{s^2 + 2s + 10} = 0$$

有
$$p_1 = -1 + 3j$$
, $p_1 = -1 - 3j$ $z_1 = 0$,



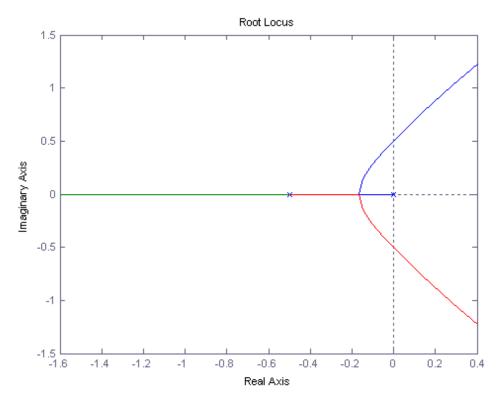
习题 4-12 解

解: 特征方程为 $s^3 + s^2 + \frac{1}{4}s + \frac{1}{4}a = 0$

用 $s^3 + s^2 + \frac{1}{4}s$ 除特征方程有

$$1 + \frac{a}{4s^3 + 4s^2 + s} = 0$$

有
$$p_1 = 0$$
 , $p_2 = 0.5$



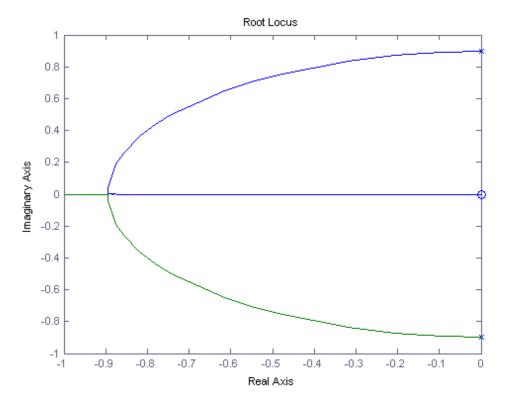
习题 4-13 解

解: 特征方程为 $5s^2 + 4 + sT = 0$

用 $5s^2+4$ 去除特征多项式,有

$$1 + \frac{sT}{5s^2 + 4} = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \pm 0.894 j$$
 $z_1 = 0$



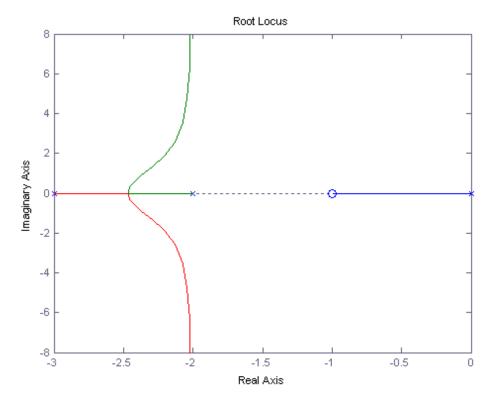
习题 4-14 解

解: 其特征方程可以写为 $s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s + as + a = 0$

用 $s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s$ 去除特征多项式,有

$$1 + \frac{a(s+1)}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s} = 0$$

$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = -2$, $p_3 = -3$, $z_1 = -1$



有图可看出,当

$$\frac{da}{ds} = -\frac{d(4s^3 + 4s^2 + s)}{ds} = -(12s^2 + 8s + 1) = 0 \text{ B}$$

有 s=-2.5

此时 a = 0.418

即当0<a<0.418时,特征根均为实数。

习题 4-15 解

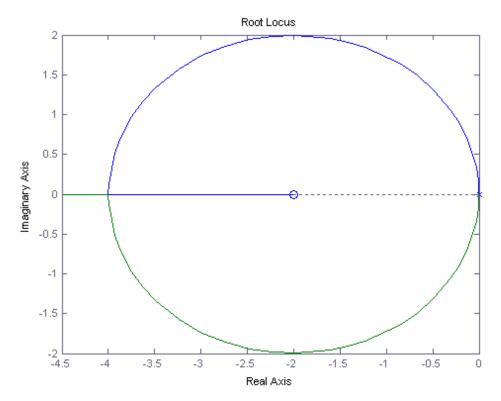
解:特证方程为 $s^2 + kk_h s + k = 0$

代入
$$s = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}j$$
,可以解出
$$\begin{cases} k = 4 \\ k_h = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

将 $k_h = 0.5$ 代入,有

$$s^2 + 0.5ks + k = 0$$
,用 s^2 除特征多项式,有

$$1 + \frac{k(0.5s+1)}{s^2} = 0$$

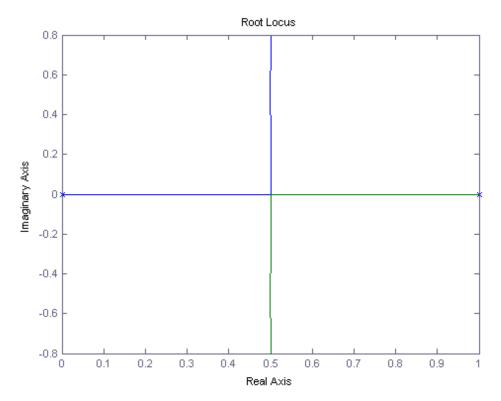


习题 4-16 解

解: (1) 当 $G_c(s) = k$ 时

$$H(s)G(s) = \frac{k}{s(s-1)}$$

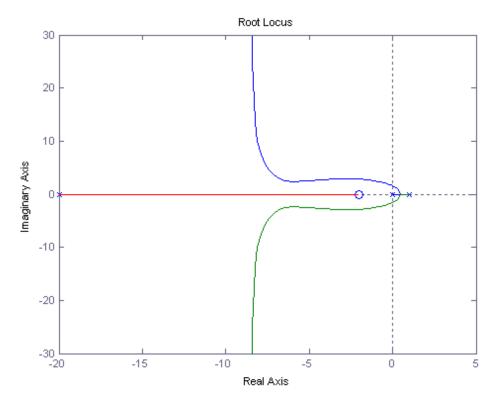
$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = 1$



可以看出,根轨迹均在正半平面,故系统不稳定。

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G_c(s) = \frac{k(s+2)}{s+20}$$
 时,有 $H(s)G(s) = \frac{k(s+2)}{s(s-1)(s+20)}$

$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = 1$, $p_3 = -20$, $z_1 = -2$

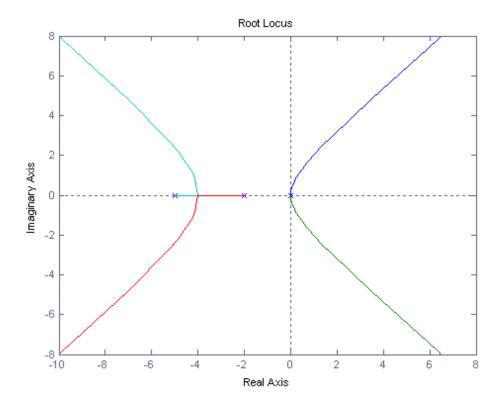


由根轨迹图可以看出当 k=22.2 时,根轨迹与虚轴相交,故当 k>22.2 时,系统稳定。

习题 4-17 解

解: (1) 由
$$H(s)G(s) = \frac{k}{s^2(s+2)(s+5)}$$

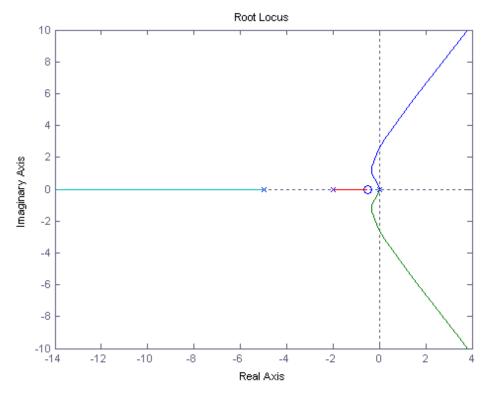
有
$$p_1 = 0$$
 , $p_2 = 0$, $p_3 = -2$, $p_4 = -5$



由 p_{1},p_{2} 两支根轨迹始终处于正半平面,故系统不稳定。

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H(s) = 2s + 1 \text{ Bd}, \quad H(s)G(s) = \frac{k(2s+1)}{s^2(s+2)(s+5)}$$

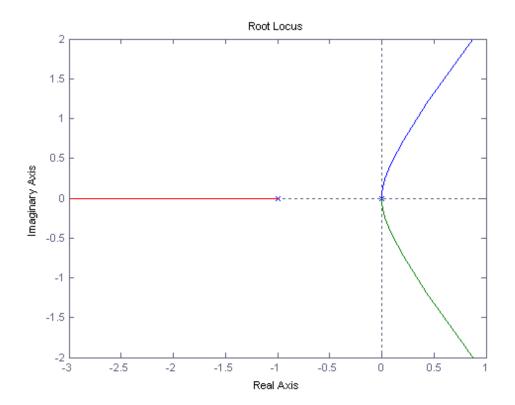
有
$$p_1 = 0$$
 , $p_2 = 0$, $p_3 = -2$, $p_4 = -5$, $z_1 = -0.5$



可以求出当 k=22.8 时,根轨迹于虚轴相交即当0 < k < 22.8时,系统稳定。

习题 4-18 解

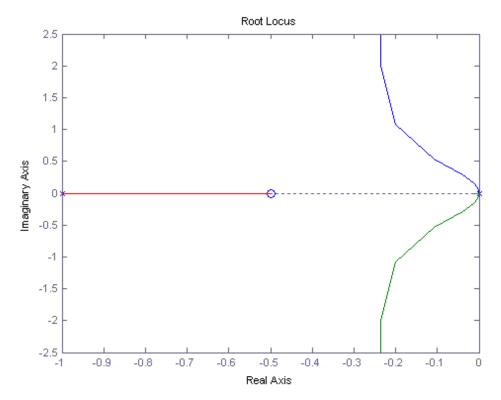
解: (1)由开环传递函数可以求出 $p_{1,2}=0$, $p_3=-1$



由根轨迹图可以看出 p_1, p_2 两支根轨迹始终处于正半平面,故系统无法稳定。

(2) 当增加一个开环零点
$$z_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$
,相当于

$$H(s)G(s) = \frac{k(2s+1)}{s^2(s+1)}$$
, 所以再由根轨迹绘制规则, 有



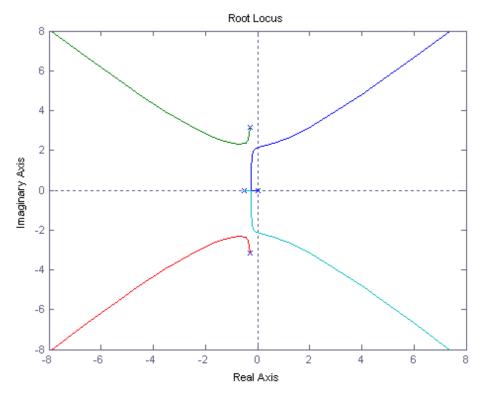
可见, 根轨迹均在负半平面, 故系统稳定。

习题 4-19 解

解:由原开环传递函数,有、

$$p_1 = 0$$
 , $p_2 = -0.5$, $p_{3,4} = -0.3 \pm 3.15 j$

所以再由根轨迹绘制规则,有



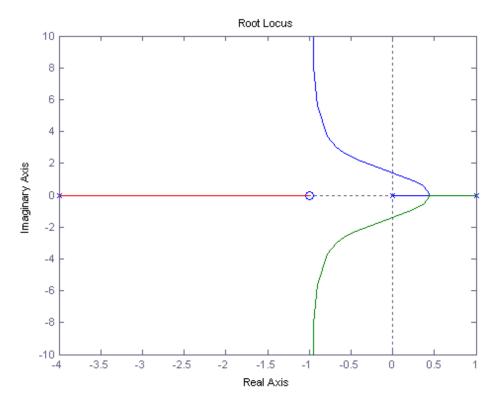
可以由劳斯判据求出,当 $k \approx 26.2$ 时,根轨迹与虚轴相交。;

习题 4-20 解

解:由原开环传递函数,有、

$$p_1 = 0$$
, $p_2 = 1$, $p_3 = -4$, $z_1 = -1$

所以再由根轨迹绘制规则,有



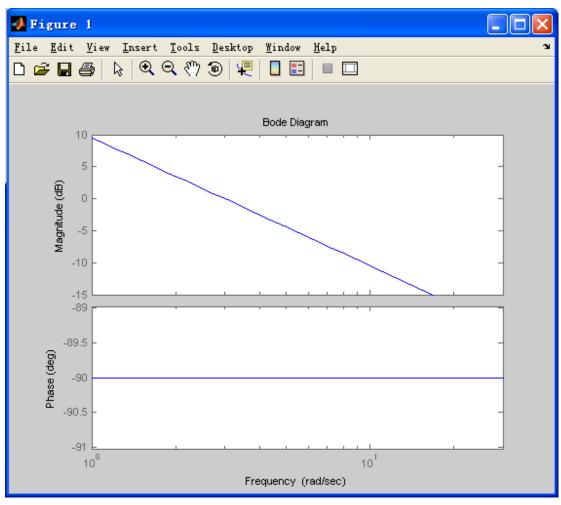
可以求出,当 k=6 时,根轨迹与虚轴相交。 故当 k>6 时,系统稳定。

第5章习题答案

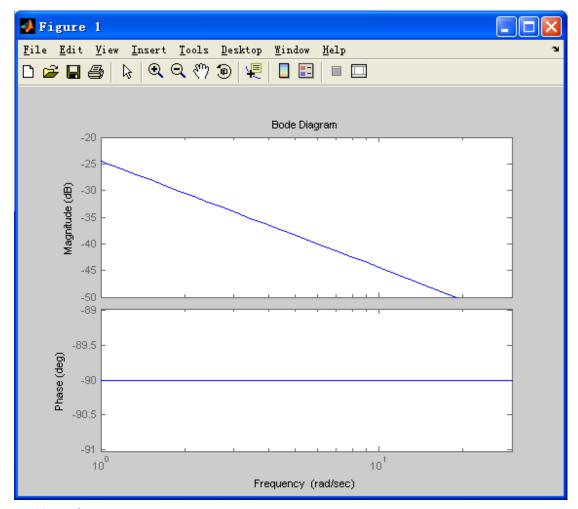
习题 5-1 解

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s}, (a)K = 3, (b)K = 0.06$$
画其对数频率特性:

解:
$$(a)K = 3$$
, $A(\omega) = \frac{3}{\omega}$, $L(\omega) = 20 \lg \frac{3}{\omega}$



$$(b)K = 0.06, A(\omega) = \frac{0.06}{\omega}, L(\omega) = 20 \lg \frac{0.06}{\omega}$$



习题 5-2 解

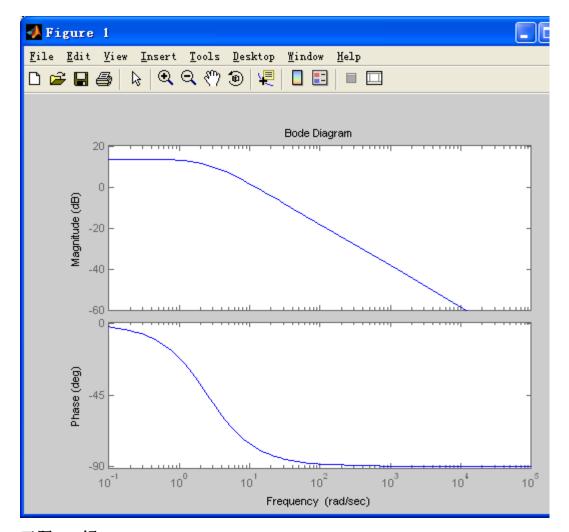
 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s+a}$,若a=2.5,K = 12分别画出它的近似对数频率特性:

解:
$$G(s) = \frac{12}{s+2.5}$$
, $G(j\omega) = \frac{12}{j\omega+2.5}$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 6.25}}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = -\arctan\frac{\omega}{2.5}$$

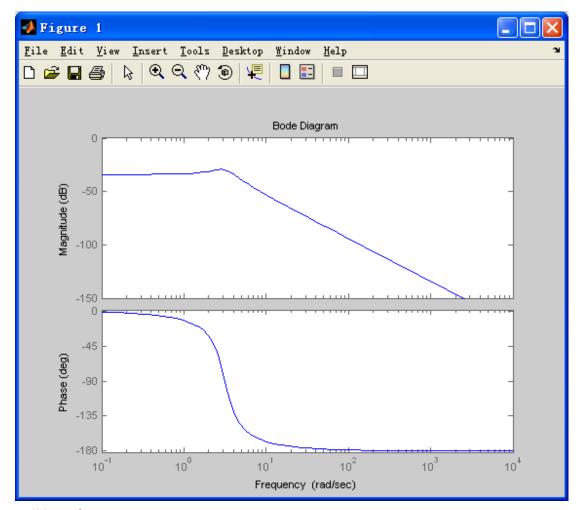
$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg A(\omega) = 20 \frac{12}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 6.25}}$$



习题 5-3 解

$$G(s) = \frac{0.2}{s^2 + 1.9s + 10}$$
,画出其对数频率特性:

解:
$$G(s) = \frac{0.02 \times 10}{s^2 + 1.9s + 10}, G(j\omega) = \frac{0.02 \times 10}{(j\omega)^2 + 1.9j\omega + 10}$$



习题 5-4 解

同样采用 Matlab 画图

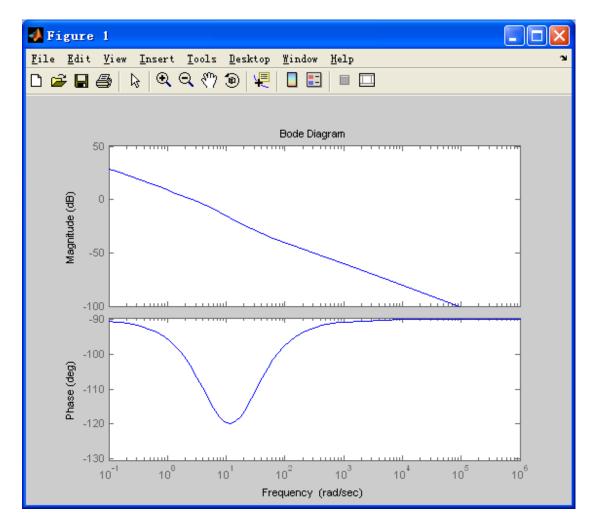
$$G(s) = \frac{2.8(\tau s + 1)}{s(0.15s + 1)}$$
, 若 $(a)\tau = 0.05$, $(b)\tau = 0.5$, 画出它的近似对数幅频特性和相频特性

解:

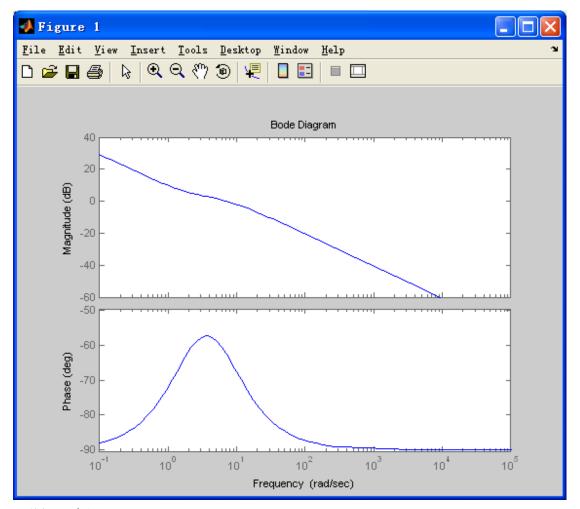
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{2.8(j\tau\omega + 1)}{j\omega(0.15j\omega + 1)}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^{\circ} - \arctan 0.15\omega + \arctan 0.05\omega$$

$$(a)\tau = 0.05$$



 $(b)\tau = 0.5$



习题 5-5 解

1)(a)
$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s}$$
, $|G(j\pi)| = \frac{3}{\pi}$, $\varphi(\pi) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore u_0 = \frac{3}{\pi} \sin(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(b)G(s) = \frac{0.06}{s}, |G(j\pi)| = \frac{0.06}{\pi}, \varphi(\pi) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore u_0 = \frac{0.06}{\pi} \sin(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

2)

$$G(s) = \frac{12}{s+2.5}, |G(j\pi)| = \frac{12}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 2.5^2}}, \varphi(\pi) = -\arctan\frac{\pi}{2.5}$$

$$\therefore u_0 = \frac{12}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 2.5^2}} \sin(\pi t - \arctan\frac{\pi}{2.5})$$

3)

$$G(s) = \frac{0.2}{s^2 + 1.9s + 10}, |G(j\pi)| = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{(10 - \pi^2)^2 + (1.9\pi)^2}}, \varphi(\pi) = -\arctan\frac{1.9\pi}{10 - \pi^2}$$

$$\therefore u_0 = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{(10 - \pi^2)^2 + (1.9\pi)^2}} \sin(\pi t - \arctan\frac{1.9\pi}{10 - \pi^2})$$

4)

$$(a)G(s) = \frac{2.8(0.05s+1)}{s(0.15s+1)}, |G(j\pi)| = \frac{2.8\sqrt{1+(0.05\pi)^2}}{\pi\sqrt{1+(0.15\pi)^2}}, \varphi(\pi) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 0.15\pi + \arctan 0.05\pi$$

$$\therefore u_0 = \frac{2.8\sqrt{1 + (0.05\pi)^2}}{\pi\sqrt{1 + (0.15\pi)^2}} \sin(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 0.15\pi + \arctan 0.05\pi)$$

$$(b)G(s) = \frac{2.8(0.5s+1)}{s(0.15s+1)}, |G(j\pi)| = \frac{2.8\sqrt{1+(0.5\pi)^2}}{\pi\sqrt{1+(0.15\pi)^2}}, \varphi(\pi) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 0.15\pi + \arctan 0.5\pi$$

$$\therefore u_0 = \frac{2.8\sqrt{1 + (0.5\pi)^2}}{\pi\sqrt{1 + (0.15\pi)^2}} \sin(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 0.15\pi + \arctan 0.5\pi)$$

习题 5-6 解

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(1+T_a s)(1+T_b s)}{s^2(1+T_1 s)}$$

试画出两种情况的极坐标图

$$(1)$$
 $T_a > T_1 > 0, T_b > T_1 > 0$

(2)
$$T_1 > T_a + T_b$$

$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{K(1+jT_a\omega)(1+jT_b\omega)}{(j\omega)^2(1+jT_l\omega)} = \frac{K[T_aT_b\omega^2 - 1 - (T_a + T_b)T_l\omega^2] + j[T_l\omega(1-T_aT_b\omega^2) - (T_a + T_b)\omega]}{\omega^2(1+T_l^2\omega^2)}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{K\sqrt{1 + T_a^2 \omega^2} \sqrt{1 + T_b^2 \omega^2}}{\omega^2 \sqrt{1 + T_1^2 \omega^2}}$$

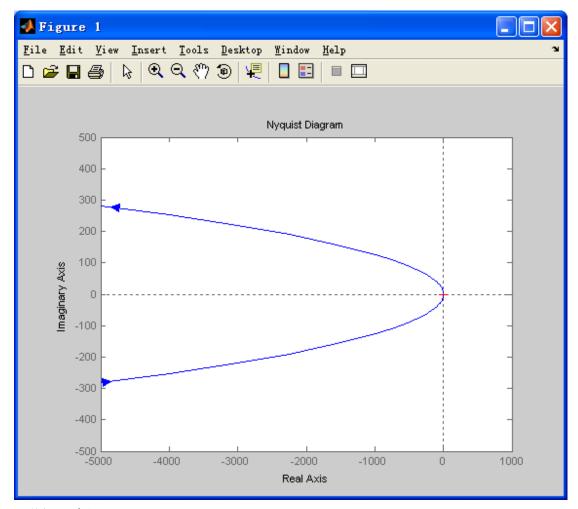
$$\varphi(\omega) = -180^{\circ} - \arctan T_1 \omega + \arctan T_a \omega + \arctan T_b \omega$$

$$A(0^+) = \infty, A(\infty) = 0$$

$$\varphi(0^+) = -180^\circ, \varphi(\infty) = -90^\circ$$

令虚部为0,则
$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{T_1 - (T_a + T_b)}{T.T.}$$

即在(2)中曲线与实轴有交点



习题 5-7 解 设开环传函为

$$(1)G(s)H(s) = \frac{Ks^2}{(1+0.2s)(1+0.02s)}$$

$$(2)G(s)H(s) = \frac{Ke^{-0.1s}}{s(1+s)(1+0.1s)}$$

试绘制上述开环对数坐标图,并确定使开环截止频率为 $W_0 = 5 \frac{rad}{s}$ 时的K值解:

由题知

$$L(\omega) = 201 g |G(j\omega)H(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_0} = 201 g \frac{K\omega_0^2}{\sqrt{1 + (0.2\omega_0)^2} \sqrt{1 + (0.02\omega_0)^2}} = 0$$

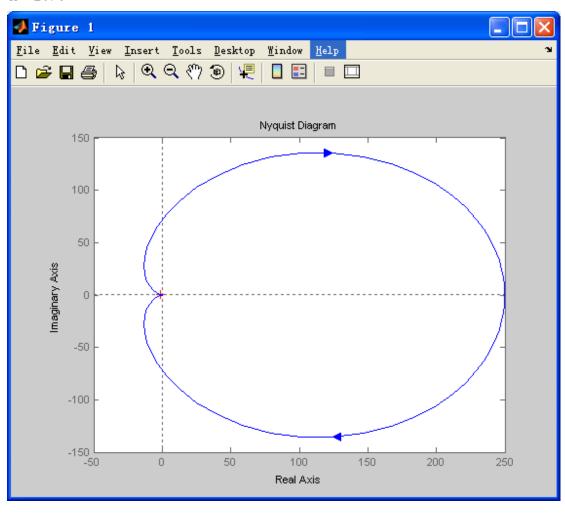
把 ω_0 =5代入上式,得

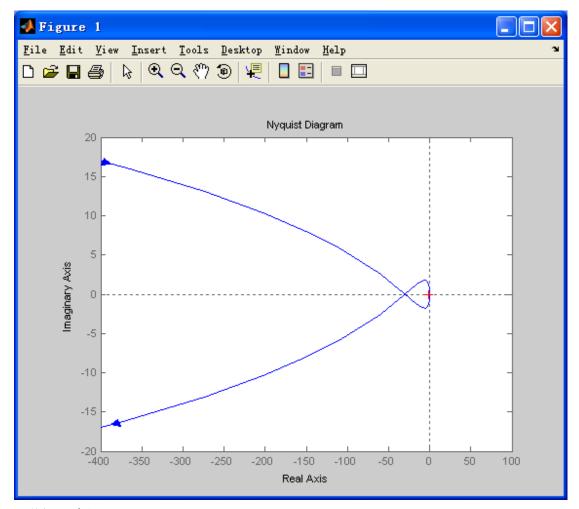
 $K \doteq 0.05685$

(2) G(s) H(s) =
$$\frac{\text{Ke}^{-0.1\text{s}}}{\text{s}(1+\text{s})(1+0.1\text{s})}$$

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg \frac{K}{\omega \sqrt{1 + \omega_0^2} \sqrt{1 + (0.1\omega_0)^2}} = 0$$

 $K \doteq 28.5$





习题 5-8 解

解:由图可知,该系统由3个环节构成,比例环节、比例微分、惯性环节,设

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(1+T_2s)}{1+T_1s}, \text{II}$$

$$20 \lg K = 20 - 20 \times \lg 15 \implies K = 0.667$$

易知
$$T_1 = \frac{1}{30}, T_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore G(s)H(s) = \frac{0.667(1+\frac{s}{2})}{1+\frac{1}{30}s}$$

习题 5-9 解

解:

- (a) 由于P=0, 从图可知, N=2:系统不稳定
- (b) P=0, 顺时针两圈,:: 系统不稳定
- (c) P=0, N=0:系统稳定

习题 5-10 解

开环传函为
$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+T_1s)(1+T_2s)}, K > 0, T_1 > 0, T_2 > 0$$

- (1)画出其奈氏图及Bode图
- (2)用奈氏判据分析其稳定性
- (3) $T_1 = 1, T_2 = 0.5, K = 0.75$ 时,求 γ 和 K_h 值解:

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{j\omega(1+jT_1\omega)(1+jT_2\omega)}$$

化简得其实部和虚部分别为

$$P(\omega) = -\frac{K(T_1 + T_2)}{(1 + T_1^2 \omega^2)(1 + T_2^2 \omega^2)}$$

$$Q(\omega) = -\frac{K(1 - T_1 T_2 \omega^2)}{\omega (1 + T_1^2 \omega^2)(1 + T_2^2 \omega^2)}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{K}{\omega \sqrt{1 + T_1^2 \omega^2} \sqrt{1 + T_2^2 \omega^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^{\circ} - \arctan T_1 \omega - \arctan T_2 \omega$$

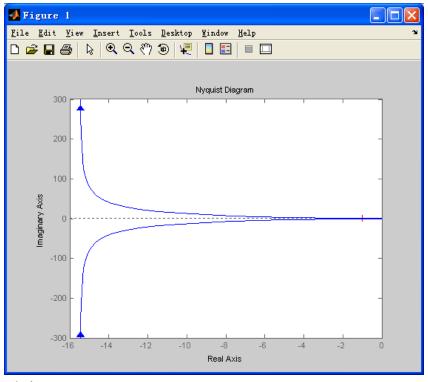
$$A(0) = \infty, \varphi(0) = -90^{\circ}$$

$$A(\infty) = 0, \varphi(\infty) = -270^{\circ}$$

$$\diamondsuit Q(\omega) = 0$$
得 $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}}$

$$P(\omega_1) = -\frac{KT_1T_2}{T_1 + T_2}$$

其奈氏图为:



(2)

由奈氏判据知P=0,要使闭环稳定,必须满足

$$-\frac{KT_1T_2}{T_1+T_2}\rangle -1$$

$$\therefore K\langle \frac{T_1+T_2}{T_1T_2}$$

此时, G(jω)不包围(-1, j0)点

(3)
$$W_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}} = \sqrt{2}, K = 0.75$$

$$|G(j\omega_c)| = 0.25$$

$$|G(j\omega_0)|=1$$

$$K_g = 4$$

$$\omega_0 = 0.61$$

$$\gamma = 41.7^{\circ}$$

习题 5-11 解

解:

由图可判断,当K=500时,系统稳定 在此基础上,将K减小50倍,使 $K=K_1=10$,则系统临界稳定

同样将K减小20倍,使 $K = K_2 = 25$,则系统临界稳定将K增大2倍,使 $K = K_3 = 500 \times 2 = 1000$ 系统也临界稳定:系统稳定的K值范围为(K(10或25(K(1000)

习题 5-12 解

由图知,起始斜率为20db/dec,因此系统中应含有一个纯微分环节,可判定 ω_1 ,10,30都为惯性环节的转折频率

$$G(s) = \frac{Ks}{(\frac{1}{\omega_1}s+1)(\frac{1}{10}s+1)(\frac{1}{30}s+1)}$$

$$20 = 20 \lg \frac{\omega_1}{0.2}$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = 2$$

在低频段, $|G(j\omega)|=K\omega$

$$\therefore K = 5$$

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{5s}{(\frac{1}{2}s+1)(\frac{1}{10}s+1)(\frac{1}{30}s+1)}$$

习题 5-13 解

设系统的前向通道传函为 $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s-1)}$,

反馈环节传函为 $H(s)=1+K_h s$,试用nyquist稳定判据求出使系统稳定的 K_h 值解:

$$G_0(s) = G(s)H(s) = \frac{10(1+K_n s)}{s(s-1)}$$

$$G_0(j\omega) = \frac{10(1 + K_n j\omega)}{j\omega(j\omega - 1)}$$

$$A(\omega) = |G_0(j\omega)| = \frac{10\sqrt{1 + (K_n\omega)^2}}{\omega\sqrt{1 + \omega^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^{\circ} + \arctan K_n \omega - (180^{\circ} - \arctan \omega) = -270^{\circ} + \arctan K_n \omega + \arctan \omega$$

 $\Rightarrow \varphi(\omega) = -180^{\circ}$

 \therefore arctan $K_n\omega$ + arctan ω =90°

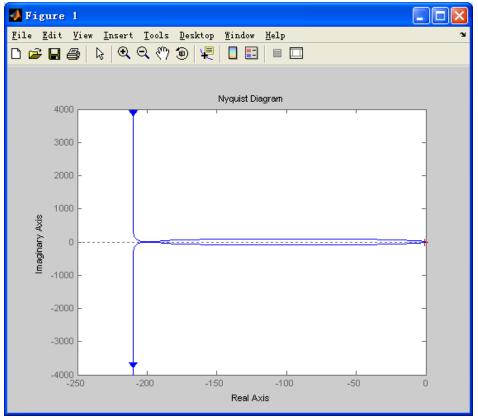
得
$$A(\sqrt{\frac{1}{K_n}})=10K_n$$

由题知P=1,根据奈氏判据知

(a)图应逆时针包围(-1, j0)点

:: 当10K, > 1时, 系统稳定

即 $K_n > 0.1$



习题 5-14 解

设开环传函为
$$G_0(s) = \frac{Ke^{-2s}}{s}, K > 0$$

试求系统稳定时K值范围,并画出奈氏图

解:

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{Ke^{-j2\omega}}{j\omega}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{K}{\omega}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^{\circ} - 2\omega$$

$$A(0^+) = \infty, A(\infty) = 0$$

$$\varphi(0^+) = 0, \varphi(\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\varphi(\omega_c) = -90^{\circ} - 2\omega_c = -180^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_c=45^\circ=0.785$$

要使系统稳定,P=0,由奈氏判据得

$$A(\omega) = \frac{K}{\omega_c} < 1$$

即
$$K < \omega_c = 0.785$$

习题 5-15 解

解: (1)

确定开环传递函数

由图可知, 开环传函为

$$G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{1}{4}s+1)}{s^2(\frac{1}{200}s+1)}$$

对于II型系统,低频段或其延长线与w轴的交点即为 \sqrt{K} ,

由题知 \sqrt{K} =10 $\Rightarrow K = 100$

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{1}{4}s+1)}{s^2(\frac{1}{200}s+1)}$$

2)

求 $r(t) = 0.5t^2$ 的系统的稳态误差 e_{ss}

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K} = 0.01$$

3

求相角裕量 γ ,由图并结合G(s)可得, ω 满足

$$\frac{100 \times \frac{1}{4} \omega_c}{\omega_c^2} = 1 \Longrightarrow \omega_c = 25$$

$$\therefore \gamma = 180^{\circ} + \varphi(\omega_c) = 180^{\circ} + (-180^{\circ} + \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{4} - \arctan\frac{\omega_c}{200})|_{\omega_c = 25} = 73.8^{\circ}$$

习题 5-16 解

解: (a)

$$G_0(s) = \frac{10 \times 10}{s(s+1)}$$

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

显然该系统为I型系统

$$\therefore e_{ss} = 0.01$$

$$|G_0(j\omega_0)| = \frac{10 \times 10}{\omega_0 \sqrt{1 + \omega_0^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_0 \doteq 10$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \varphi(\omega_0) = 5.7^{\circ}$$

$$\pm \varphi(\omega) = -90^{\circ} - \arctan \omega = -180^{\circ}$$

得
$$\omega \rightarrow \infty$$

$$K_g = \frac{1}{|G_0(j\omega_0)|} = \infty$$

(b)

$$G_0(s) = \frac{10 \times 10}{s(s+1)}$$

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

由于(a)与(b)的开环传函相同

∴(b) 的
$$e_{ss} = 0.01, \gamma = 5.7^{\circ}, K_{g} = \infty$$

不同点: 闭环传函不同

相同:在单位斜波输入下的ess相同,稳定裕量也相同

习题 5-17 解

解:

$$M_{\gamma} = 3, \mathbb{W}_{\gamma} = 15$$
可以求出

$$\xi^2 = \frac{3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

$$\xi^2$$
=0.9713(舍去)

$$\xi^2 = 0.02866 \doteq 0.0287$$

$$\xi$$
=0.169

$$W_{\gamma} = 15 = W_n \sqrt{1 - 2\delta^2}$$

$$W_n = 15.45$$

$$\delta = e^{-\frac{\pi \xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 56.8\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\delta \omega_n} \doteq 1.53$$

第6章习题答案

习题 6-1 解

$$\therefore \zeta = 0.7, t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta w_n} = 1.4;$$

$$\therefore w_n = 4.08, \theta = \arccos \zeta = 46^\circ;$$

$$S_d = -\zeta w_n \pm j w_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = -2.86 \pm j 2.91$$

$$\therefore \phi_J = -180^\circ - (-135^\circ - 123^\circ) = 78^\circ$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 46^\circ - 78^\circ) = 28^\circ$$

$$Z_J = \frac{4.08 \times \sin 28^\circ}{\sin(180^\circ - 46^\circ - 28^\circ)} = 1.99$$

$$P_J = \frac{4.08 \times \sin(78^\circ + 28^\circ)}{\sin(180^\circ - 46^\circ - 78^\circ - 28^\circ)} = 8.35$$

$$\therefore G_J(s) = \frac{s + 1.99}{s + 8.35} = 0.24 \times \frac{0.5s + 1}{0.12s + 1}$$

$$Z \therefore K = 2,$$

$$\therefore \kappa = 8.39$$

习题 6-2 解

$$\sigma \le 20\%$$
 $\therefore \zeta \ge 0.46, \mathbb{R}\zeta = 0.5$
 $t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta w_n} \le 2.5$
 $\therefore w_n \ge 3.2$
 $S_d = -\zeta w_n \pm j w_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = -1.6 \pm j 2.77$
 $K_g = 3.2 \times 3.67 \times 8.84 \times 18.61 = 1932.03$
 $K_{1g} = \frac{K_g}{1 \times 4 \times 10 \times 20} = 2.42,$ 不满足要求,故采用串联迟后。
 $\beta = \frac{K}{K_{1g}} = \frac{12}{2.42} = 4.96$,取 $\beta = 10$ 以留有余地。
$$\therefore Z_J = -0.6$$
 $P_J = \frac{Z_J}{\beta} = 0.06$
故 $G_J(s) = \frac{s + 0.6}{s + 0.06} = 10 \times \frac{1.7s + 1}{16.7s + 1}$

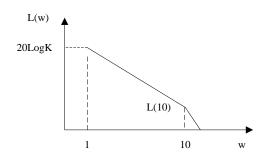
习题 6-3 解

(1) 确定开环放大倍数

由稳态误差系数
$$K_{\nu}$$
 知: $K = K_{V} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_{g}(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{sK}{s(1+s/10)} = 100$

即未校正系统的开环传递函数是: $G_g(s) = \frac{100}{s(1+s/10)}$

(2) 画出未校正的系统 Bode 示意图。此时



$$\frac{20\log K - L(10)}{\log 10 - \log 1} = 20$$
 得 $L(10) = 20$

$$\frac{20-0}{\log w_0 - \log 10} = 40 \qquad \text{?} \qquad w_0 = 10^{3/2} = 31.62$$

(3)
$$\mathbb{R} \mathcal{E} = 5^{\circ}$$
, $\phi_j = 50^{\circ} - 17.55^{\circ} + 5^{\circ} = 37.45^{\circ}$, $\mathbb{R} \phi_m = 40^{\circ}$ $\alpha = \frac{1 - \sin \phi_m}{1 + \sin \phi} = 0.217$

 $10\log(1/\alpha) = 6.6dB$

(4) 当固有幅频特性等于-6.6dB 时的频率 w_m 满足:

校正网络的转折频率为

$$w_1 = w_m \cdot \sqrt{\alpha} = 19.1$$

$$w_2 = \frac{w_m}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 88$$

需串连一个比例放大器,放大倍数为 $1/\alpha = 4.6$ 倍

(5) 校正后系统的开环传递函数为:

$$G_0(s) = G_j(s)G_g(s) = \frac{100(0.052s+1)}{s(\frac{1}{10}s+1)(0.011s+1)}$$

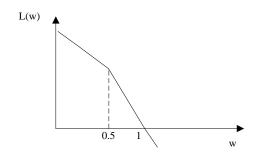
(6) $\varphi(w_m) = -90^\circ + \arctan(-0.1w_m) + \arctan(-0.011w_m) + \arctan(0.052w_m) = -125.7^\circ$ $r = 180^\circ + \varphi(w_m) = 54.3^\circ > 50^\circ$ 满足给定条件

习题 6-4 解

(1) 系统开环传递函数为: $G_g(s) = \frac{4}{s(2s+1)}$

系统开环放大系数 $K = K_V = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_g(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{4s}{s(1+2s)} = 4$

(2) 未校正系统 Bode 图



$$L(0.5) = 20\log\frac{4}{0.5} = 20\log 8$$

$$\frac{20\log 8 - 0}{\log w_0 - \log 0.5} = 40 \quad w_0 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\varphi(w_0) = -90^\circ + \arctan(-2w_0) = -160.53^\circ$$

 $r_g = 180^{\circ} + \varphi(w_0) = 19.47^{\circ} < 40^{\circ}$ 不符合系统要求

(3) 在 $r + \varepsilon = 40^{\circ} + 15^{\circ} = 55^{\circ}$ 处原系统对应的频率 $arctan(-2w_0) = -35^{\circ}$ $w_0 = 0.35$ 作为校正后系统的开环截止频率,原系统在 w_0 处的幅值增益

$$\frac{L(w_0) - 20\log 8}{\log 0.5 - \log w_0} = 20 \qquad L(w_0) = 21.16dB \qquad 20\log \beta = 21.16 \qquad \beta = 11.43$$

$$\mathbb{E}[w_1] = \frac{1}{\beta \tau} = \frac{1}{11.43 \times 10} = 8.75 \times 10^{-3}$$
 $\beta \tau = 114.3s$

(5) 校正后系统的开环传递函数:
$$G_0(s) = \frac{4(10s+1)}{s(2s+1)(114.3s+1)}$$

 $r = 180^{\circ} - [-90^{\circ} + \arctan(-2w_0) + \arctan(-114.3w_0) + \arctan(10w_0)] = 40.49^{\circ} > 40^{\circ}$ 满足要求

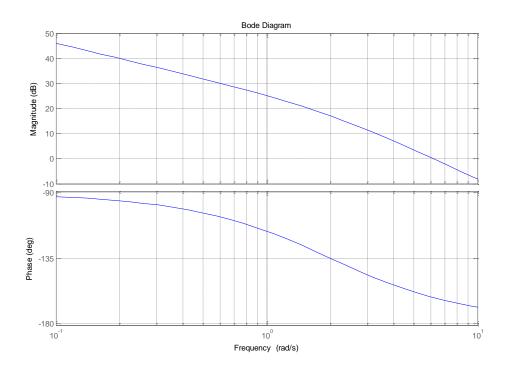
$$R_0 = 1.143M\Omega \qquad K = \frac{R_1}{R_0}$$

习题 6-5 解

$$K_V = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_g(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{K}{s(0.5s+1)} = 20,$$

$$\therefore K = 20$$

未校正 Bode 图如下图所示



由图我们可以得到相角裕量为 $^{\gamma=17^0,K_g=\infty}$,所以相角裕量不满足题目要求,需要进行超前校正,增加的超前量为 $^{28^0}$ 。为了在不改变系统稳定性能的前提下,获得 $^{\gamma=45^0}$,必须在系统中加入适当的相位超前校正装置。

但是,增加相位超前校正装置会改变 Bode 图中的幅值曲线,从而使幅值交界频率向右方移动,这时,必须补偿由于幅值交界频率的增加,而造成的 G'K(s)的相位滞后增量,故增加 5°, 所以,需要的最大相位超前量约为 5°+28°=33°。

由
$$\sin \beta_m = \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha}$$
,得到 $\alpha = 0.29$

 $\omega = \omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha T}}$ 则在 点上,校正环节对数幅频特性曲线的值为

$$-20\log\left|\frac{1+j\omega T}{1+j\omega\alpha T}\right|_{\omega=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha T}}} = -20\log\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 5.3dB$$

而 $20\log |G_K'(j\omega)| = -5.3dB$ 对应 Bode 图上 $\omega = 8.8s^{-1}$,故以此为新的幅值交界频率,即 $\omega_c' = 8.8s^{-1}$ 。

由
$$\omega_c' = \omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}T}$$
 得到 $\frac{1}{T} = \sqrt{\alpha}\omega_m = 4.74, T = 0.211$,故相位超前校正环节的传递

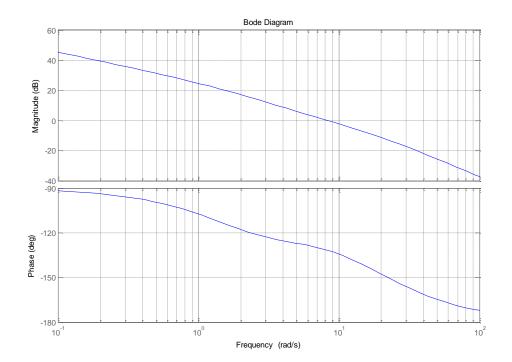
函数可以确定为

$$G_c(s) = \frac{0.211s+1}{0.061s+1} = 3.45 \frac{s+4.47}{s+16.34}$$

故校正后的系统的开环传递函数为

$$G_K''(s) = 3.45 \frac{s + 4.47}{s + 16.34} \cdot \frac{20}{s(0.5s + 1)}$$

校正后 Bode 图如下图所示。



显然,超前校正装置使 $^{\omega_c}$ 从 $^{6.1s^{-1}}$ 增加到 $^{8.8s^{-1}}$,即增加了系统的带宽,使系统的响应速度加快,系统的相位裕度和幅值裕度分别为 $^{\gamma \geq 45^0, K_g = \infty}$ 。经过校正,系统既满足稳态性能的要求,又能满足相对稳定性的要求。

习题 6-6 解

(1) 由稳态误差系数
$$K_v$$
 知: $K = K_V = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_g(s) = K_o = 8$

系统开环传递函数为:
$$G_g(s) = \frac{8}{s(s+1)(0.2s+1)}$$

(2) 由 L(w) = 0 可求得 $w_c \approx 2.6$

此时 $\gamma_g = -6.4^\circ$,系统不稳定

(3) 取
$$\gamma + \varepsilon = 45^{\circ}$$
此时 $w_0 = 45^{\circ}$ 原系统增益为 $20 \log 8.14$

(4)
$$\pm 20 \lg \beta = 20 \lg 8.14 \Rightarrow \beta = 8.14$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{\beta \tau} = \frac{1}{110}$$

$$\therefore G_0(s) = \frac{8(13.5s+1)}{s(s+1)(0.2s+1)(110s+1)}$$

相角裕量 $\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \arctan w_0 - \arctan 0.2w_0 + \arctan 13.5w_0 - \arctan 110w_0 > 40^{\circ}$ 满足要求

习题 6-7 解

将时域指标转换成频域指标,

$$\sigma = e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \le 30\%, \therefore \zeta = 0.36$$

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} \le 0.25, \therefore \omega_n = 33.33 rad / s$$

得到

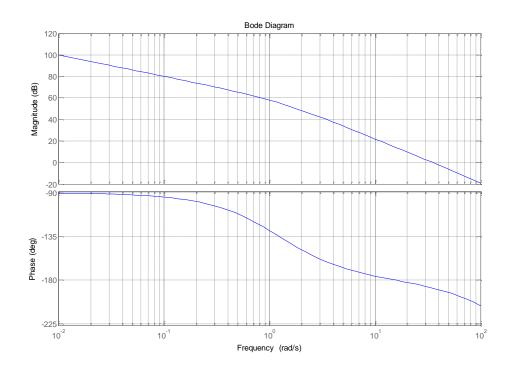
$$\gamma = \arctan \frac{2\zeta}{\sqrt{\sqrt{1 + 4\zeta^4} - 2\zeta^2}} = 39^0$$

$$\omega_c = \omega_n \sqrt{(1 - 2\zeta^2) + \sqrt{2 - 4\zeta^2 + 4\zeta^4}} = 47 \, rad \, / \, s$$

$$K_V = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_g(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \frac{K}{s(0.8s+1)(0.005s+1)} = 1000,$$

$$K = 1000$$

未校正 Bode 图如下图所示



由图中可得未校正时相角裕量为 $\gamma=-8^{0}$, $\omega_{c}=35rad/s$,该系统不稳定,采用超

前校正,增加的超前量为 $39^{0}-(-8^{0})=47^{0}$,留取 5^{0} 的余量,得到

$$\varphi_m = 47^0 + 5^0 = 52^0$$

由
$$\sin \varphi_m = \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha}$$
 , 得到 $\alpha = 0.1$

 $\omega = \omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha T}}$ 则在 点上,校正环节对数幅频特性曲线的值为

$$-20\log\left|\frac{1+j\omega T}{1+j\omega\alpha T}\right|_{\omega=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}T}} = -20\log\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 10dB$$

而 $20\log |G'_K(j\omega)| = -10dB$ 对应 Bode 图上 $\omega = 62s^{-1}$,故以此为新的幅值交界频率,即 $\omega'_c = 62s^{-1}$ 。

由
$$\omega_c' = \omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}T}$$
 得到 $\frac{1}{T} = \sqrt{\alpha}\omega_m = 19.6, T = 0.051$,故故相位超前校正环节的传

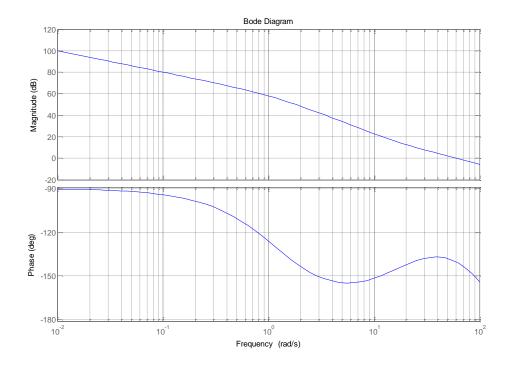
递函数可以确定为

$$G_c(s) = \frac{0.051s + 1}{0.005s + 1}$$

故校正后的系统的开环传递函数为

$$G_K''(s) = 1000 \frac{0.051s + 1}{0.005s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s(0.8s + 1)(0.005s + 1)}$$

校正后 Bode 图如下图所示。

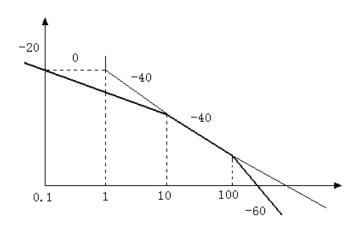


经过校正, $\gamma \ge 39^{0}$, $\omega_{c} > 33$ 系统既满足稳态性能的要求,又能满足相对稳定性的要求。

习题 6-8 解

(1) 校正前
$$G_g(s) = \frac{k_0}{s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

校正后传函数为 $G_0(s) = \frac{k_1}{s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)}$



由 Bode 图可得

$$\frac{20\log k_0 - 20\log k_1}{\log 0.1 - \log 1} = -20$$

$$\therefore k_1 = \frac{k_0}{10}$$

: 校正装置的传递函数为

$$G_J(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{10s(0.1s + 1)(0.01s + 1)}$$

(2)
$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}[G_0(jw)] = 0 \Rightarrow w_0^2 = 1000$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[G_0(jw)] = \frac{-k_1}{11}$$

临界稳定时 $\operatorname{Re}[G_0(jw)] = -1 \Rightarrow k_0 = 110$

:系统临界稳定的开环增益为 $k_0 = 110$

(3)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} k_0 = 1 \text{ fr}$$
, $\text{fill} L(w) = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = 3.16$

相角裕量 $\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - \arctan 0.1 w_0 + \arctan 0.01 w_0 = 70.65^{\circ}$

$$\varphi(w) = -90^{\circ} - \arctan 0.1w_0 + \arctan 0.01w_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi(w) = -180^\circ \implies w = 31.62$$

$$\therefore k_g = \frac{1}{|G_0(jw)|} = 110$$

第7章习题答案

习题 7-1 解

(1)
$$\Re : F(s) = \frac{a}{s(s+a)}$$

$$F(z) = L[F(s)] = L\left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+a}\right] = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}} = \frac{z(1-e^{-aT})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-aT})}$$

$$f(t) = L^{-1}[F(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+a}\right] = 1 - e^{-at}$$

(2)
$$\Re : F(s) = \frac{a}{s^2 + a}$$

$$F(z) = L[F(s)] = L[\frac{a}{s^2 + a}] = \frac{zT}{(z - e^{-aT})^2}$$

(3)
$$\Re: F(s) = \frac{a}{s(s+3)^3}$$

$$F(z) = L[F(s)] = L\left[\frac{a}{9} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{a}{9} \frac{1}{s+3} - \frac{a}{3} \frac{1}{(s+3)^2}\right] = \frac{a}{9} \frac{z}{z+1} - \frac{a}{9} \frac{z}{z-e^{-3T}} - \frac{a}{3} \frac{zTe^{-3T}}{(z-e^{-3T})^2}$$

(4) 解:
$$f(t) = e^{-at} \cos wt$$

$$F(s) = L[f(t)] = L[e^{-at}\cos wt] = \frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + w^2}$$

$$F(z) = L[F(s)] = \frac{z(z - e^{-aT}\cos wT)}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT}\cos wT + e^{-2aT}}$$

(5) 解:
$$f(t) = te^{-at}$$

$$F(z) = L[f(t)] = \frac{zTe^{-aT}}{(z - e^{-aT})^2}$$

(6) 解:
$$f(t) = \cos wt$$

$$F(z) = L[f(t)] = \frac{z^2 - z\cos wT}{z^2 - 2z\cos wT + 1}$$

习题 7-2 解

(1) 解:

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z+a} = \frac{z}{z - (-a)}$$

$$T = 1s$$
 $e(nT) = e(n) = (-a)^{\frac{n}{T}} = (-a)^n \quad (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$

(2) 解:

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{e^{-aT} - e^{-bT}} \cdot \frac{z(e^{-aT} - e^{-bT})}{(z - e^{-aT})(z - e^{-bT})}$$

所以
$$f(t) = \frac{e^{-bt} - e^{-bt}}{e^{-bT} - e^{-bT}}$$

当 T=1s 时
$$e(nT) = \frac{e^{-nb} - e^{-nt}}{e^{-b} - e^{-b}}$$
 $(n = 0, 1, 2\cdots)$

(3) 解:

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z - 1} - \frac{3}{3z - 1} \right)$$
所以
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1(t) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^t \right]$$
故
$$e(nT) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$$

(4) 解:

$$\boxplus \frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{z-1}$$

所以
$$e(nT) = 2^n - n - 1$$
 $(n = 0, 1, 2\cdots)$

(5)
$$\Re$$
: $F(z) = \frac{10z}{(z-1)(z-2)} = 10(\frac{z}{z-2} - \frac{z}{z-1})$

$$e(n) = 10(2^n - 1)$$
 $(n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$

(6)
$$\Re: F(z) = 3 + \frac{11z+5}{z^2-3z+2} = 3 + z \left[\frac{11}{z^2-3z+2} + \frac{5}{(z^2-3z+2)z} \right]$$

$$= 3 + z \left[\frac{11}{z - 2} - \frac{11}{z - 1} + \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{z - 2} - \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{z} + \frac{5}{z} - \frac{5}{z - 1} \right]$$

$$= 5.5 + \frac{13.5z}{z - 2} + \frac{16z}{z - 1}$$

所以
$$e(nT) = 5.5\delta(nT) + 13.5 \cdot 2^n + 16$$

习题 7-3 解

解:方法一

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-T})} = \frac{A}{z - 1} + \frac{B}{z - e^{-T}}$$

$$A = \frac{Y(z)}{z}(z - 1)\big|_{z=1} = 1$$

$$B = \frac{Y(z)}{z}(z - e^{-T})\big|_{z=e^{-T}} = -1$$
所以有

$$Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}}$$

$$Y(kt) = 1 - e^{-kt}$$

方法二

$$\operatorname{Re} s \left[Y(z) z^{n-1} \right]_{z \to 1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 1} (z - 1) Y(z) z^{n-1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z(1 - e^{-T})}{(z - e^{-T})} = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Re} s \left[Y(z) z^{n-1} \right]_{z \to e^{-T}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to e^{-T}} (z - 1) Y(z) z^{n-1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to e^{-T}} \frac{z^{n} (1 - e^{-T})}{(z - 1)} = -e^{-nT}$$

所以有 $Y(kt)=1-e^{-kt}$ 。

习题 7-4 解

解:对原差分方程取 Z 变换有

$$z^{2}Y(z) + 3zY(z) + 4Y(z) = zR(z) - R(z)$$

所以有
$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{z-1}{z^2+3z+4}$$

脉冲响应 R(z)=1,则有

$$Y(z) = z^{-1} - 4z^{-2} + 8z^{-3} - 8z^{-4} \dots$$

故系统的脉冲响应为:

$$y(n) = \delta(n-1) - 4\delta(n-2) + 8\delta(n-3) - 8\delta(n-4)...$$

习题 7-5 解

解:对查分方程的每一项进行 Z 变换,根据实数位移定理得,

$$Z[y[(k+2)T]] = Z^{2}[Y(Z) - y(0)Z^{0} - y(T)Z^{-1}]$$

$$Z[y[(k+1)T]] = Z[Y(Z) - y(0)Z^{0}]$$
(1)

$$Z[y(kT)] = Y(Z)$$

又,
$$r(kT) = kT$$
,得,

$$Z[r(kT)] = \frac{TZ}{(Z-1)^2}$$
 (2)

将式(1)和式(2)代入差分方程,结合 y(0)=y(T)=0得,

$$(Z^{2} + 2Z + 1)Y(Z) = \frac{TZ}{(Z - 1)^{2}}$$
 (3)

整理式 (3) 可得, $Y(Z) = \frac{TZ}{(Z-1)^2(Z+1)^2}$ 。用留数法求 Y(Z) 的 Z 反变换。

$$Y(Z)Z^{n-1} = \frac{TZ^{n}}{(Z-1)^{2}(Z+1)^{2}}$$

有 Z1=1, Z2=-1。都为 2 阶重极点。极点处留数为,

$$\operatorname{Re} s[Y(Z)Z^{n-1}]_{Z \to Z1} = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \left\{ \frac{d^{2-1}}{dZ^{2-1}} \left[(Z-1)^2 \frac{TZ^n}{(Z-1)^2 (Z+1)^2} \right] \right\}_{Z \to 1} = \frac{T(n-1)}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} s[Y(Z)Z^{n-1}]_{Z \to Z^2} = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \left\{ \frac{d^{2-1}}{dZ^{2-1}} [(Z+1)^2 \frac{TZ^n}{(Z-1)^2 (Z+1)^2}] \right\}_{Z \to -1} = \frac{T(n-1)(-1)^{n-1}}{4}$$

所以,
$$y(nT) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \operatorname{Re} s[Y(Z)Z^{n-1}]_{Z \to Z_i} = \frac{T(n-1)((-1)^{n-1}+1)}{4}$$
。

相应的采样函数为
$$y^*(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y(nT)\delta(t-nT) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{T(n-1)((-1)^{n-1}+1)}{4}\delta(t-nT)$$

习题 7-6 解

解: (a) 令开关出分别为E(z),C(z),则有

$$E(z) = R(z) - H(z)C(z)$$

$$C(z) = G_1 G_2(z) E(z)$$

所以有:
$$C(z)\left[\frac{1}{G_1G_2(z)}+H(z)\right]=R(z)$$

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

(b) 令开关出分别为 $E_1(z)$, $E_2(z)$,则有

$$Y(z) = G_2(z)E_2(z)$$

$$E_2(z) = G_1(z)E_1(z)$$

$$E_1(z) = R(z) - HG_2(z)E_2(z)$$

故可以推出:

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1(z)G_2(z)}{1 + G_1G_2H(z)}$$

(c) 令开关处为 E(z),则

$$E(z) = R(z) - C(z)H(z)$$

$$C(Z) = E(z)G_1G_2(z)$$

所以有
$$\frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1G_2(z)}{1 + G_1G_2(z)H(z)}$$

(d) 令开关处分别为 $E_1(z)$, $E_2(z)$, $E_3(z)$,则有

$$E_1(z) = R(z) - E_3(z)H_2(z)$$

$$E_2(z) = Y(z)H_1(z)$$

$$E_3(z) = Y(z)$$

$$Y(z) = (E_1(z) - E_2(z))G_1(z)$$

所以有

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1(z)H_2(z) + G_1(z)H_1(z)}$$

习题 7-7 解

解:由图可知

$$Y(z) = E(z)G_n(z)$$

$$E(z) = R(z) - Y(z)$$

所以有
$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_p(z)}{1 + G_p(z)} = \frac{\frac{z(1 - e^{-1})}{4(z - 1)(z - e^{-1})}}{1 + \frac{z(1 - e^{-1})}{4(z - 1)(z - e^{-1})}}$$

当 K=1 时,

$$Y(z) = \frac{z(1 - e^{-1})}{4(z - 1)(z - e^{-1}) + z(1 - e^{-1})} \frac{z}{z - 1}$$
$$= \frac{z^2(1 - e^{-1})}{4z^3 - (7 + 5e^{-1})z^2 + (3 + 9e^{-1})z - 4e^{-1}}$$

故差分方程为:
$$4y[n]-(3+5e^{-1})y[n-1]+4e^{-1}y[n-2]=(1-e^{-1})r[n-1]$$

$$y[0] = 0$$
, $y[1] = 0.158$, $y[2] = 0.3476$, $y[3] = 0.5167$

习题 7-8 解

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_H G_P(z)}{1 + G_H G_P(z)}$$

$$G_H G_P(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) \zeta \left[\frac{G_P(s)}{s} \right]$$

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

故有
$$\zeta$$
 $\left[\frac{G_p(s)}{s}\right] = \frac{0.5z}{(1-s)^2} - \frac{z}{2(z-1)} + \frac{z}{2(z-e^{-1})}$

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

所以
$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_H G_P(z)}{1 + G_H G_P(z)} = \frac{(1 - z^{-1})\zeta \left[\frac{G_P(s)}{s}\right]}{1 + (1 - z^{-1})\zeta \left[\frac{G_P(s)}{s}\right]}$$

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

故差分方程为 $2y[n]-(e^{-1}+2)y[n-1]+y[n-2]=e^{-1}r[n-1]+(1-2e^{-1})r[n]$

$$\exists \exists y[n] = \frac{e^{-1} + 2}{2} y[n-1] - \frac{1}{2} y[n-2] + \frac{e^{-1}}{2} r[n-1] + \frac{1 - 2e^{-1}}{2} r[n-2]$$

$$=1.18y[n-1]-0.5y[n-2]+0.184r[n-1]+0.13r[n-2]$$

从而可以求出

$$y[0] = 0$$
, $y[1] = 0.184$, $y[2] = 0.531$, $y[3] = 0.848$

习题 7-9 解

(1)解:

$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$$
 ,则有

$$5\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 - 2\frac{w+1}{w-1} + 2 = 0$$
, 化简为

$$5w^2 + 6w + 9 = 0$$

由其系数均大于 0,故系统稳定,即根均在单位圆内。(2)解:

$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$$
 ,则有

$$\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^3 - 0.2\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 - 0.25\frac{w+1}{w-1} + 0.05 = 0$$
 化简为

$$0.55w^3 + 3.05w^2 + 3.45w + 0.95 = 0$$

由其系数均大于0,故系统稳定,即根均在单位圆内。

习题 7-10 解

解: 由
$$G_p(z) = Z[G_p(s)] = \frac{kz(1 - e^{-T})}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-T})}$$

$$w(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_p(z)} = \frac{(z - 1)(z - e^{-T})}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-T}) + kz(1 - e^{-T})}$$

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

所以有

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{z \to 1} (1 - z^{-1}) w(z) R(z) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{(z - 1)^2 (z - e^{-T}) z T}{z(z - 1)(z - e^{-T}) + kz(1 - e^{-T})(z - 1)^2} = \frac{T}{K} = 0.25T$$

从而推出 k=4.

$$(z-1)(z-e^{-T}) + 4z(1-e^{-T}) = z^2 + (3-5e^{-T})z + e^{-T} = 0$$

再令
$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$$
 可有 $\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 + (3-5e^{-T})\frac{w+1}{w-1} + e^{-T} = 0$

从而推出
$$(4-4e^{-T})w^2+(2-2e^{-T})w-2+6e^{-T}=0$$

$$w^2 \qquad 4 - 4e^{-T} \qquad -2 + 6e^{-T}$$

$$w^1 2 - 2e^{-T} 0$$

$$w^0 = 6e^{-T} - 2$$

习题 7-11 解

解:(1) 由
$$G_p(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)}$$

$$G_o(z) = (1 - z^{-1})Z(\frac{G_p(s)}{s})$$

$$= (1 - z^{-1})(\frac{K}{2}\frac{zT}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{K}{4}\frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{K}{4}\frac{z}{z-e^{-2T}})$$

$$= \frac{K}{2}\frac{T}{z-1} - \frac{K}{4} + \frac{K}{4}\frac{z-1}{z-e^{-2T}}$$

$$= \frac{K}{4}\frac{(1 + e^{-2})z + 1 - 2e^{-2}}{(z-1)(z-e^{-2})}$$

(2)
$$G(z) = \frac{G_0(z)}{1 + G_0(z)} = \frac{\frac{K}{4} \left[(1 + e^{-2})z + 1 - 2e^{-2} \right]}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-2}) + \frac{K}{4} \left[(1 + e^{-2})z + 1 - 2e^{-2} \right]}$$
$$= \frac{0.28Kz + 0.18K}{z^2 + (0.28K - 1.135)z + 0.135 + 0.18K}$$

(3)
$$\exists A \Rightarrow z^2 + (0.28K - 1.135)z + 0.135 + 0.18K = 0$$
, $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$

$$\text{II}\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right)^2 + (0.28K - 1.135)\frac{w+1}{w-1} + 0.135 + 0.18K = 0$$

整理后有 $0.46Kw^2 + (1.73 - 0.36K)w + 2.27 - 0.1K = 0$

$$w^2$$
 0.46K 2.27-0.1K

$$w^0$$
 2.27-0.1K

则有
$$\begin{cases} 0.46K > 0 \\ 1.73 - 0.36K > 0 \end{cases}$$
 从而求出 $0 < K < 4.8$ $2.27 - 0.1K > 0$

习题 7-12 解

解: 令开关处分别为 $E_1(z)$, $E_2(z)$ 则有

$$E_1(z) = R(z) - Y(z)$$

$$E_2(z) = Y(z)$$

$$Y(z) = E_1(z)G_2(z) - E_2(z)HG_2(z)$$

化简为
$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1 G_2(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2(z) + HG_2(z)}$$
(1)

$$G_1 G_2(z) = Z \left[(1 - e^{-Ts}) \frac{k}{s(s+1)} \right] = k(1 - z^{-1}) Z \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right] = \frac{k(1 - e^{-T})}{z - e^{-T}} \quad$$
 (2)

$$HG_2(z) = Z \left[\frac{k}{s+1} e^{\frac{s+1}{k}} \right] = 1$$
(3)

将(2),(3)式代入(1),化简有

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{k(1 - e^{-T})}{2z + k - 2e^{-T} - ke^{-T}}$$

再令
$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$$
,代入有 $2\frac{w+1}{w-1} + k - 2e^{-T} - ke^{-T} = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}[(2+k-2e^{-T}-ke^{-T})w+(2-k+2e^{-T}+ke^{-T})=0]$$

所以有
$$\begin{cases} 2+k-2e^{-T}-ke^{-T}>0\\ 2-k+2e^{-T}+ke^{-T}>0 \end{cases}$$

即当-1<k<40 时系统稳定

习题 7-13 解

解: 当 T=1, k=4 时,开环传递函数为
$$G_o(z) = \frac{(1+e^{-2})z+1-2e^{-2}}{(z-1)(z-e^{-2})}$$

所以
$$K_v = \lim_{z \to 1} (Z - 1)G(Z) = \lim_{z \to 1} (Z - 1)G_o(z) = \lim_{z \to 1} (Z - 1)\frac{(1 + e^{-2})z + 1 - 2e^{-2}}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-2})} \approx 2.16$$

故
$$e_{ss} = \frac{T}{K_v} = \frac{5}{2.16} \approx 2.32$$

习题 7-14 解

解:系统的开环脉冲传递函数为:

$$G(Z) = \frac{Y(Z)}{E(Z)} = G_c(Z)G_p(Z) = 2Z\left[\frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{Ka}{s+a}\right] = 2(1 - Z^{-1})Z\left[\frac{k}{s} - \frac{k}{s+a}\right]$$

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

(1)
$$K_p = \lim_{z \to 1} G(Z) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{2k(1 - e^{-a})}{Z - e^{-a}} = 2k$$

系统的单位阶跃输入下的稳态误差为, $e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K_P} = \frac{1}{1+2k}$ 。

(2)
$$K_v = \lim_{z \to 1} (Z - 1)G(Z) = \lim_{z \to 1} (Z - 1) \frac{2k(1 - e^{-a})}{Z - e^{-a}} = 0$$

系统的单位斜坡输入下的稳态误差为, $e_{ss} = \frac{T}{K_v} = \infty$

(3)
$$K_a = \lim_{z \to 1} (Z - 1)^2 G(Z) = \lim_{z \to 1} (Z - 1)^2 \frac{2k(1 - e^{-a})}{Z - e^{-a}} = 0$$

系统的单位加速度输入下的稳态误差为, $e_{ss} = \frac{T^2}{K_a} = \infty$

习题 7-15 解

解:开环脉冲传递函数为
$$G(z) = Z \left[\frac{1 - e^{-T_s}}{s} \cdot \frac{\omega_s}{s^2 + \omega_s^2} \right] = (1 - z^{-1}) Z \left[\frac{1}{\omega_s} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{\omega_s^2} \frac{\omega_s}{s^2 + \omega_s^2} \right] \right]$$

$$=\frac{\omega_s^2(z^2-2z\cos\omega_sT+1)-\sin\omega_sT(z-1)}{\omega_s^3(z^2-2z\cos\omega_sT+1)}$$

则闭环脉冲传递函数

$$W(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1 + G(z)} = \frac{\omega_s^2(z^2 - 2z\cos\omega_s T + 1) - \sin\omega_s T(z - 1)}{\omega_s^2(z^2 - 2z\cos\omega_s T + 1) - \sin\omega_s T(z - 1) + \omega_s^3(z^2 - 2z\cos\omega_s T + 1)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{fiff}} R[z] = \frac{z(z+1)T^2}{(z-1)^3}$$

所以

$$Y(z) = R(z)W(z) = \frac{z(z+1)T^{2}[\omega_{s}^{2}(z^{2}-2z\cos\omega_{s}T+1)-\sin\omega_{s}T(z-1)]}{(z-1)^{3}[\omega_{c}^{2}(z^{2}-2z\cos\omega_{s}T+1)-\sin\omega_{s}T(z-1)+\omega_{c}^{3}(z^{2}-2z\cos\omega_{s}T+1)]}$$

再利用长除法就可以的到 $y^*(t)$

习题 7-16 解

解: 开环脉冲传递函数为
$$G(z) = Z\left[\frac{1 - e^{-T_s}}{s} \cdot \frac{K}{s(s+1)}\right]$$
$$= K(1 - z^{-1})Z\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right]$$

当 T=1 时,有
$$G(z) = K(1-Z^{-1}) \left[\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{z}{z-e^{-1}} \right]$$

则闭环脉冲传递函数

$$W(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1 + G(z)} = K \frac{0.368z + 0.264K}{(z - 1)(z - 0.368) + 0.368Kz + 0.264K}$$

故闭环特征方程为:

$$z^2 - 1.368z + 0.368 + 0.368Kz + 0.264K = 0$$

$$\mathbb{SI} z^2 + (0.368K - 1.368)z + (0.368 + 0.264K) = 0$$

再令
$$a = 0.368K - 1.368$$
 $b = 0.368 + 0.264K$ $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$

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

化简为
$$(1+a+b)w^2 + (2-2b)w + 1-a+b=0$$

$$w^2$$
 1+a+b 1-a+b

$$w^1$$
 2-2b 0

$$w^0$$
 1-a+b

所以当系统稳定时有
$$\begin{cases} 1+a+b>0\\ 2-2b>0\\ 1-a+b>0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 < a < 1\\ -1 < b < 1 \end{cases}$$

可解出0< K < 2.394

习题 7-17 解

解

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_H G_P(z)}{1 + G_H G_P(z)}$$

$$G_H G_P(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) \zeta \left[\frac{G_P(s)}{s} \right]$$

$$\frac{G_P(s)}{s} = \frac{k}{s^2(s+2)} = k \left(\frac{1}{2s^2} - \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+2} \right)$$

故有
$$\zeta$$
 $\left[\frac{G_p(s)}{s}\right] = \frac{kz}{2(1-s)^2} - \frac{kz}{4(z-1)} + \frac{kz}{4(z-e^{-1})}$

$$= k \left[\frac{z(z-e^{-1}) - z(z-1)(z-e^{-1}) + z(z-1)^2}{4(z-1)^2(z-e^{-1})} \right]$$

所以
$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_H G_P(z)}{1 + G_H G_P(z)} = \frac{(1 - z^{-1})\zeta \left[\frac{G_P(s)}{s}\right]}{1 + (1 - z^{-1})\zeta \left[\frac{G_P(s)}{s}\right]}$$

其特征方程为 $4z^2 + (e^{-1}k - 4e^{-1} - 4)z + 4e^{-1} - ke^{-1} = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}[(8-8e^{-1}+2ke^{-1})w+8+8e^{-1}-2ke^{-1}=0]$$

所以要系统稳定,须有

$$\begin{cases} 8 - 8e^{-1} + 2ke^{-1} > 0\\ 8 + 8e^{-1} - 2ke^{-1} > 0 \end{cases}$$

求出
$$-6.9 < k < 43.2$$

第8章习题答案

习题 8-1 解

(1)
$$\begin{cases} R_i + L \frac{di}{dt} + u_c = u_r \\ u_c = \frac{1}{c} \int i dt \Rightarrow \frac{du_c}{dt} = \frac{i}{c} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{R}{L}i - \frac{1}{L}u_c + \frac{u_r}{L}$$

$$\frac{du_c}{dt} = \frac{i}{c}$$

令
$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{di}{dt}$$
, $\dot{x}_2 = \frac{du_c}{dt}$ 可得状态方程如下

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{c} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u_r$$

输出
$$y = U_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{1}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1}$$

$$\therefore y(s) = G(s)R(s) = \frac{1}{10^{-4}s^2 + 4 \times 10^{-3}s + 1} \times \frac{1}{s} = \frac{10^4}{(s^2 + 40s + 10^4)s}$$

$$y(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\delta w_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \delta^2}} \sin(w_d t + \beta)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{0.98} e^{-20t} \sin(98t + 26.1^\circ)$$

习题 8-2 解

由题意知: 选取的变量为 $x_1 = i_1$, $x_2 = i_2$, $x_3 = u_c$ 。

由基尔霍夫定则得

$$R_1 x_1 + L_1 x_1 + x_3 = u_a$$

$$L_2 \dot{x}_2 + x_3 = u_b$$

$$C \dot{x_3} = x_1 + x_2$$

则状态方程为:

$$\dot{x}_{1} = -\frac{R_{1}}{L_{1}} x_{1} - \frac{1}{L_{1}} x_{3} + \frac{1}{L_{1}} u_{a}$$

$$\dot{x}_{2} = -\frac{1}{L_{2}} x_{3} + \frac{1}{L_{2}} u_{b}$$

$$\dot{x}_{3} = \frac{1}{C} x_{1} + \frac{1}{C} x_{2}$$

以流过 L_1 的电流 i_1 ,电容C的电压 u_c 为输出,电路输出量为:

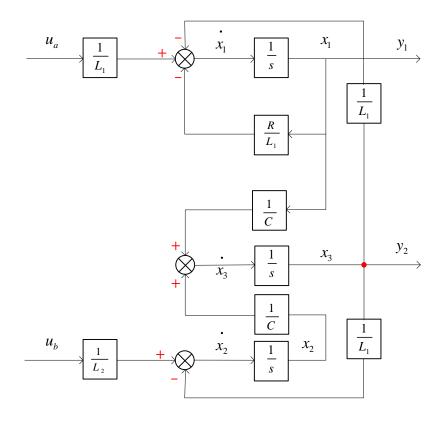
$$y_1 = x_1 y_2 = x_3$$

则向量一矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_1}{L_1} & 0 & -\frac{1}{L_1} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{L_2} \\ \frac{1}{C} & \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{L_2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_a \\ u_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

系统的状态图如下



习题 8-3 解

(1) 能控标准型:

将
$$\frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = G(s) = \frac{2s+5}{s^2+4s+3}$$
 串联分解,取中间变量 z,有

$$\ddot{z} + 4\dot{z} + 3z = u$$

$$y = 2\dot{z} + 5z$$

选取状态变量 $x_1 = z$ $x_2 = \dot{z}$ 则

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -4\dot{z} - 3z + u = -3x_1 - 4x_2 + u \end{cases}$$

输出方程 $y = 5x_1 + 2x_2$

其向量矩阵形式为: $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = A_c x + b_c u \\ y = c_c x \end{cases}$

式中:
$$A_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $b_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $c_c = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(2) 能观标准形:

由于能观标准型与能控标准型存在对偶关系,知

$$A_o = A_c^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_o = c_c^T = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad c_o = b_c^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 对角标准型:

$$\frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = G(s) = \frac{2s+5}{s^2+4s+3}, \quad \text{id} \ D(s) = (s+3)(s+1)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[C_1 = \lim_{s \to -3} \left[\frac{N(s)}{D(s)} (s+3) \right] = 0.5$$

$$c_2 = \lim_{s \to -1} \left[\frac{N(s)}{D(s)} (s+1) \right] = 1.5$$

令状态变量
$$X_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+3}U(s)$$

$$X_2(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}U(s)$$

其反变换为
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -3x_1 + u \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 + u \\ y = 0.5x_1 + 1.5x_2 \end{cases}$$

其向量矩阵形式为
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
。

习题 8-4 解

(1) 系统的传递函数为 $T(s) = \frac{8(s+5)}{s^3+12s^2+44s+48}$ 于是能控标准型动态方程的各矩阵为

$$A_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -48 & -44 & -12 \end{pmatrix}, b_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, c_{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 40 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

相应的动态方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = A_c x + b_c u \\ y = c_c x \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$T(s) = \frac{8(s+5)}{s^3+12s^2+44s+48} = \frac{3}{s+2} - \frac{2}{s+4} - \frac{1}{s+6}$$

只含单实极点,故可化为对角型动态方程

由上面的传递函数分解式可以得到对角型动态方程的各矩阵

$$A_{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, b_{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, c_{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

相应的对角型动态方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = A_d x + b_d u \\ y = c_d x \end{cases}$$

习题 8-5 解

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + u \\ \dot{x}_2 = -2x_2 + 2u \\ \dot{x}_3 = -3x_3 + 3u \end{cases}$$

$$y = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

动态方程矩阵形式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -3x_2 + 25\left(r - \frac{3}{25}x_2 - x_1\right) = -6x_2 - 25x_1 + 25r \end{cases}$$

$$y = x_1$$

动态方程矩阵形式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -25 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix} r$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 8-6 解

(1) 己知
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 , $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \end{bmatrix}$

得
$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + D$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/s+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + D$$

$$= \frac{3}{s+2} + 5 = \frac{5s+13}{s+2}$$

习题 8-7 解

(1)
$$\left|\lambda I - A\right| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -6 \\ 1 & \lambda + 5 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$e^{At} = L^{-1} \left[(sI - A)^{-1} \right] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} |s - 6|^{-1} \\ 1 & s + 5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} \begin{pmatrix} s + 5 & 6 \\ -1 & s \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

(2)
$$= L^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{s+2} - \frac{2}{s+3} & \frac{6}{s+2} - \frac{6}{s+3} \\ \frac{-1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3} & \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{3}{s+3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ightarrow e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t} & 6e^{-2t} - 6e^{-3t} \\ -e^{-2t} + e^{-3t} & -2e^{-2t} + 3e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 8-8 解

$$sI - A = \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{ad\mathbf{j}(sI - A)}{|sI - A|} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1\\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} & \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\\ 0 & \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t) = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ 0 & \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \Phi(t) \cdot x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t + \cos t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

习题 8-9 解

拉氏变换法求解

$$x(t) = \Phi(t) \cdot x(0) + \int_0^t \Phi(\tau) \cdot u(t-\tau) d\tau = \Phi(t) \cdot x(0)$$

$$\Phi(t) = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{adj(sI - A)}{|sI - A|} = \frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + 3} \begin{bmatrix} s - 2 & 1 \\ -3 & s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s - 2}{(s - 1)^2 + 2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(s - 1)^2 + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(s - 1)^2 + 2} \cdot (-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}) & \frac{s}{(s - 1)^2 + 2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t) = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} e^{t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) & e^{t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) \end{bmatrix}$$

得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(t) \\ x_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \Phi(t) \cdot x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) & e^{t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) - \sqrt{2}e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) \\ -2\sqrt{2}e^{t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t) - e^{t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) \end{bmatrix}$$

习题 8-10 解

$$A = (e^{At})\big|_{t=0} = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-t} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & -4(1-t)e^{-2t} & 4(1-2t)e^{-2t}\\ 0 & (-1+2t)e^{-2t} & -4te^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}_{t=0}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & -4 & 4\\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 8-11 解

(1) 幂级数法 $x(t) = e^{At}x(0)$

设
$$e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,由已知条件可得

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - a_2 = e^{-2t} \\ a_3 - a_4 = -e^{-2t} \\ 2a_1 - a_2 = 2e^{-2t} \\ 2a_3 - a_4 = -e^{-2t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ a_2 = 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} \\ a_3 = e^{-2t} - e^{-t} \\ a_4 = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-2t} - e^{-t} & 2e^{-2t} - e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)拉氏变换法
$$X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1}x(0)$$

$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Ft, $x(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} \\ -\frac{1}{s+2} \end{pmatrix}$; $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ Ft, $x(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} \\ -\frac{1}{s+1} \end{pmatrix}$

设
$$(sI-A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,可得

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - a_2 = \frac{1}{s+2} \\ a_3 - a_4 = -\frac{1}{s+2} \\ 2a_1 - a_2 = \frac{2}{s+1} \\ 2a_3 - a_4 = -\frac{1}{s+1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ a_2 = \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{2}{s+2} \\ a_3 = \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+1} \\ a_4 = \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+1} \end{cases}$$

$$ightarrow e^{At} = L^{-1} \left[\left(sI - A \right)^{-1} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-2t} - e^{-t} & 2e^{-2t} - e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 8-12 解

(1)
$$Q_c = (B \quad AB \quad A^2B) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_c = 3$

$$Q_o = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_o = 3$

故系统能控、能观

(2) 系统传递函数 $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} s+2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & s+2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & s \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 2s - 1)(s+2)} \begin{pmatrix} s(s+2) & 2(s-2) & s+2 \\ 0 & s(s+2) - 1 & 0 \\ s+2 & -4s-6 & s+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (sI - A)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{3s - 2}{(s^2 + 2s - 1)(s + 2)}$$

习题 8-13 解

$$(1) (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} s+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s+3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{s+3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}(sI - A)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

(2) A矩阵为对角矩阵,B矩阵存在零行,故系统不可控 C矩阵存在零列。故系统不能观

习题 8-14 解

$$Q_c = \begin{pmatrix} B & AB & A^2B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_c = 3$

$$Q_o = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 12 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_0 = 3$

故系统能控、能观

习题 8-15 解

$$Q_c = \begin{pmatrix} B & AB & A^2B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 10 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_c = 3$

$$Q_o = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 15 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_o = 3$

故系统能控、能观

$$Q_c = \begin{pmatrix} B & AB & A^2B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_c = 2$

$$Q_o = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 15 & 10 \\ 0 & 16 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $rankQ_o = 3$

故系统不完全能控且^{x3}不能控、能观

习题 8-16 解

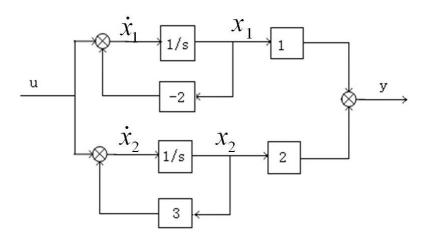
(1) 系统动态方程为对角规范型

由B,C矩阵可知系统为能控、能观的。

(2)
$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} s + 2 & 0 \\ 0 & s - 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s + 2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s - 3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore G(s) = c(sI - A)^{-1}B = (1 \quad 2)(sI - A)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3s + 1}{(s + 2)(s - 3)}$$

(3) 系统的状态图如下



(4) 由 A 矩阵可知系统存在 S 右半平面的极点,故系统是不稳定的。

习题 8-17 解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad K = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

状态反馈系统特征方程为

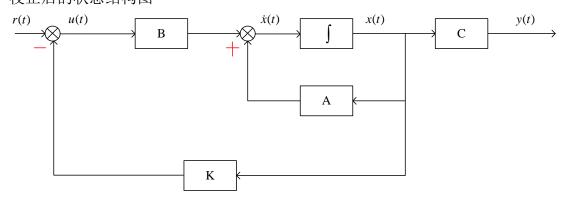
$$|\lambda I - (A - bK)| = (\lambda - 2 + k_1)(\lambda - 1 + 2k_2) - (1 + 2k_1)(k_2 - 1) = \lambda^2 + (k_1 + 2k_2 - 3)\lambda + k_1 - 5k_2 + 3$$
 期望闭环极点对应的系统特征方程

$$(\lambda+1)(\lambda+2) = \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2$$

$$k_1 = 4$$
 $k_2 = 1$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

校正后的状态结构图



习题 8-18 解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

设
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h_0 \\ h_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

观测器的特征方程为

$$|\lambda I - (A - HC)| = \lambda(\lambda + 3 + h_1) - 2(h_0 - 1) = \lambda^2 + (h_1 + 3)\lambda + 2 - 2h_0$$

期望的特征方程为

$$(\lambda + 15)(\lambda + 20) = \lambda^2 + 35\lambda + 300$$

可以得到:
$$h_0 = -149$$
 $h_1 = 32$ $H = \begin{bmatrix} -149 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$

校正后的状态结构图如下所示:

