# **航天飞行动力学** 第三次作业 ——飞行方案设计

## 一、题目

## 1. 导弹参数:

- \* 导弹质量  $m_0 = 320kg$
- \* 发动机推力 P = 2000N
- \* 初始速度  $V_0 = 250m/s$
- \* 初始位置  $x_0 = 0m$
- \* 初始高度  $H_0 = 7000m$
- \* 初始弹道倾角  $\theta = 0^{\circ}$
- \* 初始俯仰角  $\varphi_0 = 0^\circ$
- \* 初始攻角  $\alpha_0 = 0^\circ$
- \* 初始俯仰角速度  $\dot{\varphi}_0 = 0 rad/s$
- \* 初始速度  $V_0 = 250m/s$
- \* 参考长度  $S_{ref} = 0.45m^2$
- \* 参考面积  $L_{ref} = 2.5m$
- \* 升力系数  $C_u = 0.25\alpha + 0.05\delta_z$
- \* 阻力系数  $C_r = 0.2 + 0.005\alpha^2$
- \* 俯仰力矩系数  $m_z = -0.1\alpha + 0.024\delta_z$

# 2. 大气密度计算公式:

$$\begin{cases} \rho_0 = 1.2495 \ kg/m^3 \\ T_0 = 288.15K \\ T = T_0 - 0.0065H \\ \rho = \rho_0 \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{4.25588} \end{cases}$$
(1)

## 3. 飞行方案:

(1) 当 x < 9100m 时,采用瞬时平衡假设

$$\begin{cases} H^* = 2000 \times \cos(0.000314 \times 1.1 \times x) + 5000 \\ \delta_z = k_{\varphi} \times (H - H^*) + k_{\varphi} \times (H - H^*) \\ \delta_z = k_{\varphi} (H - H^*) + \dot{k}_{\varphi} H \\ m_s = 0.0 kg/s \end{cases}$$
(2)

(2) 当 24000m > x > 9100m 时, 等高飞行方案, 采用瞬时平衡假设。

$$\begin{cases}
H^* = 3050m \\
\delta_z = k_{\varphi}(H - H^*) + \dot{k}_{\varphi}H \\
\delta_z = k_{\varphi}(H - H^*) + \dot{k}_{\varphi}H \\
m_s = 0.46kg/s
\end{cases}$$
(3)

(3) 当 x > 24000m&&y > 0,目标位置为  $x_m = 30000m$ ,采用比例导引法和瞬时平衡假设

$$\begin{cases} x_m = 30000m \\ m_z^{\alpha} \alpha + m_z^{\delta_z} \delta_z = 0 \\ m_s = 0.0 kg/s \end{cases}$$

$$(4)$$

注: 舵偏角约束  $|\delta_z| \leq 30^\circ$ 

# 二、公式推导

## 1.x < 24000m 的飞行方案:

基于"瞬时平衡"假设,将包含20个方程的导弹运动方程组简化为铅垂平面内的质心运动方程组。

$$\begin{cases}
m\frac{dV}{dt} = P\cos\alpha_b - X_b - mg\sin\theta \\
mV\frac{d\theta}{dt} = P\sin\alpha_b + Y_b - mg\cos\theta \\
\frac{dx}{dt} = V\cos\theta \\
\frac{dy}{dt} = V\sin\theta \\
\frac{dm}{dt} = -m_s \\
\alpha_b = -\frac{m_z^{\delta z}}{m_z^{\alpha}}\delta_{zb} \\
\delta_z = k_{\varphi}(H - H^*) + \dot{k}_{\varphi}\left(\dot{H} - \dot{H}^*\right) \\
H^* = 2000 \times \cos\left(0.000314 \times 1.1 \times x\right) + 5000
\end{cases}$$
(5)

#### 2.x > 24000m 的飞行方案:

(1) 末段第一种计算方法:

$$\begin{cases}
r \frac{dq}{dt} = V_m \times \sin \eta - V_T \sin \eta_T \\
\tan q = \frac{y_T - y_m}{x_T - x_m} \\
\frac{d\theta^*}{dt} = k \frac{dq}{dt} \\
\theta^* - \theta_0 = k(q - q_0) \\
\theta_0, q_0? \\
\delta_z = k_\theta (\theta - \theta^*) + k_{\dot{\theta}} (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\theta}^*)
\end{cases} \tag{6}$$

# (2) 末段第二种计算方法:

只需要给出比例导引系数根据运动学方程

$$\begin{cases} r\frac{dq}{dt} = V_m \times \sin \eta - V_T \sin \eta_T \\ \tan q = \frac{y_T - y_m}{x_T - x_m} \\ \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{-V_m \sin(\theta - q)}{r} \end{cases}$$
 (7)

由比例导引法  $\dot{\theta}^* = k\dot{q}$ , 可得动力学方程第二式

$$mV_m\dot{\theta}^* = P\sin\alpha + Y - mg\cos\theta \Rightarrow mV_mk\dot{q} = P\sin\alpha + Y - mg\cos\theta$$
 (8)

由于攻角较小,进行线性化可得

$$mV_m k\dot{q} = P\alpha + Y^\alpha \alpha + Y^{\delta_z} \delta_z - mq \cos\theta \tag{9}$$

由于瞬时平衡  $m_z = 0$ , 可得

$$-0.1\alpha + 0.024\delta_{\bar{z}} = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{\bar{z}} = 0.1\alpha/0.024 \tag{10}$$

代入,可得

$$\alpha = \frac{mV_m k\dot{q} + mg\cos\theta}{P + Y^{\alpha} + Y^{\delta_z}(0.1/0.024)} \Rightarrow \frac{mV_m k\dot{q} + mg\cos\theta}{P + C_y^{\alpha}qL_{ref} + C_y^{\delta_z}qL_{ref}(0.1/0.024)}$$
(11)

最后得到弹道方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{P\cos\alpha - X}{m} - g\sin\theta \\ \alpha = \frac{mVk\dot{q} + mg\cos\theta}{P + C_y^{\alpha}qL_{ref} + C_y^{\delta z}qL_{ref}(0.1/0.024)} \\ \frac{dx}{dt} = V\cos\theta \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = V\sin\theta \\ \dot{\theta}^* = k\dot{q} \\ \dot{\theta}^* = \dot{\theta} \\ \tan q = \frac{y_T - y_m}{x_T - x_m} \\ \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{-V\sin(\theta - q)}{r} \\ \delta_z = 0.1\alpha/0.024 \end{cases}$$

$$(12)$$

推力  $\mathbf{P}$  在弹体坐标系  $Ox_1y_1z_2$  中的分量用  $P_{x1}$ 、 $P_{y1}$ 、 $P_{z1}$  表示,则根据题目信息可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{P_{y1}}{P_{x1}} = \tan(-30^{\circ}) \\ \frac{P_{y1}}{P_{z1}} = \tan 45^{\circ} \\ P_{x1}^{2} + P_{y1}^{2} + P_{z1}^{2} = P \end{cases}$$
(13)

带入  $\vec{P} = 50000N$  求得推力大小:

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{x1} \\ P_{y1} \\ P_{z1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 38730 \\ -22361 \\ -22361 \end{pmatrix} \tag{14}$$

## (1) 按照 $\psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \gamma$ 的顺序转换

从地面坐标系 Axyz 转换为弹体坐标系  $Ox_1y_1z_2$  的坐标变换矩阵为

$$L(\psi, \varphi, \gamma) = L_x(\gamma) L_z(\varphi) L_y(\psi)$$
(15)

其中:

$$L_{y}(\psi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\psi & 0 & -\sin\psi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin\psi & 0 & \cos\psi \end{pmatrix}$$
 (16)

$$L_{z}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi & 0\\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (17)

$$L_{x}(\gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma\\ 0 & -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tag{18}$$

代入则有:

$$L(\psi, \varphi, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi\cos\psi & \sin\varphi & -\cos\varphi\sin\psi \\ -\sin\varphi\cos\psi\cos\gamma + \sin\psi\sin\gamma & \cos\varphi\cos\gamma & \sin\varphi\sin\psi\cos\gamma + \cos\psi\sin\gamma \\ \sin\varphi\cos\psi\sin\gamma + \sin\psi\cos\gamma & -\cos\varphi\sin\gamma & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\sin\gamma + \cos\psi\cos\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(19)$$

同时,  $L^{-1}(\psi,\varphi,\gamma) = L^{T}(\psi,\varphi,\gamma)$ , 所以

$$L^{T}(\psi,\varphi,\gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi\cos\psi & -\sin\varphi\cos\psi\cos\gamma + \sin\psi\sin\gamma & \sin\varphi\cos\psi\sin\gamma + \sin\psi\cos\gamma\\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi\cos\gamma & -\cos\varphi\sin\gamma\\ -\cos\varphi\sin\psi & \sin\varphi\sin\psi\cos\gamma + \cos\psi\sin\gamma & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\sin\gamma + \cos\psi\cos\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(20)$$

发动机推力矢量  $\vec{P}$  在地面坐标系 Axyz 的投影为

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} = L^T (\psi, \varphi, \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} P_{x1} \\ P_{y1} \\ P_{z1} \end{pmatrix}$$
(21)

(2) 按照  $\varphi \rightarrow \psi \rightarrow \gamma$  的顺序转换

从地面坐标系 Axyz 转换为弹体坐标系  $Ox_1y_1z_2$  的坐标变换矩阵为

$$L(\varphi, \psi, \gamma) = L_x(\gamma) L_y(\psi) L_z(\varphi)$$
(22)

代入式 (4)、式 (5)、式 (6) 得到:

$$L(\varphi, \psi, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \cos \psi & \sin \varphi \cos \psi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \psi \cos \varphi \sin \gamma - \sin \varphi \cos \gamma & \sin \psi \sin \varphi \sin \gamma + \cos \varphi \cos \gamma & \cos \psi \sin \gamma \\ \sin \psi \cos \varphi \cos \gamma + \sin \varphi \cos \gamma & \sin \psi \sin \varphi \cos \gamma - \cos \varphi \sin \gamma & \cos \psi \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(23)$$

同时,  $L^{-1}(\psi,\varphi,\gamma) = L^{T}(\psi,\varphi,\gamma)$ , 所以

$$L^{T}(\psi,\varphi,\gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi\cos\psi & -\sin\varphi\cos\psi\cos\gamma + \sin\psi\sin\gamma & \sin\varphi\cos\psi\sin\gamma + \sin\psi\cos\gamma \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi\cos\gamma & -\cos\varphi\sin\gamma \\ -\cos\varphi\sin\psi & \sin\varphi\sin\psi\cos\gamma + \cos\psi\sin\gamma & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\sin\gamma + \cos\psi\cos\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$
(24)

发动机推力矢量  $\vec{P}$  在地面坐标系 Axyz 的投影为

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} = L^T (\psi, \varphi, \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} P_{x1} \\ P_{y1} \\ P_{z1} \end{pmatrix}$$
(25)

### 二、编程计算结果

(1) 按照  $\psi \to \varphi \to \gamma$  的顺序转换计算结果

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2996 \\ -49152 \\ 8667 \end{pmatrix} (N) \tag{26}$$

(2) 按照  $\varphi \to \psi \to \gamma$  的顺序转换

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} = L^T (\psi, \varphi, \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} 11180 \\ -47405 \\ -11305 \end{pmatrix} (N)$$

$$(27)$$

# 源代码 1: main.py

```
import numpy as np
 2
   from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
 3
 4
   # 展示高清图
   from matplotlib_inline import backend_inline
 5
   backend_inline.set_matplotlib_formats('svg')
 6
 7
   plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei']
 8
   plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
9
10
   # 导弹参数
11
   S_lef
12
               0.45
               2.5
13
   L_ref
14
   # 放大系数
15
16 K_phi = -0.6
   K_{phi_dot= 0.5 * K_{phi}
17
18
   K_q = 3
19
20
   # 仿真时间步
21
22
   timestep = 0.001
23
   # 导弹状态定义
24
   class statu():
25
       __slot__=['Time','X','H','V','theta','mass','alpha','deltaz']
26
27
       #位置
28
29
       #速度
       # 欧拉角
30
       # 角加速度
31
       # 舵偏角
32
33
       #初始化
34
       def __init__(self, Time, X=0, H=0, V=0, theta=0, mass=0):
35
           self.Time = Time
36
           self.X = X
37
38
           self.H = H
           self.V = V
39
40
           self.theta = theta
41
           self.mass = mass
```

```
self.alpha = 0
42
43
            self.deltaz = 0
44
        # 显式Euler法,给定飞行高度
45
        def Euler(self, before, dmass):
46
            self.Time = before.Time + timestep
47
48
            self.X = before.X + before.V * np.cos(before.theta) * timestep
49
50
            self.H = before.H + before.V * np.sin(before.theta) * timestep
51
            self.deltaz = K_phi * (self.H - High_goal(self.X)) + K_phi_dot* (before.V * np
52
                .sin(before.theta) - High_goal_dot(self.X))
53
            if self.deltaz > 30:
54
55
                self.deltaz = 30
            elif self.deltaz < -30:</pre>
56
57
                self.deltaz = -30
58
59
            self.alpha = 0.24 *self.deltaz
60
61
            Y = (0.25 * self.alpha + 0.05* self.deltaz) * 0.5 * air(self.H) * before.V *
               before.V * S_lef
62
            X = (0.005 * self.alpha * self.alpha + 0.2) * 0.5 * air(self.H) * before.V *
63
               before.V * S_lef
64
65
            self.mass = before.mass - dmass * timestep
66
            if dmass == 0:
                P = 0
67
68
            else:
                P = 2000
69
70
71
            self.V = before.V + (P*np.cos(self.alpha*3.14159625/180) - X - self.mass*9.8*
               np.sin(before.theta)) /self.mass*timestep
72
            self.theta = before.theta + (P*np.sin(self.alpha*3.14159625/180) + Y - self.
               mass*9.8*np.cos(before.theta)) /self.mass/self.V*timestep
73
        # 比例导引法,给定目标位置
74
75
        def Euler2(self, before, Ym, Xm):
            self.Time = before.Time + timestep
76
77
            self.X = before.X + before.V * np.cos(before.theta) * timestep
78
79
            self.H = before.H + before.V * np.sin(before.theta) * timestep
```

```
80
             self.mass = before.mass
 81
             r = np.sqrt((self.X - Xm)^2 + (self.H - Ym)^2)
             self.q = np.arctan((before.H - Ym)/(before.X - Xm))
 82
             self.dq = -before.V * np.sin(before.theta - self.q)/ r * timestep
 83
 84
             self.theta = before.theta + K_q *self.dq * timestep
 85
 86
 87
             P = 0
 88
             self.alpha = (self.mass* before.V * K_q * self.dq + self.mass * 9.8 *np.cos(
 89
                 self.theta))/(P + )
 90
 91
             self.deltaz = self.alpha / 0.24
 92
 93
             if self.deltaz > 30:
                 self.deltaz = 30
 94
             if self.deltaz < -30:</pre>
 95
                 self.deltaz = -30
 96
 97
 98
     # 大气参数
 99
     def air (High):
100
101
         rho0 = 1.2495
         T0 = 288.15
102
         Temp = T0 - 0.0065*High
103
         rho = rho0 * np.exp(4.25588*np.log(Temp / T0))
104
105
         return rho
106
     # 飞行方案
107
108
     def High_goal(X):
109
         if X <= 9100:</pre>
             return 2000 * np.cos(0.000314 * 1.1 * X) + 5000
110
111
         elif X <= 24000:
             return 3050
112
         else:
113
114
             return 0
115
     def High_goal_dot(X):
116
117
         if X <= 9100:</pre>
118
             return -2000 * 0.000314 * np.sin(0.000314 * 1.1 * X)
         elif X <= 24000:
119
120
             return 0
121
         else:
```

```
122
            return 0
123
124
125
    # 飞行初始状态
    statu_n = [statu(0, 0, 7000, 250, 0, 320)]
126
127
    statu_n[0].alpha = 0
128
    statu_n[0].deltaz = 0
129
130
    Time_goal = np.arange(0,200,timestep)
    X_{goal} = np.arange(0, 24000, 10)
131
132 | H_goal = [High_goal(i) for i in X_goal]
133
    plt.plot(X_goal,H_goal, 'b--', alpha=0.5, linewidth=1, label='飞行方案高度')
134
    while statu_n[-1].X < 9100:
135
136
         statu_n.append(statu(statu_n[-1].Time + timestep))
         statu_n[-1].Euler(statu_n[-2],0)
137
138
         #print(statu_n[-1].alpha)
139
140
     while statu_n[-1].X <= 24000:</pre>
141
         statu_n.append(statu(statu_n[-1].Time + timestep))
142
         statu_n[-1].Euler(statu_n[-2],0.46)
143
         #print(statu_n[-1].alpha)
144
145
    X_data = [n.X for n in statu_n]
146
    H_data = [n.H for n in statu_n]
    plt.plot(X_data,H_data, 'r-.', alpha=0.5, linewidth=1, label='实际飞行高度')
147
148
149
    # 飞行高度绘图
    |plt.legend() #显示上面的label
150
    plt.xlabel('X') #x_label
151
152
    plt.ylabel('H')#y_label
    plt.ylim(0,8000)
153
154
    plt.xlim(0,25100) #仅设置y轴坐标范围
155
156
157
    plt.figure(2)
158
    T_data = [n.Time for n in statu_n]
    deltaz_data = [n.deltaz for n in statu_n]
159
160
    |plt.plot(T_data,deltaz_data, 'r-.', alpha=0.5, linewidth=1, label='舵偏角$\delta z$')
    plt.legend() #显示上面的label
161
162 | plt.xlabel('Time(s)') #x_label
163 plt.ylabel('$\delta z$')#y_label
164 plt.ylim(-50,50)
```

```
165
    plt.xlim(0,200)
166
167
168
    plt.figure(3)
169
    M_data = [n.mass for n in statu_n]
    plt.plot(T_data,M_data, 'r-.', alpha=0.5, linewidth=1, label='实际飞行速度V')
170
171 plt.legend() #显示上面的label
    plt.xlabel('Time(s)') #x_label
172
173
    plt.ylabel('速度V')#y_label
    plt.ylim(250,350)
174
175 plt.xlim(0,200)
    0.00
176
177 plt.figure(4)
178 V_data = [n.V for n in statu_n]
179 plt.plot(T_data, V_data, 'r-.', alpha=0.5, linewidth=1, label='实际飞行速度V')
    plt.legend() #显示上面的label
180
    plt.xlabel('Time(s)') #x_label
181
182 plt.ylabel('速度V')#y_label
    plt.ylim(100,250)
183
    plt.xlim(0,200)
184
185
186 plt.show()
```

## 源代码 2: work.tex

```
\documentclass[UTF8]{ctexart}
2
  \newcommand{\mycmdB}[1]{{\heiti #1}}
  \renewcommand{\normalsize}{\fontsize{12}{12}\fangsong}
3
4
  \usepackage{listings}
  \usepackage{xcolor}
6
  \usepackage{amsmath}
7
  \usepackage{graphicx}
  \usepackage{float}
8
9
  \usepackage{indentfirst}
  \usepackage{longtable}
10
11
  \usepackage{fancyhdr}
12
  \usepackage[a4paper, left=2.5cm, right=2.5cm, top=3cm, bottom=2
     cm]{geometry}
13
  \usepackage{matlab-prettifier}
14
  \usepackage{latexcolors}
15
16
  \setlength{\parindent}{2em} %2em代表首行缩进2个字符
17
18 % 页眉页脚设置
  \pagestyle{fancy}
19
20
  \fancyhf{}
21
  \chead{李宗霖}
22
  \rhead{第\thepage 页}
23
24
25 % 去除图注冒号
26 \usepackage{caption}
27
  \captionsetup[table]{labelsep=space} % 表
28
  \captionsetup[figure]{labelsep=space} % 图
29
30
  \CTEXsetup[format={\Large\bfseries}]{section}
31
32
  %源代码引用
33
  \renewcommand{\lstlistingname}{源代码}
34
  \lstset{
35
      basicstyle
                                                          % 基
                             \zihao{5} \ttfamily,
         本代码风格
      keywordstyle
                             \bfseries,
                                                % 关键字风格
36
                             \ttfamily\itshape, % 注释的风格,
      commentstyle
         斜体
                             \ttfamily, %字符串风格
38
      stringstyle
      flexiblecolumns,
                                     % 别问为什么,加上这个
39
                                     % 行号的位置在左边
40
      numbers
                             left.
                                     %是否显示空格,显示了有点
41
      showspaces
                             false,
```

```
乱, 所以不现实了
                            \zihao{5}\ttfamily, % 行号的样
42
      numberstyle
         式, 小五号, tt等宽字体
43
      showstringspaces
                            false,
                                   % 这段代码的名字所呈现的位
44
      captionpos
                            t,
         置, t指的是top上面, b指下面
                            lrtb %lrtb, %显示边框
45
      frame
46
  }
47
  \lstset{
48
          language
                            = matlab,
49
      basicstyle
                        = \zihao{5}\ttfamily,
                                                    % 基本代
         码风格
                            = \color{gray}, % 代码块边框颜色
50
          rulesepcolor
                            = true, % 代码过长则换行
51
          breaklines
                            = left, % 行号在左侧显示
52
          numbers
                            = \zihao{5}\ttfamily, % 行号字体
          numberstyle
53
                            = false, % 不显示空格
54
          showspaces
                            = fixed, % 字间距固定
55
          columns
                             = {as}, % 自加新的关键字(必须前后
          %morekeywords
56
            都是空格)
          %deletendkeywords = {compile} % 删除内定关键字; 删除
57
            错误标记的关键字用deletekeywords删!
  }
58
59
60
  \lstdefinestyle{Python}{
                        Python, % 语言选Python
61
      language
      basicstyle
62
                     =
                        \zihao{5}\ttfamily,
63
      numberstyle
                        \zihao{5}\ttfamily,
                     =
      keywordstyle
                        \color{blue},
64
65
      keywordstyle
                     = [2] \color{teal},
                        \color{magenta},
66
      stringstyle
                     =
67
      commentstyle
                        \color{red}\ttfamily,
                     =
                        true, % 自动换行,建议不要写太长的行
68
      breaklines
                        fixed, %如果不加这一句,字间距就不固
69
      columns
                     =
         定, 很丑, 必须加
70
      basewidth
                     =
                        0.5em,
71
  }
72
73
  \begin{document}
74
  \begin{center}
75
      {\zihao{-2} \bf 航天飞行动力学}\\
76
      {\zihao{3} 第三次作业\ ——\ 飞行方案设计}
77
78
79 \end{center}
```

```
80
81
   \section*{\zihao{-4} 一、题目}
   \noindent {\heiti 1. 导弹参数: }
82
83
   \begin{itemize}
84
       \item[*] 导弹质量$m 0=320kg$
85
       \item[*] 发动机推力$P=2000N$
86
       \item[*] 初始速度$V 0=250m/s$
87
       \item[*] 初始位置$x O=Om$
88
       \item[*] 初始高度$H O=7000m$
89
90
       \item[*] 初始弹道倾角$\theta=0^{\circ}$
       \item[*] 初始俯仰角 $\varphi 0=0^\circ$
91
       \item[*] 初始攻角 $\alpha_0=0^\circ$
92
       \item[*] 初始俯仰角速度$\dot{\varphi} 0=0rad$/s
93
       \item[*] 初始速度$V_0=250m/s$
94
       \item[*] 参考长度$S_{ref}=0.45 m^{2}$
95
96
       \item[*] 参考面积$L_{ref}=2.5m$
97
       \item[*] 升力系数C_{y}=0.25\alpha+0.05\delta_{z}$
       \item[*] 阻力系数$C x=0.2+0.005\alpha^2$
98
99
       \item[*] 俯仰力矩系数$m z=-0.1\alpha+0.024\delta z$
   \end{itemize}
100
101
   \noindent {\heiti 2. 大气密度计算公式:}
102
103
   \begin{align}
104
       \begin{cases}
           \rho 0=1.2495 \ kg/m^3 \
105
106
           T 0 = 288.15
                        K
                                 //
107
           T=T 0-0.0065H
                                 //
           \rho_{0}\left( \frac{T}{T_{0}} \right)^{4.25588}
108
109
       \end{cases}
110
   \end{align}
111
   \noindent {\heiti 3.飞行方案: }
112
113
114
   \begin{itemize}
       \item[(1)] 当$x<9100m$时, 采用瞬时平衡假设
115
116
           \begin{align}
117
               \begin{cases}
118
                   H^*=2000\times \cos(0.000314\times 1.1\times x)
                      +5000
                                                11
119
                   \delta z=k \varphi \times (H \times { -}H^*)+k 
                      varphi\times(H\text{ -}H^*) \\
                   \delta_z=k_\varphi(H-H^*)+\dot\{k\}_\varphi\ H
120
                                                 //
121
                   m \{s\}=0.0 kg/s
```

```
122
                \end{cases}
            \end{align}
123
        \item[(2)] 当$24000m>x>9100m$时, 等高飞行方案, 采用瞬时平衡
124
           假设。
125
            \begin{align}
126
                \begin{cases}
127
                    H^*=3050m
                                                                 //
128
                    \delta_z=k_\varphi(H-H^*)+\dot\{k\}_\varphi H \
129
                    \delta z=k \varphi(H-H^*)+\dot\{k\} \varphi H \
130
                    m s=0.46 kg/s
131
                \end{cases}
132
            \end{align}
        \item[(3)] 当$x>24000m\&\&y>0$, 目标位置为$x_m=30000m$,采用
133
           比例导引法和瞬时平衡假设
            \begin{align}
134
135
                \begin{cases}
136
                    x_m = 30000 m
                                                               //
137
                    m_z^{\alpha} = m_z^{\beta} delta_z \
138
                    m s=0.0 kg/s
139
                \end{cases}
140
            \end{align}
141
    \end{itemize}
142
143
    注: 舵偏角约束$\left|\delta_{z} \right|\leq 30^{\circ}$
144
145
146
147
   \section*{\zihao{-4} 二、公式推导}
148
149
150
151
   \noindent {\heiti 1.$x<24000m$的飞行方案: }
152
    基于"瞬时平衡"假设,将包含20个方程的导弹运动方程组简化为铅垂
153
      平面内的质心运动方程组。
154
155
   \begin{align}
156
        \begin{cases}
157
             m frac{\mathbf{d}V}{\mathbf{d}t} = P \cos \alpha _{b} - X_{b} 
               }-mg\sin\theta\hfill
            mV\frac{\mathbf{d}}\theta}{\mathbf{d}}t}=P\sin\alpha _{b}
158
               }+Y {b}-mg\cos\theta\hfill
            \frac{d}{x}{\mathbf{d}}t}=V\cos\theta \cdot \frac{d}{t}=V\cos\theta \cdot \frac{d}{t}
159
               //
```

```
160
                                                      \frac{dy}{dt}=V\simeq \frac{hfill}{}
                                                                  //
161
                                                      \frac{dm}{dt}=-m {s} \wedge fill
                                                                  //
162
                                                      \alpha_b = -\left\{ m_{z}^{\delta_z} \right\} \left\{ m_{z}^{\alpha} \right\} 
                                                                  delta_{zb} \hfill
                                                                  //
163
                                                      \delta_z = k_\varphi \left(H-H^{*}\right) + \det\{k\}_{\varphi}
                                                                  varphi} \left(\dot{H} -\dot{H}^{*}\right) \hfill \\
164
                                                     H^{*}=2000\times \cos\eta(0.000314\times 1.1\times x
                                                                  right)+5000\hfill
                                   \end{cases}
165
166
                 \end{align}
167
168
169
                 \noindent {\heiti 2.$x>24000m$的飞行方案: }
170
171
                 \noindent {(1) 末段第一种计算方法: }
172
173
174
175
                 \begin{align}
176
                                   \begin{cases}
                                                       r \left( dq \right) \left( dt \right) = V_{m} \left( in \left( -V_{T} \right) \right) \\  \left( in \left( -V_{T}
177
178
                                                      \t q = \frac{y_{T}-y_{m}}{x_{T}-x_{m}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      //
179
                                                      \frac{d\theta^*}{dt}=k\frac{dq}{dt}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      //
                                                      \theta^{*}-\theta_{0}=k(q-q_{0})
180
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      //
181
                                                      \theta \{0\}, q \{0\}?
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      //
182
                                                      \delta_{z}=k_{\theta}(\theta - \theta^*)+k_{\theta}(\theta - \theta^*)
                                                                  } (\dot{\theta}^-\dot{\theta}^{*})
                                   \end{cases}
183
184
                 \end{align}
185
                 \noindent {(2) 末段第二种计算方法: }
186
187
                 只需要给出比例导引系数
188
189
                 根据运动学方程
190
191
                 \begin{align}
192
                                   \begin{cases}
193
                                                      r\frac{dq}{dt}=V_{m}\times \sin \theta : -V_{T}\times \pi = T
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            //
194
                                                      \ \ensuremath{\mbox{begin{aligned}\\\mbox{tan } q&=\frac{y_T-y_m}{x_T-x_m}}\
```

```
195
            \frac{dq}{dt}&=\frac{-V_m\cdot (\theta_q)}{r}end{aligned}
196
        \end{cases}
197
    \end{align}
198
    由比例导引法$\dot{\theta}^*=k\dot{q}$,可得动力学方程第二式
199
200
    \begin{align}
201
        mV_m \cdot \{ theta \}^* = P \cdot \{ harrow \}
           mV mk \cdot dot{q}=P \cdot sin \cdot alpha + Y - mg \cdot cos \cdot theta
202
    \end{align}
203
204
    由于攻角较小, 进行线性化可得
205
    \begin{align}
        mV_{m}k\dot{q}=P\alpha+Y^{\alpha}\alpha+Y^{\delta_{z}}\
206
           delta {z}-mg\cos\theta
207
    \end{align}
208
    由于瞬时平衡$m_z=0$, 可得
209
210
    \begin{align}
211
        -0.1\alpha+0.024\delta {\tilde{z}}=0\Rightarrow\delta {\tilde{z}}
           tilde{z}=0.1\alpha/0.024
212
    \end{align}
213
   代入,可得
214
215
    \begin{align}
216
        \alpha = \frac{mV_{m}k\dot{q}+mg\cos\theta}{P+Y^{\alpha}+Y^{\theta}}
           delta \{z\} (0.1/0.024) \ Rightarrow\frac{mV {m}k\dot{q}+mg}
           \cos\theta{P+C_{y}^{\alpha}qL_{ref}+C_{y}^{\delta_{z}}}
           qL_{ref}(0.1/0.024)
    \end{align}
217
218
219
220
    最后得到弹道方程为
221
222
    \begin{align}
223
        \begin{cases}
224
            \frac{dV}{dt}=\frac{P\cos\lambda_{m}-g\sin\theta_{m}}{dt}
225
            \alpha = \frac{mVk \cdot q}{myk \cdot q} + mg \cdot cos \cdot theta}{P+C \{y}^{\alpha}
               qL_{ref}+C_{y}^{\delta_{z}}qL_{ref}(0.1/0.024) \\
226
            \frac{dx}{dt}=V\cos\theta \
227
            {\frac{dy}{dt}}=V\simeq \theta
228
            \dot{\theta}^{*}=k\dot{q} \
229
            \dot{\theta}^{*}=\dot{\theta} \ \
230
            \t q = \frac{y_{T}-y_{m}}{x_{T}-x_{m}} \
231
            \frac{dq}{dt}=\frac{-V \sin(\theta-q)}{r} \
232
```

```
233
        \end{cases}
234
   \end{align}
235
    推力 {\bf {P}} 在弹体坐标系$0x {1}y {1}z {2}$中的分量用$P {x1}$、$
236
      P {y1}$、$P {z1}$表示,则根据题目信息可以得到
    \begin{align}
237
238
       \begin{cases}
239
            \frac{P_{y1}}{P_{x1}}=\tan{\left( - 30^{circ}\right) } \ \
240
            \frac{P_{y1}}{P_{z1}}=\frac{45^\circ circ}
241
            //
242
            P_{x1}^2 + P_{y1}^2 + P_{z1}^2 = P
243
        \end{cases}
   \end{align}
244
245
246
    带入$\vec{P}=50000N$求得推力大小:
247
   \begin{align}
248
        \begin{pmatrix}
249
            P {x1} \\
250
            P {y1} \\
251
            P_{z1}
252
        \end{pmatrix}
253
254
        \begin{pmatrix}
255
            38730
                  //
256
            -22361 \\
            -22361
257
258
        \end{pmatrix}
259
   \end{align}
260
   \noindent {\bf (1) 按照$\psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \
261
      gamma$的 顺 序 转 换 }
262
    从地面坐标系$Axyz$转换为弹体坐标系$Ox_{1}y_{1}z_{2}$的坐标变换
263
       矩阵为
   \begin{align}
264
        L \left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right)
265
266
267
        L_{x} \left(\gamma\right)
268
        L_{z} \left(\varphi\right)
269
        L_{y} \left(\psi\right)
270
   \end{align}
   其中:
271
272
   \begin{align}
273
        L_{y} \left(\psi\right)
274
```

```
275
         \begin{pmatrix}
276
              cos\psi & 0 & -sin\psi
277
278
              0
                       & 1 & 0
              //
279
280
              sin\psi & 0 & cos\psi
281
         \end{pmatrix}
282
    \end{align}
283
284
    \begin{align}
285
         L_{z} \left(\varphi \right)
286
287
         \begin{pmatrix}
288
              cos\varphi
                          & sin\varphi & 0
289
290
              -sin\varphi & cos\varphi & 0
291
              //
292
                           & O
                                           & 1
293
         \end{pmatrix}
294
    \end{align}
295
296
    \begin{align}
297
         L_{x} \left( \begin{array}{c} L_{x} \end{array} \right)
298
299
         \begin{pmatrix}
              1 & 0
                               & 0
300
301
              //
302
              0 & cos\gamma
                               & sin\gamma
304
              0 & -sin\gamma & cos\gamma
         \end{pmatrix}
306
    \end{align}
307
    代入则有:
308
309
    \begin{align}
         L \left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right)
311
312
         \begin{pmatrix}
313
              cos\varphi cos\psi
                                                                        & \
                                         & -\cos\operatorname{varphi\sin\psi}
                 sin\varphi
314
              //
315
              -\sin\varphi cos\psi cos\gamma+\sin\psi\sin\gamma & cos
                                       & \sin\varphi\sin\psi\cos\gamma+
                 \varphi\cos\gamma
                 cos\psi\sin\gamma
316
              //
```

```
317
            \sin\varphi\cos\psi\sin\gamma+\sin\psi\cos\gamma
               cos\varphi\sin\gamma & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\sin\
               gamma+cos\psi\cos\gamma
318
        \end{pmatrix}
319
    \end{align}
320
321
    同时,L^{-1} \left( \right) = L^{T} 
       left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right)$, 所以
323
    \begin{align}
324
        L^{T} \left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right)
325
326
        \begin{pmatrix}
            \cos\varphi\cos\psi
                                 & -\sin\varphi\cos\psi\cos\gamma+\
               sin\psi\sin\gamma & \sin\varphi\cos\psi\sin\gamma+\
               sin\psi\cos\gamma
328
            //
329
            \sin\varphi
                                 & \cos\varphi\cos\gamma
                                           & -\cos\varphi\sin\gamma
            //
331
            -\cos\varphi\sin\psi & \sin\varphi\sin\psi\cos\gamma+\
               cos\psi\sin\gamma & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\sin\gamma
               +\cos\psi\cos\gamma
332
        \end{pmatrix}
333
    \end{align}
334
    发动机推力矢量$\vec{P}$在地面坐标系$Axyz$的投影为
335
336
337
    \begin{align}
338
        \begin{pmatrix}
339
            P {x} \\
            P {y} \\
341
            P_{z}
342
        \end{pmatrix}
343
        L^{T} \left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right)
344
345
        \begin{pmatrix}
            P {x1} \\
347
            P_{y1} \\
348
            P {z1}
349
        \end{pmatrix}
    \end{align}
351
352
    \noindent {\bf (2) 按照$\varphi \rightarrow \psi \rightarrow \
       gamma$的 顺 序 转 换 }
```

```
353
    从地面坐标系$Axyz$转换为弹体坐标系$Ox_{1}y_{1}z_{2}$的坐标变换
354
       矩阵为
355
    \begin{align}
356
        L \left(\varphi , \psi , \gamma\right)
357
358
        L_{x} \left(\gamma\right)
359
        L_{y} \left(\psi\right)
360
        L {z} \left(\varphi\right)
361
    \end{align}
362
363
    代入式$\left(4\right)$、式$\left(5\right)$、式$\left(6\right)$
       得到:
    \begin{align}
364
        L \left(\varphi , \psi , \gamma\right)
366
367
        \begin{pmatrix}
368
            \cos\varphi\cos\psi
                                                                  & \
               sin\varphi\cos\psi
                                                                    &
                -\sin\varphi
            //
369
            \sin\psi\cos\varphi\sin\gamma-\sin\varphi\cos\gamma & \
370
               sin\psi\sin\varphi\sin\gamma+\cos\varphi\cos\gamma &
                \cos\psi\sin\gamma
371
            //
372
            \sin\psi\cos\varphi\cos\gamma+\sin\varphi\cos\gamma & \
               sin\psi\sin\varphi\cos\gamma-\cos\varphi\sin\gamma &
                \cos\psi\cos\gamma
        \end{pmatrix}
373
374
    \end{align}
376
    同时,L^{-1} \leq L^{-1} \left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right) = L^{T} \
       left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right)$, 所以
378
    \begin{align}
        L^{T} \left(\psi , \varphi , \gamma\right)
379
380
381
        \begin{pmatrix}
382
            \cos\varphi\cos\psi
                                  & -\sin\varphi\cos\psi\cos\gamma+\
               sin\psi\sin\gamma & \sin\varphi\cos\psi\sin\gamma+\
               sin\psi\cos\gamma
383
384
            \sin\varphi
                                  & \cos\varphi\cos\gamma
                                            & -\cos\varphi\sin\gamma
385
            //
```

```
386
            -\cos\varphi\sin\psi & \sin\varphi\sin\psi\cos\gamma+\
              cos\psi\sin\gamma
                                 & -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\sin\gamma
              +\cos\psi\cos\gamma
387
       \end{pmatrix}
388
    \end{align}
389
    发动机推力矢量$\vec{P}$在地面坐标系$Axyz$的投影为
390
391
392
    \begin{align}
       \begin{pmatrix}
394
           P {x} \\
           P_{y} \\
396
           P_{z}
       \end{pmatrix}
398
       399
400
       \begin{pmatrix}
401
           P_{x1} \\
402
           P {y1} \\
403
           P_{z1}
404
       \end{pmatrix}
405
    \end{align}
406
407
   \section * {\zihao {-4} 二、编程计算结果}
408
409
   \noindent {\bf (1) 按照$\psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \
      gamma$的顺序转换计算结果}
    \begin{align}
410
411
       \begin{pmatrix}
412
           P {x} \\
413
           P_{y} \\
414
           P {z}
415
       \end{pmatrix}
416
417
        \begin{pmatrix}
           2996
                  //
418
419
            -49152 \\
420
           8667
421
       \end{pmatrix}
422
       \left(N\right)
423
    \end{align}
424
    \noindent {\bf (2) 按照$\varphi \rightarrow \psi \rightarrow \
      gamma$的顺序转换}
425
    \begin{align}
426
       \begin{pmatrix}
```

```
427
            P_{x} \\
428
            P_{y} \\
            P_{z}
429
        \end{pmatrix}
430
431
432
        433
        \begin{pmatrix}
434
            11180
                   //
435
            -47405 \\
436
            -11305
437
        \end{pmatrix}
438
        \left(N\right)
439
    \end{align}
440
441
442
    \clearpage
443
    \lstinputlisting[
444
        style
                        Python,
445
        caption
                        {\bf main.py},
                    =
446
        label
                        {main.py}
447
   ]{./code/main.py}
448
449
    \clearpage
450
451
    \lstinputlisting[
452
                        Matlab-editor,
        style
453
                        {\bf work.tex},
        caption
454
        label
                        {work.tex}
                    =
   ]{work.tex}
455
456
457
    \end{document}
```