

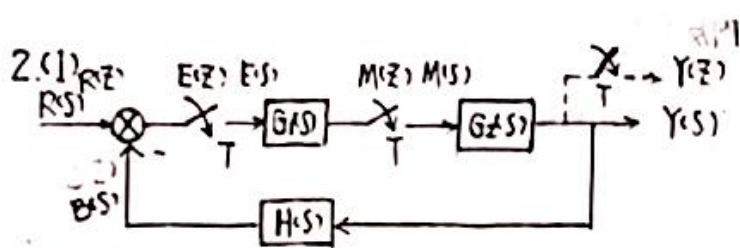
自动控制理论A-作业4

1. 已知  $X(z) = \frac{(1-e^{-aT})z}{(z-1)(z-e^{-aT})}$ , 求  $\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{(1-e^{-aT})}{(z-1)(z-e^{-aT})} = \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z-e^{-aT}}$

故  $X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}}$ , 即  $x(kT) = Z^{-1}(X(z)) = 1 - (e^{-aT})^k = 1 - e^{-aTk}$

由于  $x(kT) = 1 - e^{-aTk}$   $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$x^*(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(1 - e^{-aTk}) \cdot \delta(t - kT)]$



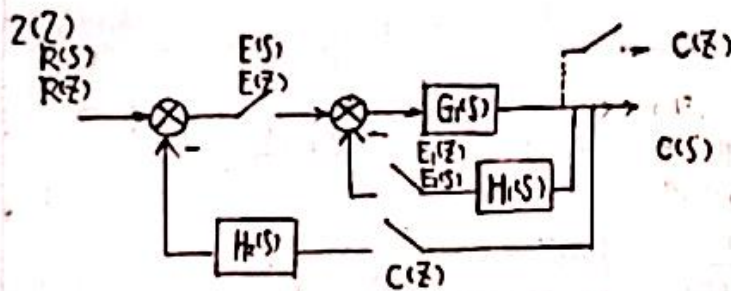
由图可有:

$$\begin{cases} Y(z) = M(z) \cdot G_2(z) \\ M(z) = E(z) \cdot G_1(z) \\ E(z) = R(z) - B(z) \\ B(z) = H(z) \cdot G_2(z) \cdot M(z) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} Y(z) = M(z) \cdot G_2(z) \\ M(z) = E(z) \cdot G_1(z) \\ E(z) = R(z) - H(z) \cdot G_2(z) \cdot M(z) \end{cases}$$

进行z变换后有  $\begin{cases} Y(z) = M(z) \cdot G_2(z) \\ M(z) = E(z) \cdot G_1(z) \\ E(z) = R(z) - G_2(z) \cdot H(z) \cdot M(z) \end{cases}$

综上所述有  $M(z) = \frac{G_1(z) R(z)}{1 + G_1(z) G_2(z) H(z)}$ , 即  $Y(z) = \frac{G_1(z) G_2(z)}{1 + G_1(z) G_2(z) H(z)} R(z)$

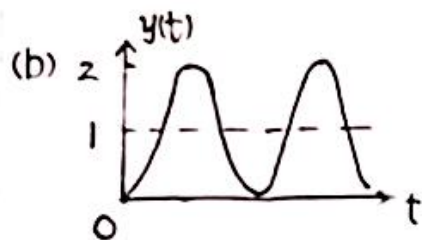
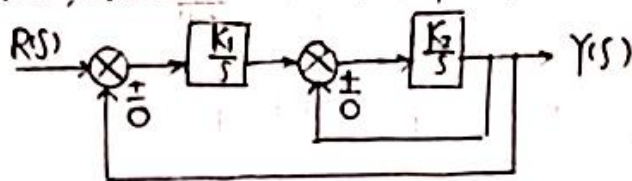
$G(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1(z) G_2(z)}{1 + G_1(z) G_2(z) H(z)}$



$$\begin{cases} E(z) = R(z) - H_2(z)C(z) \\ C(z) = G_1(z)(E(z) - E_1(z)) \\ E_1(z) = G_1(z)H_1(z)(E(z) - E_1(z)) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{变换}} \begin{cases} E(z) = R(z) - H_2(z)C(z) \quad \text{①} \\ C(z) = G_1(z)(E(z) - E_1(z)) \\ E_1(z) = G_1(z)H_1(z)(E(z) - E_1(z)) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1(z) = \frac{G_1(z)H_1(z)}{1 + G_1(z)H_1(z)} E(z) \\ C(z) = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1(z)H_1(z)} E(z) \quad \text{②} \end{cases}$$

将②代入①, 解得  $\Phi(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1(z)H_1(z) + G_1(z)H_2(z)}$

3. 已知  $K_1, K_2$  为正的常值增益, 图 b 至图 d 为系统可能出现的单位阶跃响应



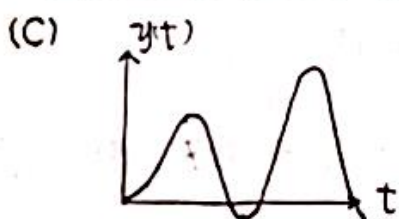
由图推测其为二阶无阻尼的情况

$$Y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s^2 + \omega_n^2)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_n^2} \quad y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(s)) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t$$

当主反馈为负反馈, 没有内反馈时.

$$G(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2}{1 + \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2}} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 + K_1 K_2} \quad \omega_n^2 = K_1 K_2, \xi = 0$$

综上(b)为: 主反馈为负反馈, 无内反馈

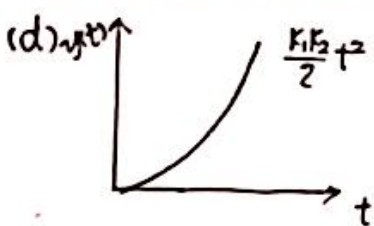


由图可知, 其为振荡发散的曲线, 极点位于复平面右半平面且不在实轴上

当主反馈为负反馈, 内反馈为正反馈时:

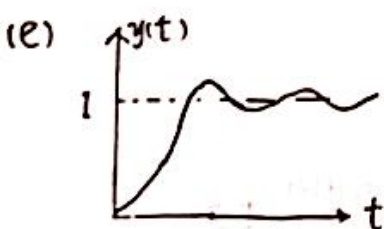
$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K_1}{s} \cdot \frac{K_2}{s - K_2}}{1 + \frac{K_1}{s} \cdot \frac{K_2}{s - K_2}} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 - K_2 s + K_1 K_2} \quad \text{分母根满足正实极点条件, 可有此图像}$$

综上(c)为: 主反馈为负反馈, 内反馈为正反馈.



由图  $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}(\frac{K_1 K_2}{2} t) = \frac{K_1 K_2}{2} \cdot \frac{2!}{s^3} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^3}$  由于  $U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$   
 则  $G(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2}$  显然, 其为: 无主反馈, 无内反馈

综上(d)为: 无主反馈, 无内反馈.



由图其为二阶欠阻尼图像, 极点为复平面左半平面上, 且不在实轴上

当主反馈为负反馈, 内反馈为负反馈

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K_1}{s} \cdot \frac{K_2}{s + K_2}}{1 + \frac{K_1}{s} \cdot \frac{K_2}{s + K_2}} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 + K_2 s + K_1 K_2} \quad \begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = K_1 K_2 \\ 2\xi \omega_n = K_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{K_1 K_2} \\ \xi = \frac{K_2}{2\sqrt{K_1 K_2}} \text{ 在 } 0 \sim 1 \text{ 之间} \end{cases}$$

可有上述图像

综上(e)为: 主反馈为负反馈, 内反馈为负反馈.



4(1) 开环传递为  $G(s) = \frac{as+1}{s(s+b)}$ ,  $a=0.4, b=0.5$

开环传递:  $G(s) = \frac{as+1}{s(s+b)}$ , 其零点  $-\frac{5}{2}$ , 极点  $0, -\frac{1}{2}$

闭环传递:  $A(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{as+1}{s^2+(a+b)s+1}$ , 其零点  $-\frac{5}{2}$ , 极点  $-0.45 \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3.19}}{2}$   
(约为  $-0.45 \pm j0.893$ )

4(2)

由于闭环传递  $A(s) = \frac{as+1}{s^2+(a+b)s+1}$ ,  $\begin{cases} 2\xi\omega_n = a+b \\ \omega_n^2 = 1 \end{cases}$ , 则  $\begin{cases} \xi = 0.45 \\ \omega_n = 1 \end{cases}$

综上, 系统阻尼比  $\xi = 0.45$ , 无阻尼振荡频率  $\omega_n = 1$

4(3)  $\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{as+1}{s^2+(a+b)s+1} = \frac{s+\frac{1}{a}}{s^2+(a+b)s+1} = \frac{1}{s^2+(a+b)s+1} + \frac{s}{s^2+(a+b)s+1}$

令  $y_1(t)$  为  $\frac{1}{s^2+(a+b)s+1}$  的单位阶跃响应(时域),  $y_2(t)$  为  $A(s)$  的单位阶跃响应(时域)

$$y_2(t) = y_1(t) + \frac{1}{2}y_1(t) = 1 - e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin(\omega_d t + \theta + \psi)$$

4 峰值时间  $T_p$ : 对  $y_2(t)$  求导, 其为第一导数零点

$$T_p = \frac{\pi - \psi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \psi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \approx 3.058s$$

超调量  $\sigma\%$ :  $\sigma\% = |y_2(T_p) - 1| \times 100\% \approx 22.59\%$

上升时间  $T_r$ :  $T_r = \frac{\pi - \theta - \psi}{\omega_d} = 1.8217s$

调整时间  $T_s$ :  $|y_2(t) - 1| \leq e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \frac{1}{2} \leq \Delta$ , 得  $T_s = \frac{1}{\xi\omega_n} \ln \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\Delta}$

①  $\Delta = 0.02$ , 得  $T_s \approx 8.697s$

②  $\Delta = 0.05$ , 得  $T_s \approx 6.661s$

$$\begin{cases} l = \sqrt{(z - \xi\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2} \\ \cos\psi = \frac{z - \xi\omega_n}{l}, \sin\psi = \frac{\omega_d}{l} \\ \sin\theta = \sqrt{1-\xi^2}, \cos\theta = \xi \\ \psi = 23.5398^\circ = 0.4108 \text{ rad} \\ \theta = 63.2527^\circ = 1.104 \text{ rad} \\ l = 2.236 \end{cases}$$

4(4)  $a=0$  时  $A(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+bs+1}$ ,  $\begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = 1 \\ 2\xi\omega_n = b \end{cases}$  即  $\begin{cases} \omega_n = 1 \\ \xi = 0.25 \end{cases}$ ,  $\omega_d = 0.968$ ,  $\theta = \arccos \xi = 1.318 \text{ rad}$

峰值时间  $T_p$ :  $T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = 3.245s$ , 超调量  $\sigma\%$ :  $\sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}\pi} \times 100\% = 44.43\%$

上升时间  $T_r$ :  $T_r = \frac{\pi - \theta}{\omega_d} = 1.884s$ ; 调整时间  $T_s$ : ①  $\Delta = 0.02$ ,  $T_s = \frac{4 + \ln \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\Delta}}{\xi\omega_n} = 16.13s$   
②  $\Delta = 0.05$ ,  $T_s = \frac{3 + \ln \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\Delta}}{\xi\omega_n} = 12.13s$

5. 开环传递  $G(s) = \frac{K_2}{s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2}$  . 闭环传递:  $A(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{K_2}{s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2}$  为二阶系统

(1) 由于共有  $\sigma\% = 16\%$  ,  $t_p = 2s$  . 可知其为欠阻尼

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = K_2 \\ 2\xi\omega_n = K_1 K_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} K_1 = \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} \\ K_2 = \omega_n^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而} \begin{cases} \sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \pi} = 0.16 \\ t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \begin{cases} \xi = 0.50387 \\ \omega_n = 1.8185 \end{cases} \quad \text{则} \begin{cases} K_1 = 3.3070 \\ K_2 = 0.55416 \end{cases}$$

(2) 由于输入为单位斜坡信号  $t \xrightarrow{2} \frac{1}{s^2}$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{K_2}{s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2} = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{-K_1}{s} + \frac{K_1 s - 1 + K_1^2 K_2}{s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(s)) = t - K_1 + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{K_1 s - 1 + K_1^2 K_2}{s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2}\right)$$

当其达到稳态时, 稳态误差为  $K_1$ , 则  $K_1 = 0.5 > 0$

故参数  $K_1$  取  $\frac{1}{2}$

第三项由于  $s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2$  已知  $K_2 = 5$ , 再令  $K_1 > 0$  可知其极点位于复平面的左半平面, 则拉氏逆变换后, 该项在稳态时趋于 0, 可忽略.

方法二: 令输入与输出误差为  $e(t) = u(t) - y(t)$  ,  $E(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{K_2}{s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2} = \frac{s^2 + K_1 K_2 s}{s^2 (s^2 + K_1 K_2 s + K_2)}$

由终值定理  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s E(s) = K_1 = 0.5$

仅供参考 反对抄袭

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