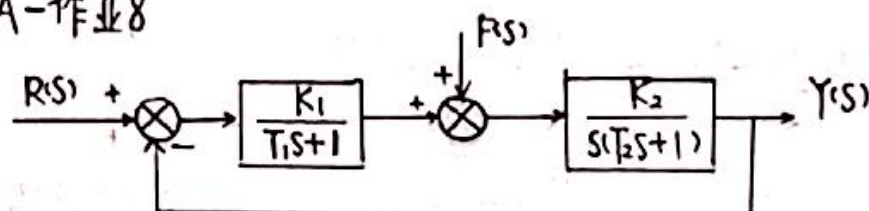


自动控制理论A-作业8

3.39



由题可知 $r(t)=t$, $f(t)=-1(t)$, 即 $R(s)=\frac{1}{s^2}$, $F(s)=-\frac{1}{s}$. 由叠加定理

令 $F(s)=0$, $R(s)=\frac{1}{s^2}$, 先判断系统稳定有特征方程 $T_1T_2s^3+(T_1+T_2)s^2+s+K_1K_2=0$

由劳斯列表知 $T_1T_2 > 0$, $T_1+T_2 > 0$, $K_1K_2 > 0$, $T_1+T_2 > T_1T_2K_1K_2$, 得系统稳定

其开环传递函数 $G(s)=\frac{K_1K_2}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}$, 可知其为 I 型系统, 对于 $r(t)=t$, 有 $K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG(s) = K_1K_2$

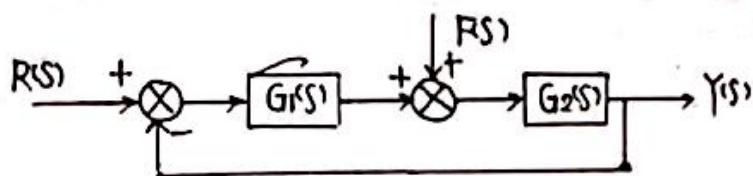
其稳态误差 $e_{s1} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \frac{1}{K_1K_2}$

考虑 $R(s)=0$, $F(s)=-\frac{1}{s}$, 已知 $\Phi_{ef}(s) = \frac{-\frac{K_2}{s(T_2s+1)}}{1 + \frac{K_1K_2}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}} = \frac{-K_2(T_1s+1)}{T_1T_2s^3+(T_1+T_2)s^2+s+K_1K_2}$

即 $e_{s2} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \Phi_{ef}(s) \cdot F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{+K_2(T_1s+1)}{T_1T_2s^3+(T_1+T_2)s^2+s+K_1K_2} = \frac{1}{K_1}$

其稳态误差 $e_{ss} = e_{s1} + e_{s2} = \frac{1}{K_1K_2} + \frac{1}{K_1}$

3.40



(1) $G_1(s)=K_1$, $G_2(s)=\frac{K_2}{s(T_2s+1)}$, 由题可知 $\Phi_{ef} = \frac{-K_2}{T_2s^2+s+K_1K_2} = -\frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_1^2K_2}s + \dots$

由劳斯表知

$T_2 > 0, K_1K_2 > 0$

系统稳定

得 $C_0 = -\frac{1}{K_1}$, $C_1 = \frac{1}{K_1^2K_2}$, $e_{ssf} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i f^{(i)}(t)$

当 $f(t)=1(t)$ 时, $e_{ssf}(t) = C_0 \cdot f(t) = -\frac{1}{K_1}$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{ssf}(t) = -\frac{1}{K_1}$

当 $f(t)=t$ 时, $e_{ssf}(t) = C_0 \cdot f(t) + C_1 \cdot f'(t) = -\frac{1}{K_1}t + \frac{1}{K_1^2K_2}$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{ssf}(t) = -\infty$

(2) $G_1(s)=\frac{K_1(T_1s+1)}{s}$, $G_2(s)=\frac{K_2}{s(T_2s+1)}$, 且 $T_1 > T_2$

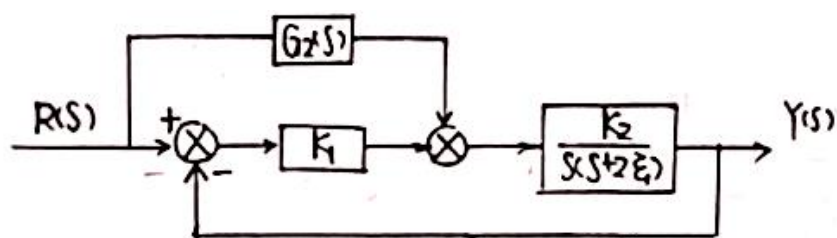
由题可知 $\Phi_{ef} = \frac{-K_2s}{T_2s^3+s^2+K_1K_2T_1s+K_1K_2}$, 列劳斯表有 $T_2 > 0, K_1K_2 > 0, T_1 > 0, T_1 > T_2$, 系统稳定

对 Φ_{ef} 进行多项式展开 $\Phi_{ef} = -\frac{1}{K_1}s + \frac{T_1}{K_1}s^2 + \dots$, 得 $C_0 = 0$, $C_1 = -\frac{1}{K_1}$

当 $f(t)=1(t)$ 时, $e_{ssf}(t) = C_0 \cdot f(t) = 0$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{ssf}(t) = 0$

当 $f(t)=t$ 时, $e_{ssf}(t) = C_0 \cdot f(t) + C_1 \cdot f'(t) = -\frac{1}{K_1}$, $e_{ssf} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{ssf}(t) = -\frac{1}{K_1}$

3.41.



已知 $K_1=2, K_2=50, \xi=0.5, T=0.2$, 确定 $G_2(s) = \frac{\lambda_2 s^2 + \lambda_1 s}{Ts+1}$ 中 λ_2, λ_1 使其由 I 型变为 III 型. 先求 $G_2(s)$.

由题可知 $\Phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\lambda_2 K_2 s^2 + (K_1 K_2 T + \lambda_1 K_2) s + K_1 K_2}{Ts^3 + (T+1)s^2 + (K_1 K_2 T + 1)s + K_1 K_2}$. 其特征方程为 $0.2s^3 + 1.2s^2 + 21s + 100 = 0$

列劳斯表:

s^3	0.2	21
s^2	1.2	100
s^1	4.2	
s^0	100	

第一列均为正, 其稳定

其开环传递 $G(s)$, 由 $\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)}$ 得 $G(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{1-\Phi(s)} = \frac{\lambda_2 K_2 s^2 + (K_1 K_2 T + \lambda_1 K_2) s + K_1 K_2}{Ts^3 + (T+1-\lambda_2 K_2) s^2 + (1-\lambda_1 K_2) s}$

由题其为 III 系统. 有 $\begin{cases} T+1-\lambda_2 K_2 = 0 \\ 1-\lambda_1 K_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{50} = 0.02 \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{1.2}{50} = 0.024 \end{cases}$

7. 已知单位反馈系统开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{10(2s+1)}{s^2(s^2+6s+100)}$. 由题可知其为 II 型系统 $G(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{10}(2s+1)}{s^2(\frac{1}{100}s^2 + \frac{3}{50}s + 1)}$

特征多项式方程 $s^4 + 6s^3 + 100s^2 + 20s + 10 = 0$

列劳斯表:

s^4	1	100	10
s^3	6	20	
s^2	$\frac{390}{3}$	10	
s^1	$\frac{562}{39}$		
s^0	10		

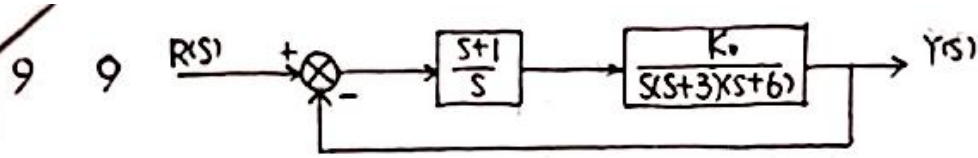
第一列均为正数, 其稳定

$G(s)$ 极点在原点, 左半平面可用终值定理

① $r(t) = 2t$, 其为 II 型系统 $K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG(s) = \infty, e_{ss} = \frac{2}{K_v} = 0$. 系统稳态误差为 0

② $r(t) = 2 + 2t + t^2, K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) = \infty, K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG(s) = \infty, K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) = \frac{1}{10}$

故 $e_{ss} = \frac{2}{1+K_p} + \frac{2}{K_v} + \frac{2}{K_a} = 20$. 系统稳态误差为 20.



由题可知系统开环传递 $G(s) = \frac{K_0(s+1)}{s^2(s+3)(s+6)} = \frac{\frac{1}{18}K_0(s+1)}{s^2(\frac{1}{3}s+1)(\frac{1}{6}s+1)}$ 开环增益 $K = \frac{1}{18}K_0$

系统特征方程 $s^4 + 9s^3 + 18s^2 + K_0s + K_0 = 0$ 列劳斯表

s^4	1	18	K_0
s^3	9	K_0	
s^2	$18 - \frac{K_0}{9}$	K_0	
s^1	$K_0 - \frac{9K_0}{18 - \frac{K_0}{9}}$		
s^0	K_0		

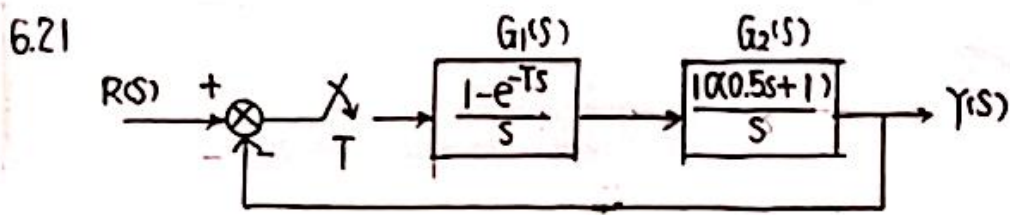
劳斯表第一列全部大于0, 系统稳定

$$\begin{cases} 18 - \frac{1}{9}K_0 > 0 \\ K_0 - \frac{9K_0}{18 - \frac{1}{9}K_0} > 0 \\ K_0 > 0 \end{cases}$$
 得 $0 < K_0 < 81$

又知当 $r(t) = t^2$ 时, II型系统, $K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) = \frac{1}{18}K_0$, $e_{ss} = \frac{2}{K_a} = \frac{36}{K_0} < 0.5$ 得 $72 < K_0$

即 $72 < K_0 < 81$ 且 $K = \frac{1}{18}K_0$

则 $4 < K < 4.5$



由题可得开环传递的Z变换: $T=0.2s$

$$G_1G_2(z) = \mathcal{Z}(G_1(s)G_2(s)) = \mathcal{Z}\left((1-e^{-Ts}) \frac{5(s+2)}{s^2}\right) = (1-z^{-1}) \cdot 5 \left(\frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{2Tz}{(z-1)^2}\right) = \frac{5z-3}{z-1}$$

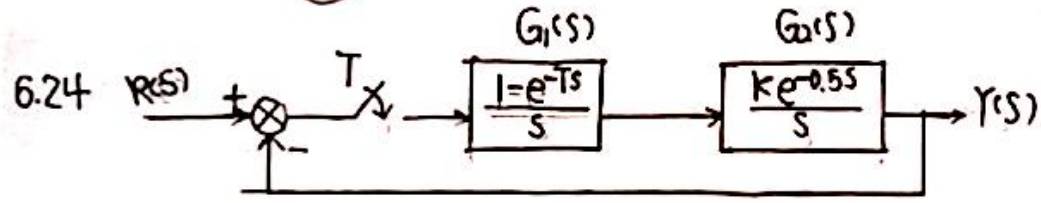
其特征方程为 $6z-4=0$, 令 $z = \frac{\omega+1}{\omega-1}$, 作 ω 变换得 $2\omega+10=0$, $\omega = -5$ 位于左半平面, 系统稳定

其为I型系统

当 $r(t) = 1+t+\frac{1}{2}t^2$, $T=0.2s$, 可有 $e_{ss}^*(\infty) = \frac{1}{1+K_p} + \frac{T}{K_v} + \frac{T^2}{K_a}$

$$K_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_1G_2(z) = \infty, K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G_1G_2(z) = 2, K_a = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 G_1G_2(z) = 0$$

故 $e_{ss}^*(\infty) = \infty$



已知 $T=0.25s$, 求开环传递的Z变换

$$G_1G_2(z) = \mathcal{Z}(G_1(s)G_2(s)) = (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z}\left(\frac{K \cdot e^{-0.5s}}{s^2}\right) = (1-z^{-1}) \cdot z^{-2} \cdot K \cdot \mathcal{Z}\left(\frac{1}{s^2}\right) = \frac{0.25K}{z^2(z-1)}$$

对于复频域的时延转换至Z域:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}(e^{-Ks} G(s)) &= \mathcal{Z}(g(t-KT)) \\ &= z^{-k} \cdot \mathcal{Z}(g(t)) \\ &= z^{-k} \mathcal{Z}(G(s)) \end{aligned}$$

 适用于6.21, 6.24题

见背面

列特征方程为 $z^3 - z^2 + 0.25K = 0$

令 $z = \frac{1+\omega}{-1+\omega}$ 作 ω 变换得 $0.25K\omega^3 + (2-0.75K)\omega^2 + (4+0.75K)\omega + 2-0.25K = 0$

列劳斯表:

ω^3 $0.25K$ $4+0.75K$	ω^3	$0.25K$	$4+0.75K$
ω^2 $2-0.75K$ $2-0.25K$	ω^2	$2-0.75K$	$2-0.25K$
ω^1 $4+0.75K - \frac{2-0.25K \cdot 0.25K}{2-0.75K}$ 0	ω^1	$4+0.75K - \frac{(2-0.25K) \cdot 0.25K}{2-0.75K}$	0
ω^0 $2-0.25K$ 0	ω^0	$2-0.25K$	0

劳斯表第一列大于0, 以及全项大于0

$$\begin{cases} 0.25K > 0 \\ 4+0.75K > 0 \\ 2-0.75K > 0 \\ 2-0.25K > 0 \\ 4+0.75K - \frac{(2-0.25K) \cdot 0.25K}{2-0.75K} > 0 \end{cases}$$

得 $0 < K < 2\sqrt{5} - 2$

当全项都小于0, 劳斯表第一列全小于0时

K无解

当输入 $r(t) = 2 \cdot 1(t) + t$ 时, 已知其为I型系统.

$K_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_1(z) = \infty$. $K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G_1(z) = 0.25K$

而 $e_{ss}^*(\infty) = \frac{2}{1+K_p} + \frac{T}{K_v} = \frac{T}{0.25K} = \frac{1}{K} < 0.5$, 得 $K > 2$

综上 $2 < K < 2\sqrt{5} - 2$

仅供参考 反对抄袭
方博文

2023.6