

2024年12月13日

1 考虑单位反馈系统，其开环传递函数如下，

根轨迹形式指前系数均为1  
其它情况下，标准型为+1形式

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

当取  $r(t) = 2\sin t$  时，系统的稳态输出

输入正弦信号  $\Rightarrow$  频域分析  $c_{ss}(t) = 2\sin(t - 45^\circ)$

试确定系统参数  $\omega_n, \zeta$ 。

解：系统的闭环传递函数为  $\Phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$  为标准振荡环节

输入  $r(t) = 2\sin t$ ，输出  $c_{ss}(t) = 2\sin(t - 45^\circ)$ ，有  $\omega = 1 \text{ rad/s}$ ， $|\Phi(j\omega)| = 1$ ， $\angle\Phi(j\omega) = -45^\circ$

$$\Phi(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2) + j2\zeta\omega\omega_n} \Rightarrow |\Phi(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\zeta\omega\omega_n)^2}}, \angle\Phi(j\omega) = -\arctan \frac{2\zeta\omega\omega_n}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2}$$

将  $\omega = 1 \text{ rad/s}$  时  $|\Phi(j\omega)| = 1$ ， $\angle\Phi(j\omega) = -45^\circ$  代入，有

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = \sqrt{(\omega_n^2 - 1)^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n)^2} \\ 2\zeta\omega_n = \omega_n^2 - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (4\zeta^2 - 2)\omega_n^2 + 1 = 0 \\ \omega_n^2 - 2\zeta\omega_n - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_n^4 - 4\omega_n^2 + 2 = 0 \\ \zeta = \frac{\omega_n^2 - 1}{2\omega_n} \end{cases}$$

解得  $\begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} \approx 1.848 \\ \zeta = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} \approx 0.653 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.765 \\ \zeta = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} < 0 \end{cases}$  舍去

综上， $\omega_n = 1.848$ ， $\zeta = 0.653$

2 绘制下列传递函数的对数幅频渐近特性曲线 **一定要注意  $10^0 = 1$**

(1)  $G(s) = \frac{2}{(2s+1)(8s+1)}$  Bode图

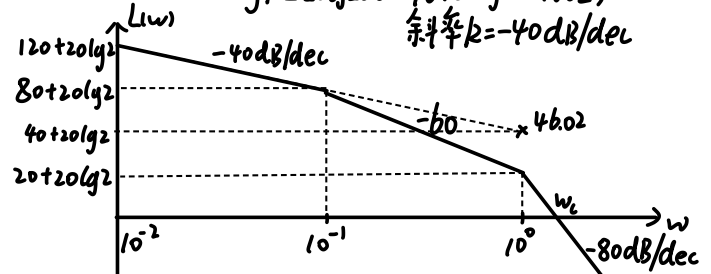
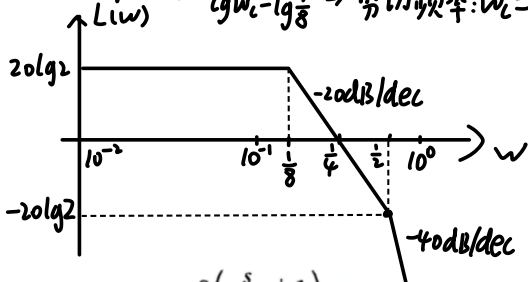
(2)  $G(s) = \frac{200}{s^2(s+1)(10s+1)}$

解：已是标准型，转折频率  $\begin{cases} \omega_1 = \frac{1}{8} & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ \omega_2 = \frac{1}{2} & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \end{cases}$

已是标准型，转折频率  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ 1 & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \end{cases}$

基准点： $\omega = 1$  时  $L(1) = 20 \lg k = 20 \lg 2 \approx 6.02$  斜率为 0  
过零点： $k = -20 = \frac{0 - 20 \lg 2}{\lg \omega_c - \lg \frac{1}{8}} \Rightarrow$  剪切频率： $\omega_c = \frac{1}{4} \text{ rad/s}$

基准点： $L(1) = 20 \lg k = 20 \lg 200 = 40 + 20 \lg 2 \approx 46.02$ ，斜率  $k = -40 \text{ dB/dec}$

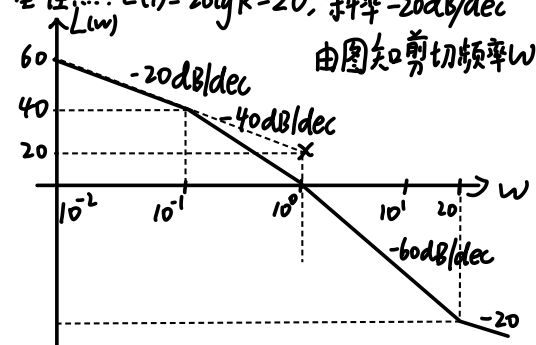
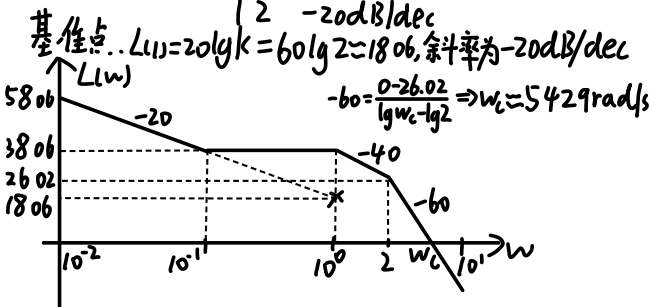


(3)  $G(s) = \frac{8(\frac{s}{0.1} + 1)}{s(s^2 + s + 1)(\frac{s}{2} + 1)}$

(4)  $G(s) = \frac{10(\frac{s^2}{400} + \frac{s}{10} + 1)}{s(s+1)(\frac{s}{0.1} + 1)}$  转折频率  $\begin{cases} 0.1 & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ 1 & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ 20 & 40 \text{ dB/dec} \end{cases}$

解：转折频率  $\begin{cases} 0.1 & +20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ 1 & -40 \text{ dB/dec} \\ 2 & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \end{cases}$

基准点： $L(1) = 20 \lg k = 20$ ，斜率  $-20 \text{ dB/dec}$   
由图知剪切频率  $\omega_c = 1 \text{ rad/s}$



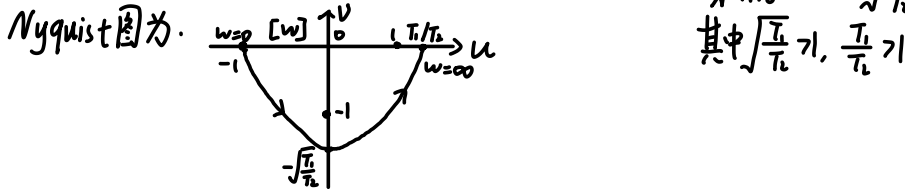
## 5.1 一阶环节的传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{T_1 s + 1}{T_2 s - 1} \quad 1 > T_1 > T_2 > 0$$

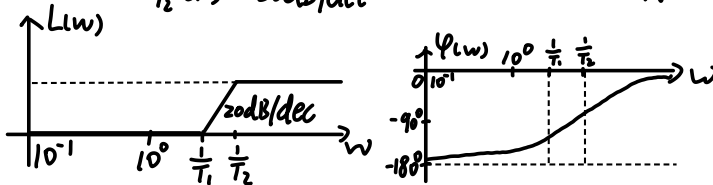
试绘制该环节的 Nyquist 图及 Bode 图。

解:  $G(s) = \frac{T_1 s + 1}{T_2 s - 1}$ ,  $1 > T_1 > T_2 > 0$ ,  $G(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega T_1 + 1}{j\omega T_2 - 1} = \frac{T_1 T_2 \omega^2 - 1}{T_2^2 \omega^2 + 1} + j \frac{-(T_1 + T_2)\omega}{T_2^2 \omega^2 + 1} = X + jY$

实部  $X = \frac{T_1 T_2 \omega^2 - 1}{T_2^2 \omega^2 + 1}$ , 虚部  $Y = \frac{-(T_1 + T_2)\omega}{T_2^2 \omega^2 + 1}$ , 交点:  $\omega=0$  时  $(-1, 0)$ ,  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_1 T_2}}$  时  $(0, -\sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}})$ ,  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$  时  $(\frac{T_1}{T_2}, 0)$



转折频率  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 < \frac{1}{T_1} \text{ (小)} \quad +20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ 1 < \frac{1}{T_2} \text{ (大)} \quad -20 \text{ dB/dec} \end{array} \right.$  基准线斜率为 0 中幅角  $\omega=0$  时为  $-180^\circ$   $\omega \rightarrow \infty$  时为  $0^\circ$



## 5.3 设某系统的开环传递函数为

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

试通过该系统的频率响应确定剪切频率  $\omega_c = 5 \text{ rad/s}$  时的开环增益  $K$ 。

解:  $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K e^{-0.1j\omega}}{j\omega(0.1j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 1)} \Rightarrow |G(s)H(s)| = \frac{K}{\omega \sqrt{0.01\omega^2 + 1} \sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}}$

$\omega_c = 5 \text{ rad/s}$  即  $\omega = \omega_c$  时,  $|G(s)H(s)| = 1$

代入, 得  $K = \omega_c \sqrt{0.01\omega_c^2 + 1} \sqrt{\omega_c^2 + 1} = 28504$

## 5.4 若系统的单位阶跃响应为

$$y(t) = 1 - 1.8e^{-4t} + 0.8e^{-9t} \quad t \geq 0$$

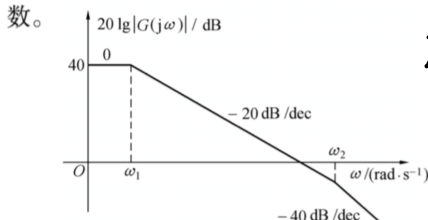
试求取该系统的频率响应。  $\Phi(j\omega) = \Phi(s)|_{s=j\omega}$

解: 系统输入为  $u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s}$ , 输出  $y(t) = 0$ , 零状态,  $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)] = \frac{1}{s} - 1.8 \frac{1}{s+4} + 0.8 \frac{1}{s+9}$

系统传递  $\Phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = 1 - \frac{1.8s}{s+4} + \frac{0.8s}{s+9} = \frac{36}{(s+4)(s+9)} = \frac{1}{(\frac{s}{4} + 1)(\frac{s}{9} + 1)}$

由于  $p_1 = -4$ ,  $p_2 = -9$ , 系统稳定, 系统的频率响应为  $\Phi(j\omega) = \Phi(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{1}{(\frac{j\omega}{4} + 1)(\frac{j\omega}{9} + 1)}$

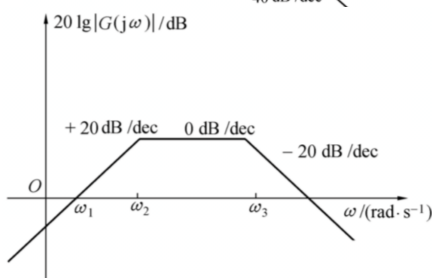
## 5.5 已知最小相位系统 Bode 图的幅频特性如题 5.5 图所示。试求取该系统的开环传递函数。



解: 基准线  $L(1) = 20 \lg K = 40 \Rightarrow K = 100$ , 斜率为 0, 无积分环节

$\omega = \omega_1, \omega = \omega_2$  处有两个惯性环节, 又由于是最小相位系统

开环传递为  $G(s) = \frac{100}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$



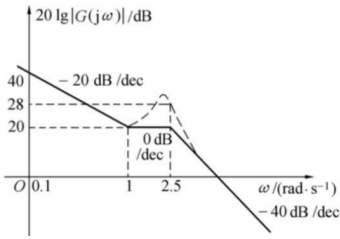
解: 有  $\omega = \omega_1, \omega = \omega_2$  两个惯性环节, 基准线斜率为  $+20 \text{ dB/dec}$

设  $G(s) = \frac{Ks}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$  用近似法求  $K$ .

$\omega = \omega_1$  时,  $L(\omega) = 20 \lg(K\omega) = 0 \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{\omega_1} \Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{s}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$

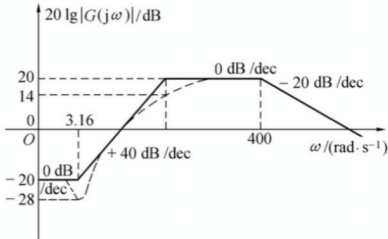
By 22-PSP

修正项公式 振荡  $-20\lg(2\xi)$  dB  
= 阶微分  $20\lg(2\xi)$  dB



解: 基准线斜率  $-20\text{dB/dec}$ ,  $\omega=1$  时,  $L(\omega)=20\lg(k)=20 \Rightarrow k=10$   
 $\omega=1$  处一阶微分环节,  $\omega=2.5$  处一振荡环节,  $\omega_n=2.5$ , 此处  $-20\lg(2\xi)=8\text{dB}$

传递函数  $G(s) = \frac{10(s+1)}{s[(\frac{s}{2.5})^2 + \frac{0.398s}{2.5} + 1]}$   $\Rightarrow \xi = 0.199$



-28 为真实曲线的最小值

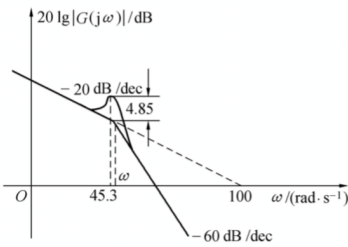
解: 基准线斜率为 0,  $L(\omega)=20\lg(k)=-20 \Rightarrow k=0.1$   
 $\omega=3.16$  处有一阶微分环节,  $\omega=400$  处有一振荡环节,  $(\xi_1)$

$\omega=400$  处有一小惯性环节,  $(\xi_2)$

修正  $\xi_1: -20\lg(2\xi_1) = -8 \Rightarrow \xi_1 = 0.199$   
 $\xi_1: 20\lg \frac{1}{2\xi_1 \sqrt{1-\xi_1^2}} = 8 \Rightarrow \xi_1 = 0.203$

$\xi_2: -20\lg(2\xi_2) = -6 \Rightarrow \xi_2 = 0.998$

传递函数  $G(s) = \frac{(\frac{s}{3.16})^2 + \frac{2\xi_1 s}{3.16} + 1}{10[(\frac{s}{3.16})^2 + \frac{1.996s}{3.16} + 1](\frac{s}{400} + 1)}$



当  $0 < \xi < 0.707$  时, 对于无零点  $k=1$  的标准二阶系统:  $\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1-2\xi^2}$

$M_r = \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$

解: 基准线斜率为  $-20\text{dB/dec}$ ,  $L(\omega)=20\lg k=40 \Rightarrow k=100$

$\omega=\omega_n$  处有一振荡环节, 参数为  $\omega_n, \xi$

由  $\begin{cases} \omega_n \sqrt{1-2\xi^2} = 45.3 \\ 20\lg \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 4.85 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_n \\ \xi = 0.95 \end{cases}$  舍去  $\begin{cases} \omega_n = 50.02 \text{ rad/s} \\ \xi = 0.2999 \end{cases}$

综上, 传递函数  $G(s) = \frac{100}{s[(\frac{s}{50.02})^2 + \frac{0.5998s}{50.02} + 1]}$