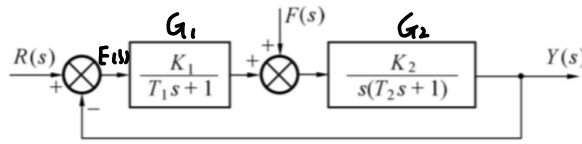


2024年11月8日

3.39 某控制系统方框图如题 3.39 图所示。已知 $r(t) = t, f(t) = -1(t)$, 试计算该系统的稳态误差。



解. ① 先求 $r(t) = t$ 导致的稳差 **静态误差系数法** (计算静态误差系数用的是开环传递)

开环传递 $G(s) = \frac{k_1 k_2}{s(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}$ 为 I 型系统.

对应的特征方程为 $D(s) = T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s + k_1 k_2 = 0$

劳斯列表:

s^3	$T_1 T_2$	1	当满足以下条件时, 系统稳定, 讨论稳态误差
s^2	$T_1 + T_2$	$k_1 k_2$	
s^1	$\frac{T_1 + T_2 - T_1 T_2 k_1 k_2}{T_1 + T_2}$		
s^0	$k_1 k_2$		

$$\begin{cases} T_1 > 0, T_2 > 0 \\ k_1 k_2 > 0 \\ T_1 + T_2 - T_1 T_2 k_1 k_2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) = k_1 k_2, e_{ss1} = \frac{A}{K_v} = \frac{1}{k_1 k_2}$

② 再求 $f(t) = -1$ 导致的稳差. **终值定理**

$F(s) = \frac{-1}{s}$, 由 $E(s) = -Y(s), Y(s) = G_1(s)[F(s) + G_1(s)E(s)]$ 知,

$\Phi_f(s) = \frac{E(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{-G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)} = \frac{-k_2(T_1 s + 1)}{T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s + k_1 k_2}$

劳斯列表:

s^3	$T_1 T_2$	1	\Rightarrow 稳定的条件同上
s^2	$T_1 + T_2$	$k_1 k_2$	
s^1	$\frac{T_1 + T_2 - T_1 T_2 k_1 k_2}{T_1 + T_2}$		
s^0	$k_1 k_2$		

$e_{ss2} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_f(s) F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{k_2(T_1 s + 1)}{T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s + k_1 k_2} = \frac{1}{k_1}$

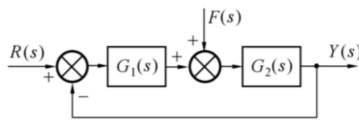
综上, 由线性系统的叠加原理知: $e_{ss} = e_{ss1} + e_{ss2} = \frac{1}{k_1 k_2} + \frac{1}{k_1}$

3.40 某控制系统的方框图如题 3.40 图所示。当扰动信号分别为 $f(t) = 1(t), f(t) = t$ 时, 试计算下列两种情况下系统响应扰动信号 $f(t)$ 的稳态误差:

(1) $G_1(s) = K_1, G_2(s) = \frac{K_2}{s(T_2 s + 1)}$

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

只能用终值定理, 记得讨论稳定性



解: 由上一题的分析知, 开环传递 $G(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s), \Phi_f(s) = \frac{E(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{-G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)}$

(1) $G(s) = \frac{k_1 k_2}{s(T_2 s + 1)}$, 稳定. $\Phi_f(s) = \frac{E(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{-k_2}{T_2 s^2 + s + k_1 k_2}$ 由 $T_2 > 0, k_1 k_2 > 0$ 系统稳定

① $f(t) = 1, F(s) = \frac{1}{s}, e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_f(s) F(s) = -\frac{1}{k_1}$

② $f(t) = t, F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}, e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_f(s) F(s) = -\infty$

(2) $G(s) = \frac{k_1 k_2 (T_1 s + 1)}{s^2 (T_2 s + 1)}, \Phi_f(s) = \frac{E(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{-k_2 s}{T_2 s^3 + s^2 + k_1 k_2 T_1 s + k_1 k_2}$

劳斯列表:

s^3	T_2	$k_1 k_2 T_1$
s^2	1	$k_1 k_2$
s^1	$(T_1 - T_2) k_1 k_2$	
s^0	$k_1 k_2$	

① $f(t) = 1, F(s) = \frac{1}{s}, e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_f(s) F(s) = 0$

② $f(t) = t, F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}, e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi_f(s) F(s) = -\frac{1}{k_1}$

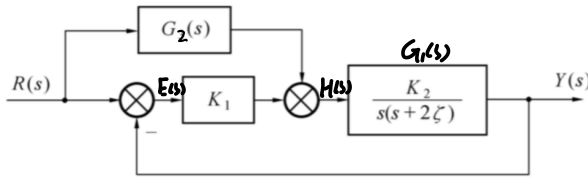
由于 $T_1 > T_2 > 0, k_1 k_2 > 0$, 系统稳定

By 22-PSP

3.41 设有控制系统,其方框图如题 3.41 图所示。为提高系统跟踪控制信号的准确度,要求系统由原来的 I 型提高到 III 型,为此在系统中增置了顺馈通道,设其传递函数为

系统的型别看的是开环传递函数 $G_2(s) = \frac{\lambda_2 s^2 + \lambda_1 s}{Ts + 1}$

若已知系统参数为 $K_1 = 2, K_2 = 50, \zeta = 0.5, T = 0.2$, 试确定顺馈参数 λ_1 及 λ_2 。



解: 先求系统的闭环传递函数

$$\begin{cases} E(s) = R(s) - G_1(s)H(s) \\ Y(s) = G_1(s)H(s) \\ H(s) = K_1 E(s) + R(s)G_2(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(s) = \frac{(1 - G_1(s)G_2(s))R(s)}{1 + G_1(s)K_1}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)(K_1 + G_2(s))}{1 + G_1(s)K_1} = \frac{\lambda_2 K_2 s^2 + (K_1 K_2 T + \lambda_1 K_2) s + K_1 K_2}{Ts^3 + (2\zeta T + 1)s^2 + (K_1 K_2 T + 2\zeta) s + K_1 K_2}$$

特征方程为 $D(s) = Ts^3 + (2\zeta T + 1)s^2 + (K_1 K_2 T + 2\zeta) s + K_1 K_2$
 $= 0.2s^3 + 1.2s^2 + 21s + 100$

劳斯列表

s^3	0.2	21
s^2	1.2	100
s^1	$\frac{13}{3}$	
s^0	100	

法: 求根. $p_1 = -5, p_{2,3} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm 9.99j$
 \Rightarrow 系统稳定

由劳斯稳定判据知系统稳定

由闭环传递函数与开环传递函数的关系 $\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$ 知 (由于此处是单位负反馈)

由闭环求开环

$$G(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{1 - \Phi(s)} = \frac{\lambda_2 K_2 s^2 + (K_1 K_2 T + \lambda_1 K_2) s + K_1 K_2}{Ts^3 + (2\zeta T - \lambda_1 K_2 + 1)s^2 + (2\zeta - \lambda_1 K_2) s}$$

要使系统为 III 型系统则必有 $\begin{cases} 1.2 - 50\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 1 - 50\lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0.02 \\ \lambda_2 = 0.024 \end{cases}$

7. 已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{10(2s + 1)}{s^2(s^2 + 6s + 100)}$$

试求输入分别为 $r(t) = 2t$ 和 $r(t) = 2 + 2t + t^2$ 时, 系统的稳态误差。

解: $G(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{10}(2s + 1)}{s^2(\frac{1}{100}s^2 + \frac{3}{50}s + 1)}$ 为 II 型系统. 特征方程为 $D(s) = s^4 + 6s^3 + 100s^2 + 20s + 10 = 0$

劳斯列表 s^4 1 100 10 由劳斯稳定判据知系统稳定

s^3 6 20 $K_s = \infty, K_v = \infty, K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) = \frac{1}{10}$

s^2 $\frac{290}{3}$ 10 ① 输入 $r(t) = 2t$ 时, 由 $K_v = \infty$ 知 $e_{ss} = 0$

s^1 $\frac{562}{29}$

s^0 10

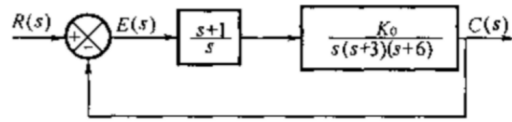
② 输入 $r(t) = 2 + 2t + t^2$ 时, 法: 动态误差系数法 (次数从小到大排列)

误差闭环传递函数 $\Phi_e = \frac{1}{1 + G} = \frac{100s^2 + 6s^3 + s^4}{10 + 20s + 100s^2 + 6s^3 + s^4}$

$e_{ss} = \frac{A_1}{1 + K_s} + \frac{A_2}{K_v} + \frac{A_3}{K_a} = 20$
 $0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \times 10 \quad \Phi_e = 10s^2 + \dots$

$C_0 = C_1 = 0, C_2 = 10 \Rightarrow e_{ss} = 20$
 $r'(t) = 2$

9. 已知系统结构图如题 9 图所示, 要求系统在 $r(t) = t^2$ 作用时, 稳态误差 $e_{ss} < 0.5$, 试确定满足要求的开环增益 K 的范围。



- ① 系统需稳定
- ② 满足误差条件

解: 系统的开环传递为 $G(s) = \frac{K_0(s+1)}{s^2(s+3)(s+6)} = \frac{\frac{K_0}{18}(s+1)}{s^2(\frac{1}{3}s+1)(\frac{1}{6}s+1)}$ 为 II 型系统, 开环增益 $K = \frac{K_0}{18}$

特征方程为 $D(s) = s^4 + 9s^3 + 18s^2 + K_0s + K_0 = 0$

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	$\frac{81K_0 - K_0^2}{162 - K_0}$		
s^0	K_0		

由劳其稳定性判据, 要使系统稳定:

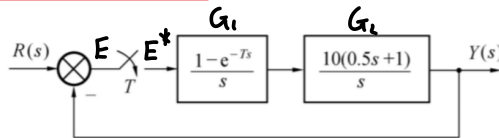
$$\begin{cases} 18 - \frac{K_0}{9} > 0 \\ \frac{81K_0 - K_0^2}{162 - K_0} > 0 \\ K_0 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < K_0 < 81$$

$r(t) = t^2, A=2, K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) = \frac{K_0}{18} = K$, 故 $e_{ss} = \frac{A}{K_a} = \frac{36}{K_0} < 0.5 \Rightarrow K_0 > 72$

综上, 有 $72 < K_0 < 81 \Rightarrow 4 < K < 4.5$

6.21 离散系统如题 6.21 图所示, 采样周期 $T = 0.2$ s。判断系统的稳定性, 并求 $r(t) =$

$1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2}$ 时系统稳态误差的终值 $e_{ss}(\infty)$ 。



解: 设 $G(s) = \frac{10(0.5s+1)}{s^2}$, 由 $E(z) = R(z) - G_1 G_2(z) E(z), Y(z) = G_1 G_2(z) E(z)$ 知

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1 G_2(z)}{1 + G_1 G_2(z)}, \quad \Theta_E(z) = \frac{E(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_1 G_2(z)} \quad e^{-Ts} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} \delta(t-T) \xrightarrow{z} z^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } G_1 G_2(z) &= z[(1 - e^{-Ts})G(s)] = (1 - z^{-1})z[G(s)] = (1 - z^{-1})z \sum \text{Res} \left[\frac{10(0.5s+1)}{s^2} \frac{z}{z - e^{sT}} \right] \\ &= 10(z-1) \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{0.5s+1}{z - e^{sT}} \right] = 10(z-1) \frac{0.5(z-1)T}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{5z-3}{z-1} \end{aligned}$$

从而特征方程 $D(z) = 6z - 4 = 0$, 代入 $z = \frac{\omega+1}{\omega-1}$, 有 $2\omega + 10 = 0$, 由劳其稳定性判据知系统稳定

$$\text{由 } r(t) = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} \text{ 知 } R(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3}$$

$$e_{ss}(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \Theta_E(z) R(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)^2}{z} \left[\frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3} \right] = \infty$$

法: 静态误差系数法

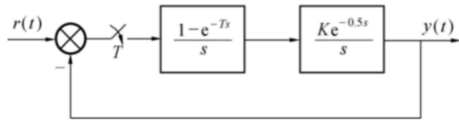
开环传递 $G_1 G_2(z) = \frac{5z-3}{z-1}$ 为 I 型系统, $K_a = 0, e_{ss}(\infty) = \infty$

注: 求 $G_1 G_2(z)$ 的部分分式法 $1 \rightarrow \frac{z}{z-1}, t \rightarrow \frac{zT}{(z-1)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 G_2(z) &= z[(1 - e^{-Ts}) \frac{5s+10}{s^2}] = (1 - z^{-1})z \left(\frac{5}{s} + \frac{10}{s^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{z-1}{z} \left[\frac{5z}{z-1} + \frac{10zT}{(z-1)^2} \right] \\ &= 5 + \frac{2}{z-1} = \frac{5z-3}{z-1} \end{aligned}$$

By 22- PSP

6.24 已知系统结构如题 6.24 图所示, 采样周期 $T = 0.25 \text{ s}$ 。当 $r(t) = 2 \cdot 1(t) + t$ 时, 欲使稳态误差小于 0.5, 试求 K 的值。



$$\begin{aligned} \delta(t) &\xrightarrow{z} 1 \\ \delta(t-kT) &\xrightarrow{z} z^{-k} \\ e^{-0.5s} &\xrightarrow{z^{-1}} \delta(t-0.5) \xrightarrow{\frac{z}{T=0.25s}} z^{-2} \\ \frac{1}{s^2} &\xrightarrow{z^{-1}} t \xrightarrow{z} \frac{zT}{(z-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

解: 设 $G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-0.5s}}{s^2}$, $G_1(z)G_2(z) = z[(1-e^{-Ts})G(s)] = (1-z^{-1})z[G(s)] = (1-z^{-1})Kz^{-2}z[\frac{1}{s^2}]$
 $= K(1-z^{-1})z^{-2} \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{TK}{z^2(z-1)}$ I型系统

特征方程 $D(z) = z^3 - z^2 + TK = 0$ 代入 $z = \frac{w+1}{w-1} \Rightarrow TKw^3 + (2-3TK)w^2 + (4+3TK)w + 2 - TK = 0$

劳其德	w^3	$0.25K$	$4+0.75K$	其中 $-0.5k^2 - 2k + 8 > 0$ 的解为 $-2 - 2\sqrt{5} < k < -2 + 2\sqrt{5}$
	w^2	$2 - 0.75K$	$2 - 0.25K$	假设第一列全为正 $\Rightarrow 0 < k < -2 + 2\sqrt{5}$
	w^1	$\frac{-0.5k^2 - 2k + 8}{2 - 0.75K}$		假设第一列全为负 \Rightarrow 无解
	w^0	$2 - 0.25K$		从而系统稳定的条件为 $0 < k < -2 + 2\sqrt{5}$

$K_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_1(z)G_2(z) = \infty$, $K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G_1(z)G_2(z) = 0.25K$

$e_{ss}^* = \frac{2}{1+K_p} + \frac{T}{K_v} = \frac{1}{K} < 0.5 \Rightarrow K > 2$

综上, $2 < k < 2\sqrt{5} - 2$

离散 $\frac{A}{1+K_p}, \frac{AT}{K_v}, \frac{AT^2}{K_a}$