

自动控制原理B第五次作业

1. 有模拟控制器 $D(s) = \frac{5(s+2)}{s+8}$, 采样周期 $T=0.1s$, 试用双线性变换、根匹配法进行离散化, 给出数字控制算法。

(1) 双线性变换

$$s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}, \text{ 则 } D(z) = D(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{2}{T} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}} = \frac{55-45z^{-1}}{14-6z^{-1}}$$

$$\text{而 } D(z) = \frac{U(z)}{E(z)}, \text{ 可得 } 14U(z) - 6z^{-1}U(z) = 55E(z) - 45z^{-1}E(z)$$

$$\text{即 数字控制算法: } U(k) = \frac{3}{7}U(k-1) + \frac{55}{14}e(k) - \frac{45}{14}e(k-1)$$

(2) 根匹配法

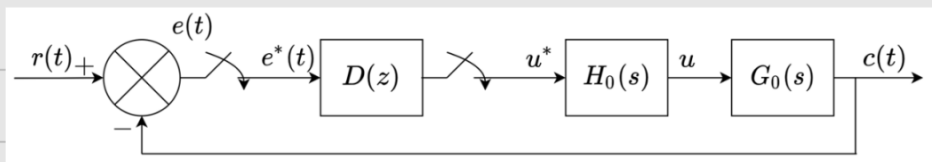
$D(s)$ 的零点为 -2 , 极点为 -8 , 即有

$$D(z) = Kz \frac{1-e^{-2T}z^{-1}}{1-e^{-8T}z^{-1}} \text{ 而 } \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} D(s) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} D(z) \text{ 得 } Kz = \frac{5}{4} \frac{1-e^{-0.8}}{1-e^{-0.2}} \approx 3.797$$

$$D(z) = 3.797 \frac{1-0.819z^{-1}}{1-0.449z^{-1}}, \text{ 可得 } U(z) = 0.449z^{-1}U(z) + 3.797E(z) - 3.110z^{-1}E(z)$$

$$\text{即 数字控制算法: } U(k) = 0.449U(k-1) + 3.797e(k) - 3.110e(k-1)$$

2.



$H_0(s)$ 为零阶保持器, 采样周期 $T=1s$, $G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s}$, 求当 $r(t) = R_1 1(t) + R_2 t$ 时, 系统无稳态误差,

过渡过程在最小拍内结束的 $D(z)$

$$\text{输入信号 } R(z) = R_1 \left[\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \right] = R_1 \frac{1+(T-1)z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} = \frac{R_1}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$

$$G(z) = Z[G(s)] = Z[H_0(s)G_0(s)] = \frac{KTz^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \text{ 含有纯延迟环节,}$$

由此 $\Phi(z)$ 亦要含一个 z^{-1} , 依据 $R(z)$, 令 $\Phi_e(z) = (1-z^{-1})^2$, $\Phi(z) = z^{-1}(z-z^{-1})$

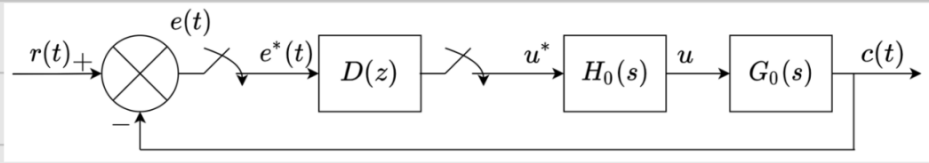
$$E(z) = \Phi_e(z) R(z) = R_1 \quad e(0) = R_1, e(1) = e(2) = \dots = 0$$

$$Y(z) = \Phi(z) R(z) = 2R_1 z^{-1} + 3R_1 z^{-2} + 4R_1 z^{-3} + \dots \quad y(0) = 0, y(1) = 2R_1, y(2) = 3R_1, \dots$$

由此可知, 过渡过程经历 1 拍, 达到稳态,

$$\text{故 } D(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{\Phi_e(z)G_d(z)} = \frac{2-z^{-1}}{KT(1-z^{-1})} = \frac{2-z^{-1}}{K(1-z^{-1})}$$

3.



采样周期 $T=1s$, $G_d(z) = Z[H_0(s)G_0(s)] = \frac{z^{-1}(1+0.92z^{-1})(1+3z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})(1+0.5z^{-1})}$, 输入信号为 $R(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

$G_d(z)$ 含单位圆上及单位圆内零点为 -3 , $\Phi(z)$ 应含 $z^{-1}, (1+3z^{-1})$

$G_d(z)$ 含单位圆上及单位圆内极点为 1 , $\Phi_e(z)$ 应含 $(1-z^{-1})$

令 $\Phi_e(z) = (1-z^{-1})(1+bz^{-1})$, $\Phi(z) = az^{-1}(1+3z^{-1})$, 由 $\Phi_e(z) = 1 - \Phi(z)$ 得 $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ b = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$

故 $\Phi_e(z) = (1-z^{-1})(1+\frac{3}{4}z^{-1})$, $\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}(1+3z^{-1})$

$E(z) = \Phi_e(z)R(z) = 1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}$ $e(0)=1, e(1)=\frac{3}{4}, e(2)=e(3)=\dots=0$

$Y(z) = \Phi(z)R(z) = \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + \dots$ $y(0)=0, y(1)=\frac{1}{4}, y(2)=y(3)=\dots=1$

即过渡过程经历 2 拍, 达到稳态。

故 $D(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{\Phi_e(z)G_d(z)} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1+0.5z^{-1}}{(1+0.75z^{-1})(1+0.92z^{-1})}$

$U(z) = D(z)E(z) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1+0.5z^{-1}}{1+0.92z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{4} (1 - 0.42z^{-1} + 0.3804z^{-2} - 0.3555z^{-3} + 0.327z^{-4} - \dots)$

$= 0.25 - 0.105z^{-1} + 0.0966z^{-2} - 0.0889z^{-3} + 0.08175z^{-4} - \dots$

由此可知所设计系统采样点之间有振荡

仅供参考, 反对抄袭

方未艾

2023.6