

自动控制原理试题解答

一、(1) $\Phi(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1 + \frac{K_0 K_1 s}{s(s+1)} - \frac{K_0 G_c(s)}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{K_0 K_1}{s+1} + \frac{K_0(s+2)}{s^2(s+1)}}$

$\frac{s[s(s+1) + K_0 K_1 s - K_0 G_c(s)]}{s^2(s+1) + K_0 K_1 s^2 + K_0(s+2)}$

$D(s) = s^3 + (1 + K_0 K_1)s^2 + K_0 s + 2K_0 = 0$

劳斯阵列

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------|
| s^3 | 1 | K_0 | |
| s^2 | $1 + K_0 K_1$ | $2K_0$ | $\rightarrow K_0 K_1 > -1$ |
| s^1 | $\frac{K_0[1 + K_0 K_1 - 2]}{1 + K_0 K_1}$ | | $\rightarrow K_0 K_1 > 1, K_1 > \frac{1}{K_0}$ |
| s^0 | $2K_0$ | | $K_0 > 0$ |

(2) $e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s R(s) \Phi(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{s^2[s+1 + K_0 K_1 - \frac{K_0 G_c(s)}{s}]}{s^2(s+1) + K_0 K_1 s^2 + K_0(s+2)}$

$\frac{1 + K_0 K_1 - \frac{K_0 G_c(s)}{s}}{2K_0} = 0$

故 $G_c(s) = \frac{(1 + K_0 K_1)s}{K_0}$

如图 D.1.1 所示。

二、(1) 绘制根轨迹, 如图 D.1.2 所示。

$G(s) = \frac{5K_0(s-1)}{(s^2+4s+4)(s+5)} \begin{cases} K = \frac{K_0}{4} \\ \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$

① 渐近线 $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-2-2-5-1}{3-1} = -5 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2K+1)\pi}{3-1} = \pm 90^\circ \end{cases}$

② 分离点 $\frac{2}{d+2} + \frac{1}{d+5} = \frac{1}{d-1}$

整理有 $d^2 + d - 11 = 0$

解得 $\begin{cases} d_1 = -3.854 \\ d_2 = +2.854 \end{cases}$

③ 与虚轴交点

$D(s) = (s^2 + 4s + 4)(s + 5) + 5K_0(s - 1) = s^3 + 9s^2 + (24 + 5K_0)s + (20 - 5K_0) = 0$

$\begin{cases} \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + (24 + 5K_0)\omega = 0 \\ \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -9\omega^2 + (20 - 5K_0) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \omega = 0 \\ K_0 = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \end{cases}$

$0 < K_0 < 4, 0 < K = \frac{K_0}{4} < 1$

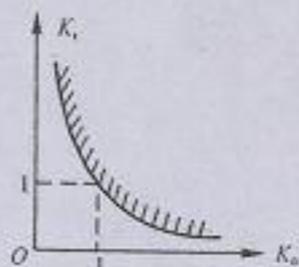


图 D.1.1

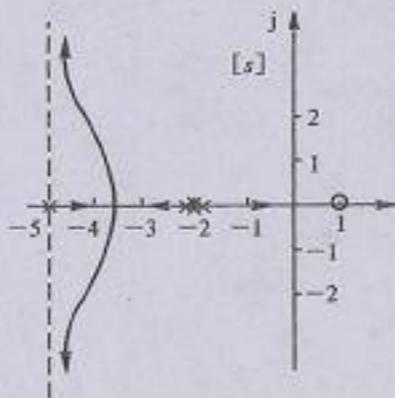


图 D.1.2

$\frac{D(s)}{s+1} = s^2 + 8s + 18, \Phi(s) = \frac{0.4(s-1)(s+5)}{(s+1)(s^2+8s+18)}$

三、(1) 依题意有

$G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1)}{s(s^2 + 2\zeta + 1)(\frac{s}{20} + 1)}$

$K = 2, 20 \lg M_r = 2.7 \text{ dB}$

$M_r = 10^{\frac{2.7}{20}} = 1.3646 = \frac{1}{2\zeta \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$

$\zeta^2 - \zeta + 0.1342 = 0, \zeta^2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \times 0.1342}}{2} = 0.16, \zeta = 0.4$

故

$G(s) = \frac{2(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1)}{s(s^2 + 0.8s + 1)(\frac{s}{20} + 1)}$

(2) 依题意有

$1 < \omega_c < 20$

$G(j\omega_c) = \frac{2 \times \frac{\omega_c}{0.2}}{\omega_c \times \omega_c^2 \times 1} = \frac{10}{\omega_c^2} = 1$

$\omega_c = \sqrt{10} = 3.16$

$\gamma = 180^\circ + \arctan \frac{3.16}{0.2} - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{0.8 \times 3.16}{1 - 3.16^2} - \arctan \frac{3.66}{20} = 180^\circ + 86.38^\circ - 90^\circ - (180^\circ - 15.7^\circ) - 8.98^\circ = 3.1^\circ$

四、 $G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(\frac{s}{10} + 1)}$

当 $K = K_c = 100$ 时, 作 $L_0(\omega)$ 如图 D.1.3 所示。

$\omega_{c0} = \omega_{c0} = \sqrt{10 \times 100} = 31.6$

系统临界稳定, 故 K 的稳定范围为 $0 < K < 100$

(2) $G(s) = G_c(s)G_0(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{20} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{10} + 1)(\frac{s}{100} + 1)(\frac{s}{200} + 1)}$

此时 $\omega_c = \frac{\omega_{c0}}{20} = \frac{31.6^2}{20} = 50$

图 D.1.3

$\gamma = 180^\circ + \arctan \frac{50}{20} - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{50}{10} - \arctan \frac{50}{100} - \arctan \frac{50}{200} = 180^\circ - 68.2^\circ - 90^\circ - 76.7^\circ - 26.6^\circ - 14.38^\circ > 30^\circ$

五、

$G_0(z) = (1 - z^{-1})Kz^{-1} \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{1/T_0}{s(s + \frac{1}{T_1})} \right] = \frac{z-1}{z^2} K \mathcal{Z} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T_1}} \right] =$

$\frac{z-1}{z^2} K \left[\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z - e^{-T_1/T_0}} \right] = \frac{K}{z} \left[1 - \frac{z-1}{z - e^{-T_1/T_0}} \right] =$

$\frac{K(1 - e^{-T_1/T_0})}{z(z - e^{-T_1/T_0})} = \frac{0.2}{z(z - 0.2)}$

(1) $D_0(z) = z(z - 0.2) + 0.8K = z^2 - 0.2z + 0.8K = 0$

$D_0(1) = 1 - 0.2 + 0.8K > 0 \rightarrow K > -1$

$D_0(-1) = 1 + 0.2 + 0.8K > 0 \rightarrow K > -1.5$

$0.8K < 1 \rightarrow K < \frac{1}{0.8} = 1.25$

考虑题中条件, $K > 0$, 有

$0 < K < 1.25$

$$G(z) = D(z)G_0(z) = \frac{bz+c}{z-1} \frac{0.8}{z(z-0.2)} = \frac{0.8(bz+c)}{z(z-0.2)(z-1)}$$

$$D_0(z) = z(z-0.2)(z-1) + 0.8(bz+c) = z^3 - 1.2z^2 + (0.2+0.8b)z + 0.8c = 0$$

又有 $(z-a)^3 = z^3 - 3az^2 + 3a^2z - a^3 = 0$

比较系数

$$\begin{cases} 3a = 1.2 \\ 3a^2 = 0.2 + 0.8b \\ a^3 = -0.8c \end{cases}$$

解出

$$a = 0.4, b = 0.35, c = -0.08$$

六、自振条件:

$$N(A)G(j\omega) = \frac{4}{\pi A} \frac{Ke^{-\tau} \times 10}{j\omega(2+j\omega)^2} = -1$$

(1) $\tau = 0$ 时

$$\frac{40K}{\pi A} = j\omega(2+j\omega)^2 = 4\omega^2 - j\omega(4-\omega^2)$$

比较虚实部

$$\omega = 2$$

$$\frac{40K}{\pi A} = 4\omega^2$$

$$K = 0.1 \times \omega^2 \pi A \frac{A = 10Ac}{2^2 \pi \times \frac{1}{4}} = \pi$$

(2)

$$\frac{40Ke^{-j\omega\tau}}{\pi A} = 4\omega^2 - j\omega(4-\omega^2)$$

代人

$$\omega = 1, A = 10Ac = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$\frac{40Ke^{-\tau}}{10\pi/4} = \frac{16Ke^{-\tau}}{\pi} = 4 - j3 = 5re^{-j\arctan \frac{3}{4}}$$

比较模相角

$$\begin{cases} K = \frac{5}{16}\pi = 0.3125\pi = 0.9817 \\ \tau = \arctan \frac{3}{4} = 0.6435 \end{cases}$$

西北工业大学 2005 年硕士研究生入学考试
自动控制原理试题解答

一、(1) $\textcircled{1} sX_1 = k_1[R - c - \beta X_2]$ $\frac{X_1}{R - c - \beta X_2} = \frac{k_1}{s}$ $\textcircled{2} X_2 = \tau s R$ $\frac{X_2}{R} = \tau s$

$\textcircled{3} [Ts + 1]X_2 = X_1 + X_2$ $\frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2} = \frac{1}{Ts + 1}$ $\textcircled{4} c = k_2 X_2$ $\frac{c}{X_2} = \frac{k_2}{s}$

结构图如图 D.2.1 所示。

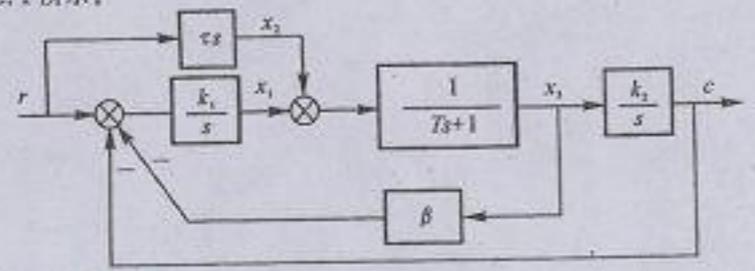


图 D.2.1

(2) 由梅森公式

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{k_2 \tau s^2 + k_1 k_2}{Ts^2 + s^2 + k_1 \beta + k_1 k_2}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{K_0}{s(s+3)^2} \quad \begin{cases} K = \frac{K_0}{9} \\ V = 1 \end{cases}$$

① 渐近线 $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = -2 \\ \varphi_a = \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$

② 分离点 $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{2}{d+3} = 0 \Rightarrow d = -1$

③ 与虚轴交点

$$D(s) = s^2 + 6s^2 + 9s + K_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^2 + 9\omega = 0 \\ \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -6\omega^2 + K_0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = 3 \\ K_0 = 54, K = \frac{54}{9} = 6 \end{cases}$$

(2) 依题并由根轨迹, 令 $\lambda_1 = -0.5$

$$K_{st1} = |-0.5| \cdot |-0.5 + 0.3|^2 = 3.125$$

$\xi = 0.707$ 时, 可设 $\lambda_{1,2} = -\sigma \pm j\sigma$

由根之和 $\lambda_3 = -6 + 2\sigma$

$$D(s) = s^2 + 6s^2 + 9s + K_0 = (s + \sigma + j\sigma)(s + \sigma - j\sigma) \times (s + 6 - 2\sigma) = s^2 + 6s^2 + (12\sigma - 2\sigma^2)s + 2\sigma(6 - 2\sigma)$$

比较系数 $\begin{cases} \sigma^2 - 6\sigma + 4.5 = 0 \\ K_1 = 2\sigma(6 - 2\sigma) \end{cases}$

解出

$$\begin{cases} \sigma = 0.87868 \\ K_0 = 6.5513 \end{cases}$$

依题意有

$$3.125 < K_0 < 6.5513$$

$$0.3472 < K = \frac{K_0}{9} < 0.728$$

(3) $e_{ss} = \frac{r-s}{K} = \frac{9}{K_0} \frac{9}{54} = \frac{1}{6} = 0.1667$ (临界稳定时 $K_0 = 54$)

三、依题意

$$\begin{cases} M_r = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 1.1547 \\ \omega_n = \omega_c \sqrt{1-2\xi^2} = 7.07 \end{cases}$$

可解出

$$\begin{cases} \xi = 0.5 \\ \omega_n = 10 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sigma\% = 16.3\% \\ t_s = \frac{3.5}{\xi\omega_n} = \frac{3.5}{5} = 0.7 \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s+2\xi\omega_n)} = \frac{\omega_n/2\xi}{s(\frac{1}{2\xi\omega_n}s+1)}$$

比较得

$$\begin{cases} K = \frac{\omega_n}{2\xi} = 10 \\ T = \frac{1}{2\xi\omega_n} = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases}$$

(3) 依题有 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)} e^{-\tau} = \frac{10}{s(\frac{s}{10}+1)} e^{-\tau}$

概略绘制 $L(\omega)$ 曲线如图 D.2.3 所示, 令相角裕度为 $0(\omega_c = 10)$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{10}{10} - 57.3^\circ \times 10\tau =$$

$$180^\circ - 90^\circ - 45^\circ - 573\tau = 0$$

所以

$$\tau = \frac{45}{573} = 0.0785$$

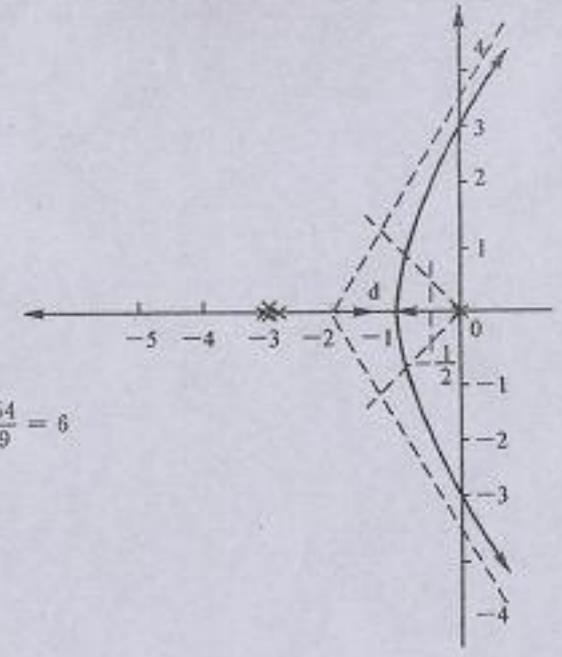


图 D.2.2

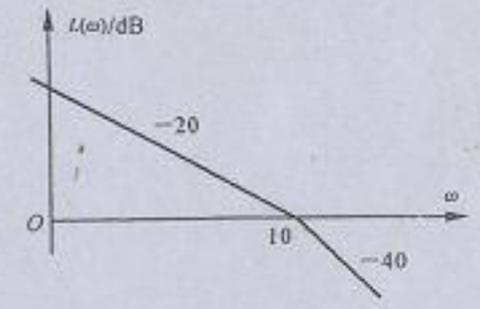


图 D.2.3