





3.

$$G_s(s) = \frac{10}{(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{2}+1\right)\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{2 \times 10} = 4.47$$

$$\gamma_s = 180^\circ - \arctan \frac{4.47}{1} - \arctan \frac{4.47}{2} - \arctan \frac{4.47}{10} = 180^\circ - 77.4^\circ - 65.9^\circ - 24.1^\circ = 12.6^\circ$$

(2) 依题校正后有

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

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

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{100}{s^2 + 10s + 100}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\Phi}{1-\Phi} = \frac{100}{s(s+10)} = \frac{10}{s\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{G(s)}{G_s(s)} = \frac{10}{s\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)} \cdot \frac{(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{2}+1\right)\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}{10} = \frac{(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{2}+1\right)}{5}$$

$$\frac{s}{2} + 1.5 + \frac{1}{s} = K_D s + K_P + \frac{K_I}{s}$$

比较得

$$K_D = \frac{1}{2}, K_P = 1.5, K_I = 1$$

五、

$$G(z) = \frac{C^*(z)}{E^*(z)} = \frac{\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{10(1-e^{-T})}{s^2}\right]}{1 + \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{5s(1-e^{-T})}{s^2}\right]} = \frac{10(1-z^{-1})\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right]}{1 + 5[1-z^{-1}]\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right]}$$

$$\frac{10\left(\frac{z-1}{z}\right)\frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^2}}{1 + 5\left(\frac{z-1}{z}\right)\frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}} = \frac{5T^2(z+1)}{(z-1)(z-1+5T)}$$

$$\frac{5T^2(z+1)}{(z-1)(z-1+5T)} = \frac{T=0.2}{z(z-1)} \cdot \frac{0.2(z+1)}{z(z-1)}$$

$$\Phi_s(z) = \frac{E(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{1}{1+G(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{0.2(z+1)}{z(z-1)}} = \frac{z(z-1)}{z^2 - 0.8z + 0.2}$$

(1) 判断稳定性

$$D(z) = z^2 - 0.8z + 0.2$$

$$\begin{cases} D(1) = 1 - 0.8 + 0.2 = 0.4 > 0 \\ D(-1) = 1 + 0.8 + 0.2 = 2 > 0 \\ |0.2| < |1| \end{cases} \text{ 闭环系统稳定}$$

(2)

$$e^*(\infty) = \frac{TA}{K_v}$$

$$K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{0.2(z+1)}{z} = 0.4$$

$$e^*(\infty) = \frac{0.2 \times 1}{0.4} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{-1}{N(A)} = \frac{-4}{3A^2} \begin{cases} A=0 \text{ 时}, \frac{-1}{N(A)} = -\infty \\ A \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}, \frac{-1}{N(A)} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

所以  $\frac{-1}{N(A)}$  曲线如图 D.2.4 所示。

绘出  $G(j\omega)$  曲线, 可见  $a$  不是自振点, 求  $a$  点参数  $(A, \omega)$

$$\text{令 } N(A)G(j\omega) = \frac{3A^2}{4} \frac{8}{j\omega(1+j\omega)(2+j\omega)} = -1$$

$$6A^2 = -j\omega(1+j\omega)(2+j\omega) = 3\omega^2 - j\omega(2-\omega^2)$$

比较有

$$\begin{cases} 6A^2 = 3\omega^2 \\ 2 - \omega^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解出

$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 1 \\ \omega = \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

依题及分析结果:

① 系统的自由运动形式有两种: 稳定或发散。

② 当初始扰动幅值  $\begin{cases} A > 1 \text{ 时, 运动发散。} \\ A < 1 \text{ 时, 运动收敛。} \end{cases}$

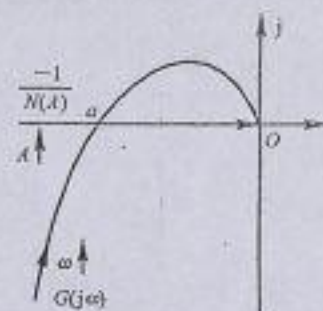


图 D.2.4

## 西北工业大学 2006 年硕士研究生入学考试

### 自动控制原理试题解答

一、依题有

$$my'' + fy' + ky = x$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{y(s)}{x(s)} = \frac{1}{ms^2 + fs + k} = \frac{1/m}{s^2 + \frac{f}{m}s + \frac{k}{m}} = \frac{\frac{1}{k}\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$h(\infty) = 0.5 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \Phi(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow k = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = \frac{0.55 - 0.5}{0.5} = 10\% = e^{-\xi\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \\ t_s = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = 0.591 \\ \omega_n = 1.95 \end{cases}$$

$$k/m = \omega_n^2 = 1.95^2 = 3.8$$

$$f/m = 2\xi\omega_n = 2 \times 0.591 \times 1.95 = 2.305$$

$$k = 2, m = 0.526, f = 1.213$$

解出

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1.9}{s^2 + 2.3s + 3.8}$$

二、(1) 依题可设

$$G(s) = \frac{abK}{s(s+a)(s+b)} \begin{cases} K^* = abK \\ V = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = s(s+a)(s+b) + abK = s^3 + (a+b)s^2 + abs + abK = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -(a+b)\omega^2 + Kab = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + ab\omega = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{6K}{s(s+2)(s+3)}$$