

考试科目及代码: 控制原理 828

1. (本题 20 分)

解: 1)  $k_1(x_i - x) = c(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_o) = k_2x_o$   
 $x = \frac{k_1x_i - k_2x_o}{k_1} \Rightarrow c(\frac{k_1\dot{x}_i - k_2\dot{x}_o}{k_1} - \dot{x}_o) = k_2x_o$

$c(k_1 + k_2)\dot{x}_o + k_1k_2x_o = ck_1\dot{x}_i$

2)  $c(\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_o) - kx_o = m\ddot{x}_o$   
 $m\ddot{x}_o + c\dot{x}_o + kx_o = c\dot{x}_i$

3) 系统 2 可能产生振荡, 其传递函数为

$$\frac{X_o(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{cs}{ms^2 + cs + k} = \frac{cs/m}{s^2 + \frac{c}{m}s + \frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\therefore \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, 0 < \xi = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{mk}} < 1, \omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}$$

2. (本题 25 分)

解: 1)  $\frac{E_i(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}$  (9 分)

2)  $\frac{E_N(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{-G_2(s)H(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)}$  (9 分)

3) 设  $G_1(s) = G_{10}(s)/s$ , 其中  $G_{10}(s)$  为 0 型系统。

$$\Theta E_1(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)} X_i(s) - \frac{G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)} N(s)$$

$$\therefore e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE_1(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{s}{s + G_{10}(s)G_2(s)} - \frac{sG_2(s)}{s + G_{10}(s)G_2(s)} \right) = 0$$

3. (本题 20 分)

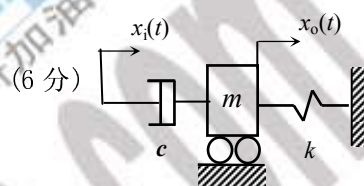
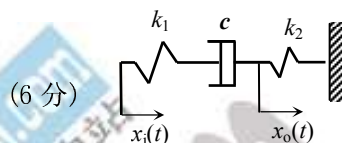
解: 系统开环传递函数 (5 分)

$$G_k(s) = \frac{K(Ts + 1)}{s^2}$$

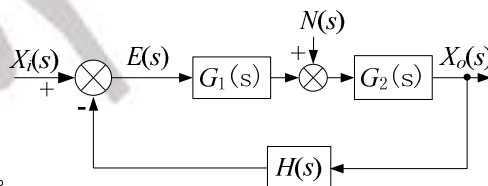
由系统稳态误差求  $K$  (7 分)

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{1 + G_k(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^3} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s^2 + K(Ts + 1)} = \frac{1}{K} = 0.1 \Rightarrow K = 10$$

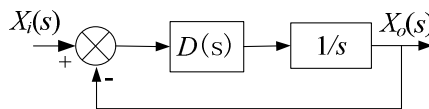
由相位裕度求  $T$  (8 分)



(8 分)



(7 分)



$$\Theta \varphi(\omega) = -180^\circ + \arctan T\omega, |G_k(j\omega_c)| = \frac{10\sqrt{1+(T\omega_c)^2}}{\omega_c^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \arctan T\omega_c = 45^\circ \rightarrow T\omega_c = 1 \rightarrow \omega_c = \sqrt{10\sqrt{2}} (s^{-1}) \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}}} = 0.266 (s)$$

#### 4. (本题 10 分)

解: (1) 系统开环传递函数 (6 分)

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{3(s+2)}{(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)} \\ &= \frac{0.5s+1}{(\frac{1}{3}s+1)(0.5s^2+s+1)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 闭环传递函数 (4 分)

$$G_B(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{0.5s+1}{\frac{0.5}{3}s^3 + \frac{2.5}{3}s^2 + \frac{4}{3}s+1} = \frac{3s+6}{s^3+5s^2+8s+6}$$

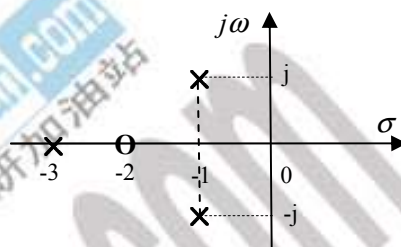


图 5

#### 5. (本题 20 分)

解: (1) 动柔度  $H(j\omega) = \frac{2}{1+j\omega}$  (mm/kg) (4 分)

动刚度  $G(j\omega) = \frac{1+j\omega}{2}$  (kg/mm) (4 分)

静刚度  $K = 1/2$  (kg/mm) (4 分)

(2)  $x_{os}(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} \sin(\omega t - \arctan \omega)$  (8 分)

#### 6. (本题 20 分)

解: (1) (10 分)

$$D(s) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + G_k(s) = s^4 + 20s^3 + 100s^2 + ks + k = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} s^4 & 1 & 100 & k \\ s^3 & 20 & k & 0 \\ s^2 & \frac{2000-k}{20} & k & 0 \\ s^1 & \frac{1600k-k^2}{2000-k} & 0 & 0 \\ s^0 & k & & \end{array}$$



$$k < 2000$$

$$k(1600-k) > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < k < 1600$$

$\therefore 0 < k < 1600$  时系统稳定

(2) (10 分)

$$\Theta \quad E(s) = \frac{1}{1+G_k(s)} \cdot R(s) = \frac{s^2(s+10)^2}{s^2(s+10)^2 + K(s+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$\therefore e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \frac{100}{K}$$

$$\therefore e_{ss} \geq \frac{100}{1600} = 0.0625$$

## 7. (本题 20 分)

解: (1) 作 Bode 图(10 分)

$$\text{频率特性 } G_k(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(j\omega+10)}$$

$$\text{幅频特性 } |G_k(j\omega)| = \frac{10}{\omega\sqrt{(\omega^2+1)(\omega^2+100)}}$$

$$\text{相频特性 } \angle G_k(j\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctan \omega - \arctan 0.1\omega$$

(2) 计算幅值裕度, 判断稳定性(10 分)

$$\Theta \quad \angle G_k(j\omega) = -90 - \arctan \omega - \arctan 0.1\omega$$

$$\text{由 } \angle G_k(j\omega_g) = -180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \arctan \omega_g + \arctan 0.1\omega_g = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{\omega_g + 0.1\omega_g}{1 - 0.1\omega_g^2} = \infty \rightarrow \omega_g = \sqrt{10} s^{-1}$$

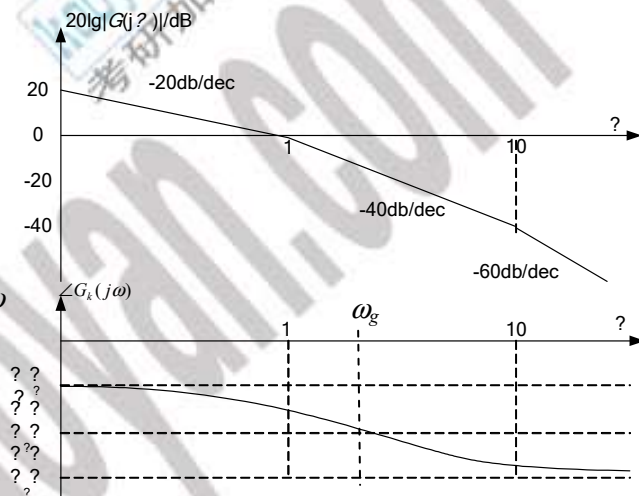
又

$$|G_k(j\omega_g)|_{\omega_g=\sqrt{10}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}\sqrt{(1+10)(10+100)}} = \frac{1}{11} < 1$$

$$\therefore Kg = -20\lg|G_k(j\omega_g)|_{\omega_g=\sqrt{10}} = 20\lg 11 = 20.83 > 0\text{dB} \text{ 系统闭环稳定}$$

(对于最小相位系统, 只要幅值裕度大于 0 即可判断该系统是稳定的。)

(用奈斯判据或用  $\omega_c < \omega_g$  进行判断也可)

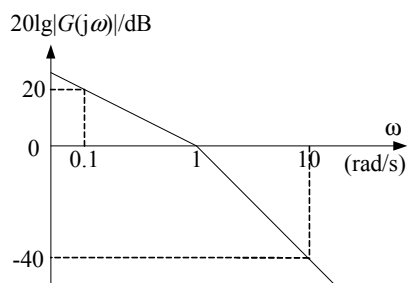


## 8. (本题 15 分)

解: (1) 求开环传递函数(8 分)

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$$

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(2) 画 Nyquist 图 (7 分)

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\omega\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctan \omega$$

