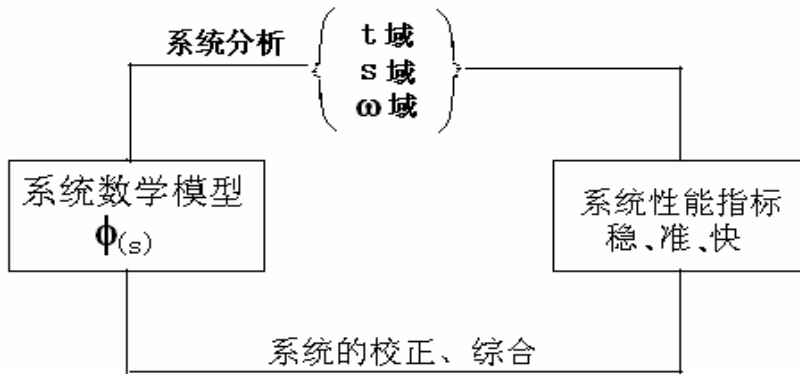


第三章 线性系统的时域分析法

- 时域分析法在经典控制理论中的地位和作用

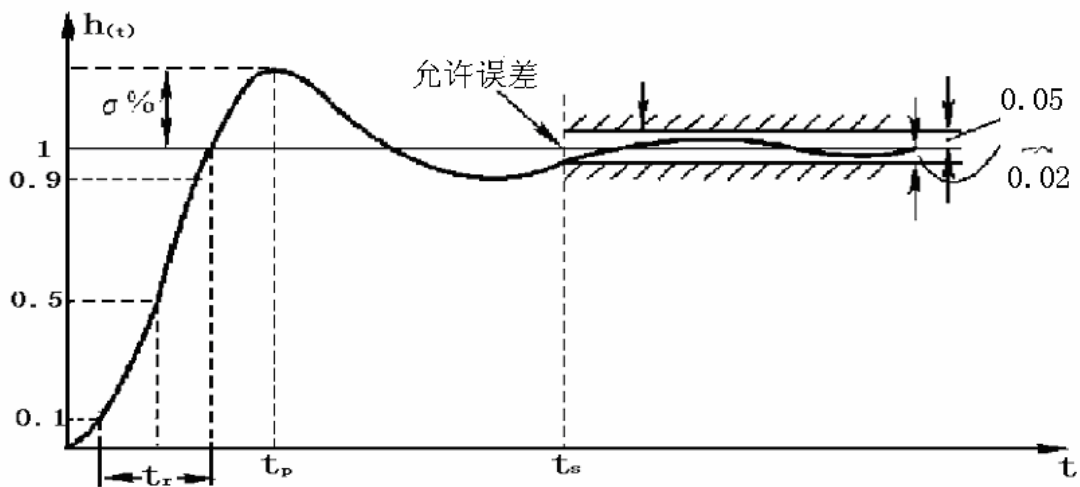


时域分析法是三大分析方法之一，在时域中研究问题，重点讨论过渡过程的响应形式。

- 时域分析法的特点：1). 直观、精确。2). 比较烦琐。

§ 3.1 概述

1. 典型输入
2. 性能指标



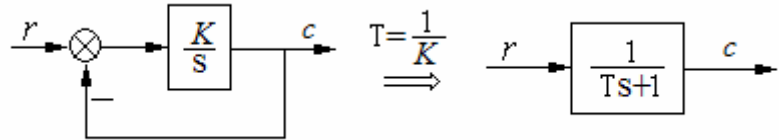
- 稳 → 基本要求

• 准 → 稳态要求: $e_{ss} \downarrow$

• 快 → 过渡过程要求 $\begin{cases} \sigma\% = \frac{h(t_p) - h(\infty)}{h(\infty)} \times \% \downarrow \\ t_s \downarrow \end{cases}$

§ 3.2 一阶系统的时域响应及动态性能

设系统结构图如右所示



开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s}$

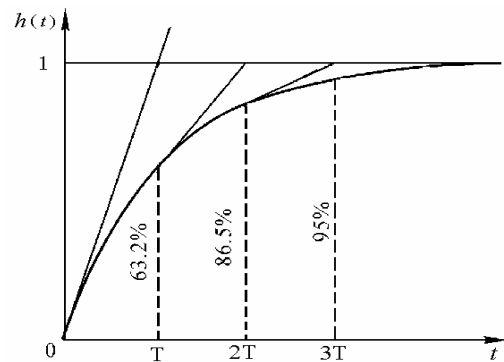
$$\text{闭环传递函数 } \Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{s}}{1 + \frac{K}{s}} = \frac{K}{s + K} = \frac{\frac{1}{T}}{s + \frac{1}{T}} = \frac{1}{Ts + 1} \quad (\lambda = -\frac{1}{T})$$

$r(t) = 1(t)$ 时:

$$C(s) = \Phi(s)R(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{T}}{s(s + \frac{1}{T})} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

$$\therefore c(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \quad c(0) = 0, c(\infty) = 1$$

$$c'(t) = \frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \quad c'(0) = \frac{1}{T}$$



依 $h(t)$ 特点及 t_s 定义有:

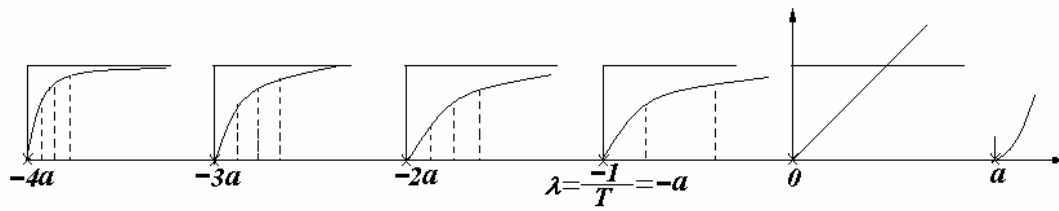
$$h(t_s) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t_s} = 0.95$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{T}t_s} = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05$$

$$-\frac{1}{T}t_s = \ln 0.05 = -3$$

$$\therefore t_s = 3T$$

一阶系统特征根 $\lambda = -\frac{1}{T}$ 分布与时域响应的关系:

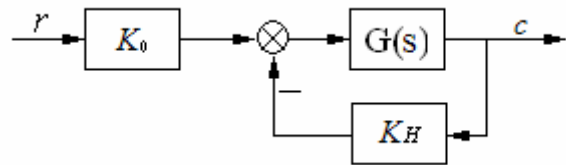


• $\lambda = 0$ 时 $C(s) = \Phi(s) \cdot R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2}$ $h(t) = t$

• $\lambda = a$ 时 $C(s) = \frac{a}{s(s-a)} = -\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s-a}$ $h(t) = -1 + e^{at}$

例1 已知系统结构图如右

其中: $G(s) = \frac{10}{0.2s+1}$



加上 K_0, K_H 环节, 使 t_s 减小为原

来的 0.1 倍, 且总放大倍数不变, 求 K_0, K_H

解: 依题意, 要使闭环系统 $t_s^* = 0.1 \times 0.2 = 0.02$, 且闭环增益=10。

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(s) &= K_0 \cdot \frac{G(s)}{1 + K_H G(s)} = K_0 \cdot \frac{\frac{10}{0.2s+1}}{1 + \frac{10K_H}{0.2s+1}} = \frac{10K_0}{0.2s+1+10K_H} \\ &= \frac{10K_0/(1+10K_H)}{\frac{0.2}{1+10K_H}s+1} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\begin{cases} T = \frac{0.2}{1+10K_H} = 0.02 \\ K = \frac{10K_0}{1+10K_H} = 10 \end{cases}$ 联立解出 $\begin{cases} K_H = 0.9 \\ K_0 = 10 \end{cases}$

例2 已知某单位反馈系统的单位阶跃响应为

$$h(t) = 1 - e^{-at}$$

求 (1). 闭环传递函数 $\Phi(s)$; (2). 单位脉冲响应; (3). 开环传递函数。

解: (1) $k(t) = h'(t) = ae^{-at}$

(2) $\Phi(s) = L[k(t)] = \frac{a}{s+a}$

$$(3) \ominus \Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} \quad \therefore \Phi(s) + \Phi(s)G(s) = G(s) \quad \Phi(s) = [1 - \Phi(s)]G(s)$$

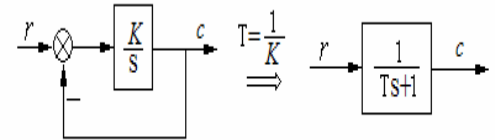
$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{1 - \Phi(s)} = \frac{\frac{a}{s+a}}{1 - \frac{a}{s+a}} = \frac{a}{s+a-a} = \frac{a}{s}$$

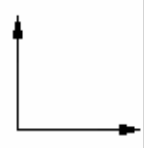

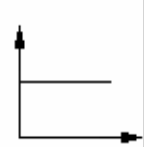
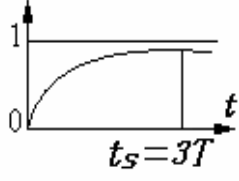
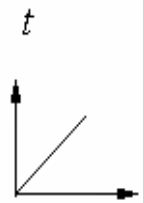
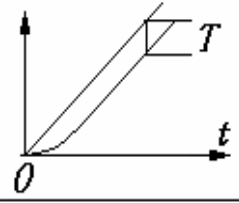
一阶系统分析 开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s}$$

闭环传递函数

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1}$$



	$r(t)$	$R(s)$	$C(s) = \Phi(s) \cdot R(s)$	$c(t)$	$c'(t) _{t=0}$	$e_{ss} = r - c _{t \rightarrow \infty}$
1		1	$\frac{1}{Ts+1} = \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$	$h(t) = \frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$ 	$\frac{-1}{T^2} e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \Big _{t=0} = \frac{-1}{T^2}$	$\delta(t) - \frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \Big _{t \rightarrow \infty} = 0$
2		$\frac{1}{s}$	$\frac{1}{s(Ts+1)} = \frac{1}{s(s + \frac{1}{T})}$ $= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$	$h(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$ 	$\frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \Big _{t=0} = \frac{1}{T}$	$e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \Big _{t \rightarrow \infty} = 0$
3		$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\frac{1}{s^2(Ts+1)} = \frac{1}{s^2(s + \frac{1}{T})}$ $= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{T}{s} + \frac{T}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$	$h(t) = t - T + Te^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$ 	$1 - \frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \Big _{t=0} = 0$	$T - Te^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \Big _{t \rightarrow \infty} = T$

- 线性系统重要特性：系统对输入信号的 $\frac{\text{导数}}{\text{积分}}$ 响应，等于系统对该信号响应的 $\frac{\text{导数}}{\text{积分}}$

§ 3.3 二阶系统的时间响应及动态性能

1. 二阶系统标准形式及分类

1) 二阶系统典型结构及标准形式：

典型结构如右

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1) + K}$$

$$= \frac{K/T}{s^2 + \frac{1}{T}s + K/T}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = K/T \\ 2\xi\omega_n = \frac{1}{T} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} \\ \xi = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}} \end{cases}$$

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

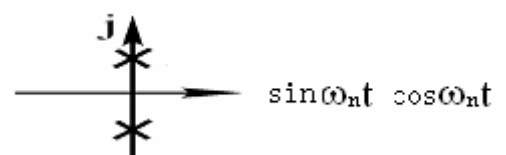
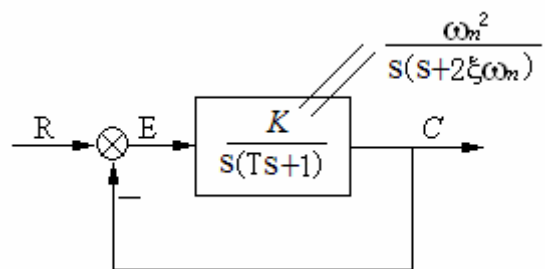
标准形式：

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{T^2 s^2 + 2\xi Ts + 1} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

ξ : 系统的(闭环系统)阻尼比, 阻尼系数
 ω_n : 闭环系统固有频率, 无阻尼自然频率

2) 二阶系统分类： $s_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \cdot \omega_n$

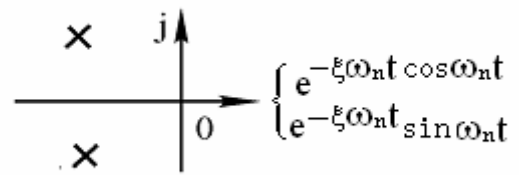
$\xi < 0$: 负阻尼系统



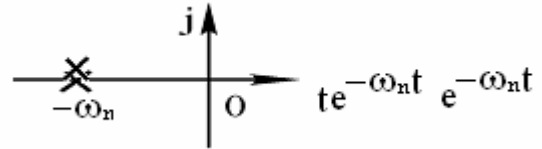
$\xi = 0$: 零阻尼系统 $s_{1,2} = \pm j\omega_n$

$0 < \xi < 1$: 欠阻尼系统

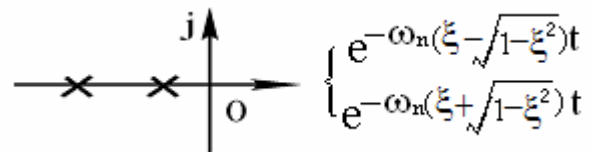
$$s_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm j\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n$$



$\xi = 1$: 临阻尼系统 $s_{1,2} = -\omega_n$



$\xi > 1$: 过阻尼系统



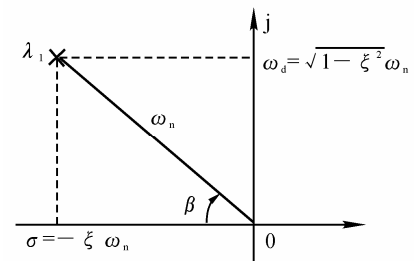
$$s_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\omega_n$$

2. 欠阻尼二阶系统分析:

(1) 二阶欠阻尼系统极点的两种表示:

直角坐标表示:

$$\begin{aligned} s_{1,2} &= \sigma \pm j\omega_d \\ &= -\xi\omega_n \pm j\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n \end{aligned}$$



“极”坐标表示:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{模} &= \omega_n \\ \text{“极”角} &= \beta \\ \cos \beta &= \xi & \xi \uparrow \rightarrow \beta \downarrow \\ \sin \beta &= \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \end{aligned}$$

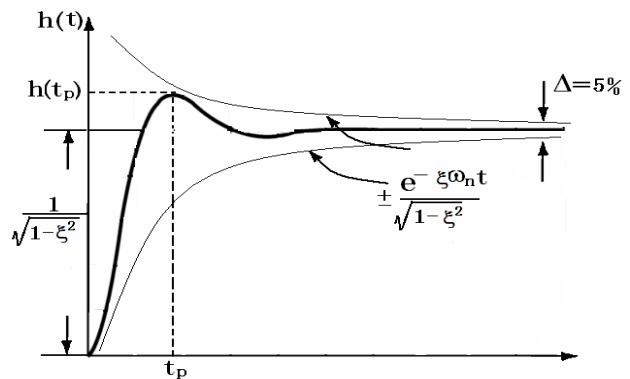
(2) 二阶欠阻尼系统单位阶跃响应

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) = \Phi(s)R(s) &= \frac{(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2) - s(s + 2\xi\omega_n)}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{(s + \xi\omega_n) + \xi\omega_n}{(s + \xi\omega_n)^2 + (\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + \xi\omega_n}{(s + \xi\omega_n)^2 + (\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n)^2} - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n}{(s + \xi\omega_n)^2 + (\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n)^2} \\
h(t) &= 1 - e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \left[\cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t \right] \quad (1) \\
&= 1 - \frac{e^{-\xi\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{\sin \beta} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t + \frac{\xi}{\cos \beta} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t \right] \\
&= \underbrace{1}_{\text{稳态分量}} - \frac{e^{-\xi\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t + \beta) \stackrel{\xi=0}{\beta=90^\circ} = 1 - \cos \omega_n t \\
&\quad \underbrace{\frac{e^{-\xi\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t + \beta)}_{\text{瞬态分量}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k(t) = h'(t) &= L^{-1}[\Phi(s)] = L^{-1} \left[\frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{(s + \xi\omega_n)^2 + (\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n)^2} \cdot \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \right] \quad (2) \\
&= \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t
\end{aligned}$$

$$h(t) \text{ 响应特征: } \begin{cases} h(\infty) = 1 \\ h(0) = 0 \\ h'(0) = 0 \\ \text{包络线收敛速度 } e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \\ \text{阻尼振荡频率 } \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n \end{cases}$$



(3) 指标计算:

$$\text{由 } k(t) = 0 \text{ 得: } \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t = 0$$

$$\text{即: } \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \dots$$

$$\text{依 } t_p \text{ 定义, 应有 } \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n t_p = \pi$$

$$\therefore t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n} \quad (3)$$

$$t_p \text{ 代入 (1) 式: } h(t_p) = 1 + e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$

$$\therefore \sigma\% = \frac{h(t_p) - h(\infty)}{h(\infty)} = e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \quad (4)$$

由 (1) 依 t_s 定义 忽略正弦因子影响, 以包络线进入 5% 误差带的时刻为 t_p

$$\text{有: } \frac{e^{-\xi\omega_n t_s}}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} < 0.05$$

$$-\xi\omega_n t_s = \ln 0.05 + \ln \sqrt{1-\xi^2}$$

$$t_s = \frac{-\ln 0.05 - \ln \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{\xi\omega_n} \stackrel{0.3 < \xi < 0.8}{=} \frac{3.5}{\xi\omega_n} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{3.5}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \\ \% = \frac{3.5}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \times 100\% = 0.707 \\ = \frac{3.5}{\xi\omega_n} (\Delta = 5\%) < 0.8, > 37^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

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