

2005 年第二学期

自动控制原理 (教改班 64 学时)

课程考试考题答案及评分标准(A 卷)

一. 单选题 (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

- (1) D; (2) C; (3) B; (4) A; (5) D;  
 (6) A; (7) D; (8) C; (9) A; (10) B;

二. (共 20 分)

解

$$(1) (4 \text{ 分}) \quad \Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{K}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{K\beta}{s} + \frac{K}{s^2}} = \frac{K}{s^2 + K\beta s + K} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$(2) (4 \text{ 分}) \quad \begin{cases} K = \omega_n^2 = 2^2 = 4 \\ K\beta = 2\xi\omega_n = 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} K = 4 \\ \beta = 0.707 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) (4 \text{ 分}) \quad \sigma\% = e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 4.32\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\xi\omega_n} = \frac{3.5}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.475$$

$$(4) (4 \text{ 分}) \quad G(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{K\beta}{s}} = \frac{K}{s(s + K\beta)} \quad \begin{cases} K_K = 1/\beta \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{A}{K_K} = 2\beta = 1.414$$

$$(5) (4 \text{ 分}) \quad \text{令: } \Phi_n(s) = \frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{K\beta}{s}\right) - \frac{1}{s} G_n(s)}{\Delta(s)} = 0$$

$$\text{得: } G_n(s) = s + K\beta$$

三. (共 15 分)

解

(1) 绘制根轨迹 (9 分)

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+3)^2} = \frac{\frac{K^*}{9}}{s \left[ \left( \frac{s}{3} \right)^2 + 1 \right]} \quad \begin{cases} K = K^*/9 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

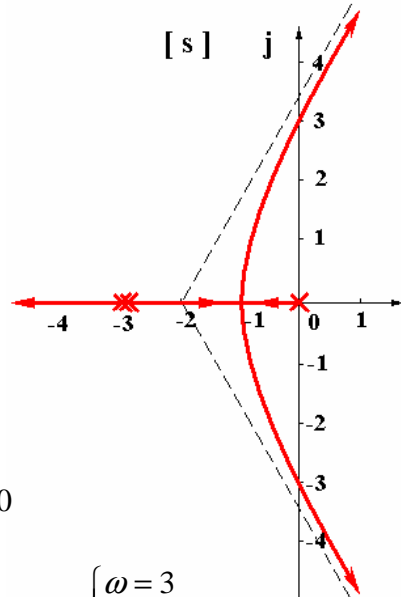
① 渐近线: 
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-3-3}{3} = -2 \\ \pm 60^\circ, 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

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

$$K_d^* = |d| \cdot |d+3|^2 = 4$$

③ 与虚轴交点:  $D(s) = s^3 + 6s^2 + 9s + K^* = 0$

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



绘制根轨迹如右图所示。

(2) (3 分) 依题有:  $4 < K^* < 54$  即:  $\frac{4}{9} < K < 6$

(3) (3 分) 依根轨迹,  $\frac{4}{9} < K < 6$  时,  $K \uparrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma\% \uparrow \\ t_s \uparrow \\ e_{ss} \downarrow \end{cases}$

四. (共 15 分)

解

(1) (5 分) 
$$G(z) = Z \left[ \frac{K}{s+1} \right] Z \left[ \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{KTz}{(z-1)(z-e^{-T})}$$

(2) (5 分)  $D(z) = (z-1)(z-e^{-T}) + KTz = z^2 - (1+e^{-T}-KT)z + e^{-T} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} D(1) = KT > 0 \\ D(-1) = 2(1+e^{-T}) - KT > 0 \\ |e^{-T}| < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K > 0 \\ K < \frac{2(1+e^{-T})}{T} \end{cases}$$

综合之:  $0 < K < \frac{2(1+e^{-T})}{T} \stackrel{T=1}{=} 2.736$

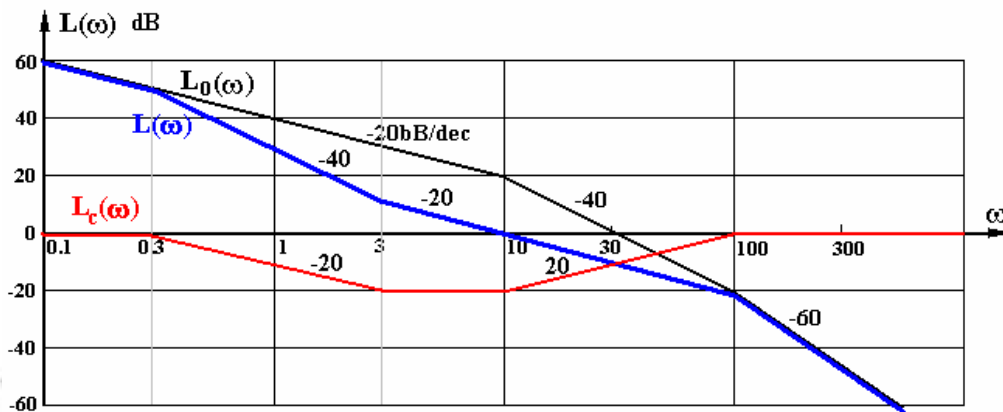
(3) (5分)  $K_v = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{KTz}{z-e^{-T}} = \frac{KT}{1-e^{-T}}$   
 $e(\infty) \stackrel{r(t)=t}{=} \frac{AT}{K_v} = \frac{AT(1-e^{-T})}{KT} \stackrel{T=1, K=1}{=} 0.632$

五. (共 15 分)

解

(1) (3分)  $G_0(s) = \frac{100}{s\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}$

(2) (9分)  $G(s) = G_c(s)G_0(s) = \frac{100\left(\frac{s}{3}+1\right)}{s\left(\frac{s}{0.3}+1\right)\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)^2}$ ,  $L(\omega)$  见下图。



(3) (3分) 依图

$\omega_c = 10$

$\gamma = 180^\circ + \arctan \frac{10}{3} - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{10}{0.3} - 2 \times \arctan \frac{10}{100} = 63.6^\circ$

六. (共 15 分)

解

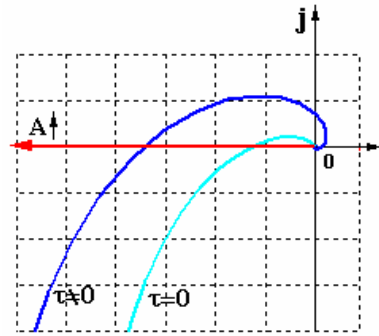
(1) (3分) 绘  $\frac{-1}{N(A)} = \frac{-\pi A}{4M}$  和  $G(j\omega)$  曲线, 可见系统最终一定自振。

(2) (7分)  $N(A)G(j\omega) = -1$

$$\frac{4M}{\pi A} \cdot \frac{4Ke^{-\tau s}}{j\omega(2+j\omega)^2} = -1$$

$$\frac{16K}{\pi A} = 4\omega^2 - j\omega(4 - \omega^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega = 2 \\ K = \pi A = \pi \times 4A_c = \pi \times 4 \frac{1}{\pi} = 4 \end{cases}$$



(3) (5分) 依图:  $\tau \uparrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A \uparrow \\ \omega \downarrow \end{cases}$