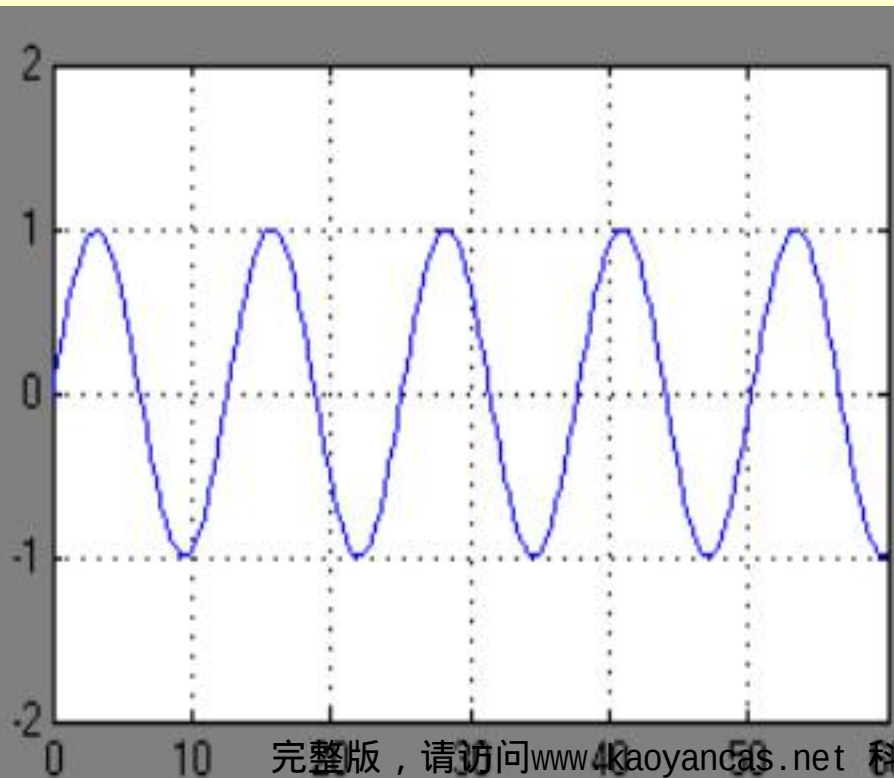
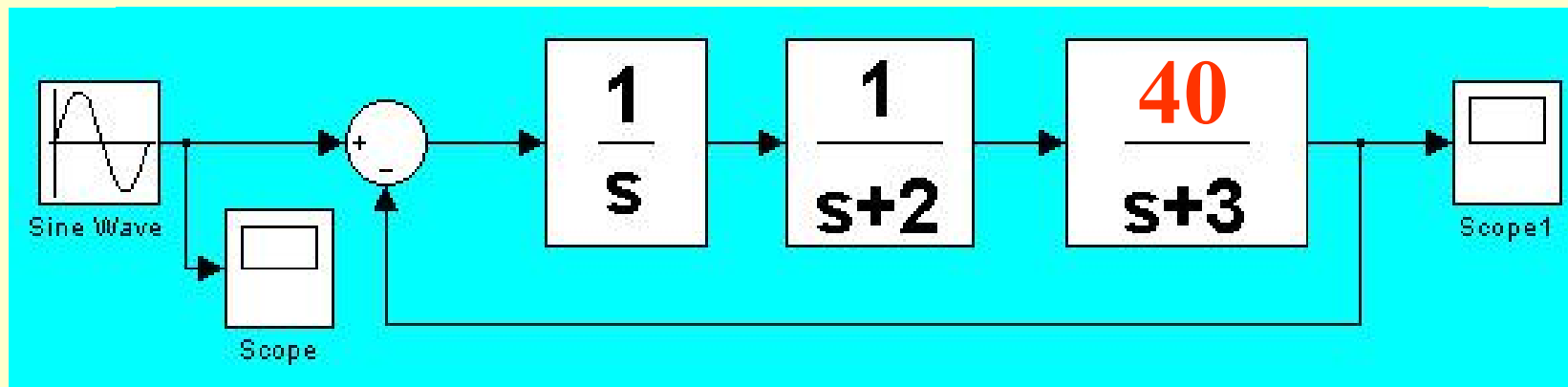


频率特性的概念

高参考价值的真题、答案、学长笔记、辅导班课程，访问：www.kaoyancas.net

不

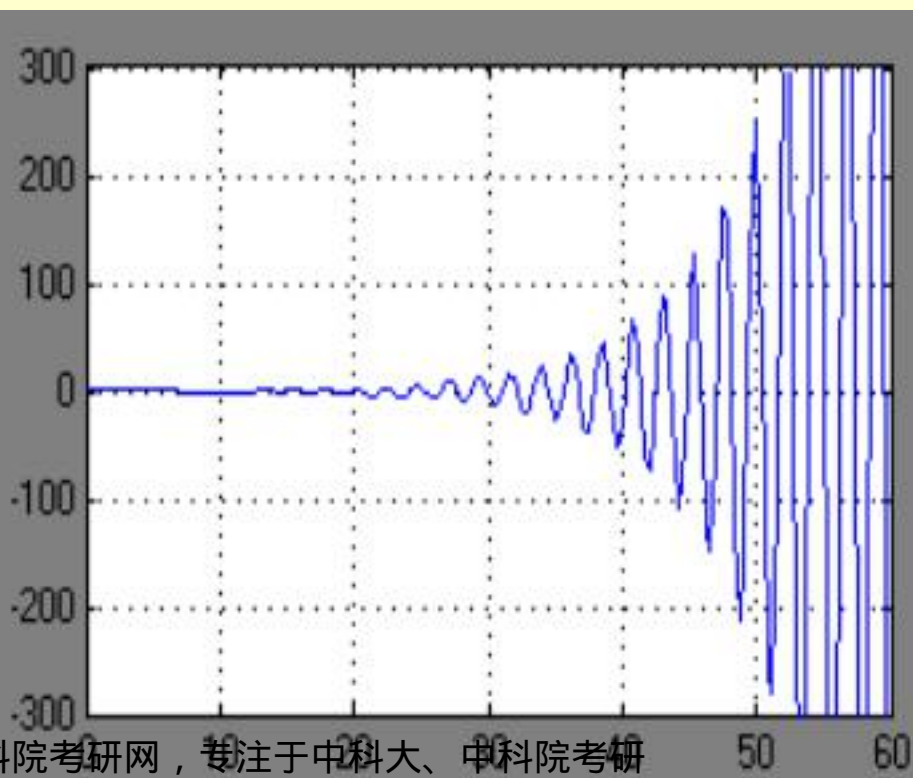
设系统结构如图，由劳斯判据知系统稳定。



率

重

=



绘制 $L(\omega)$ 曲线例题

例题：绘制开环对数幅频渐近特性曲线

解：开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{300(s+2)}{s(s+0.5)(s+30)}$$

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{40(0.5s+1)}{s(2s+1)(\frac{1}{30}s+1)}$$

低频段： $\frac{40}{s}$ $\omega = 0.1$ 时为52db $\omega = 0.5$ 时为38db

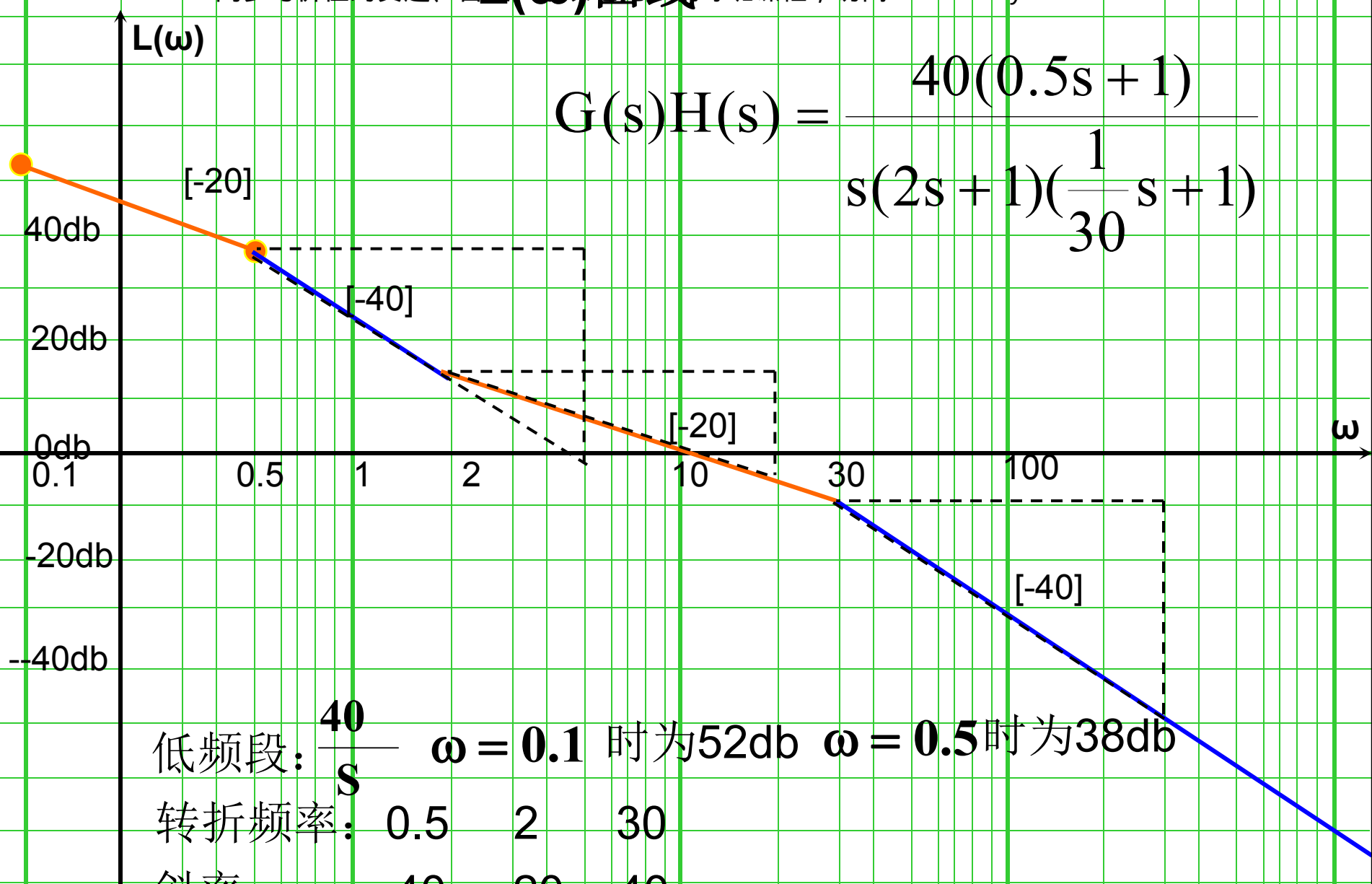
转折频率： 0.5 2 30

斜率： -40 -20 -40



$L(\omega)$ 曲线

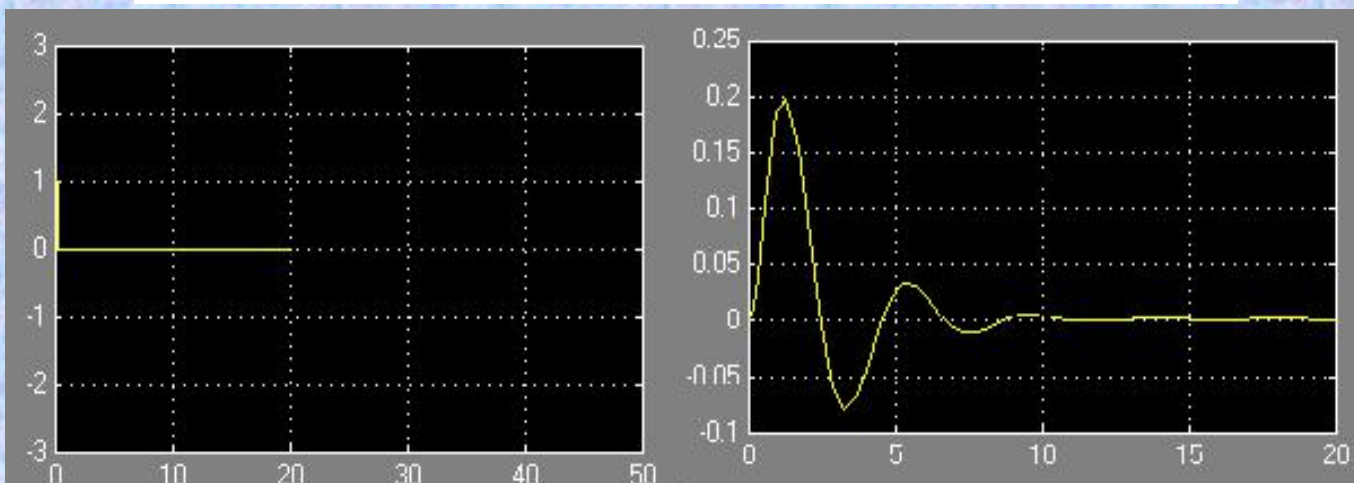
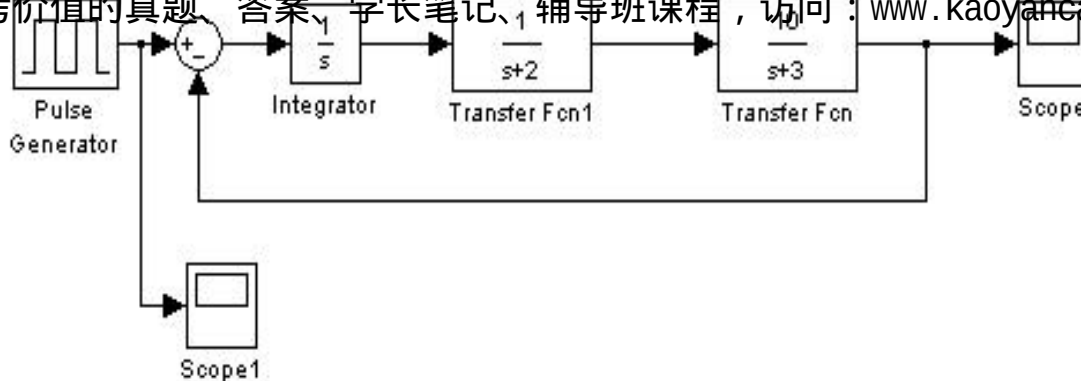
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{40(0.5s + 1)}{s(2s + 1)(\frac{1}{30}s + 1)}$$



低频段: $\frac{40}{s}$ $\omega = 0.1$ 时为 52db $\omega = 0.5$ 时为 38db

转折频率: 0.5 2 30

斜率: -40 -20 -40



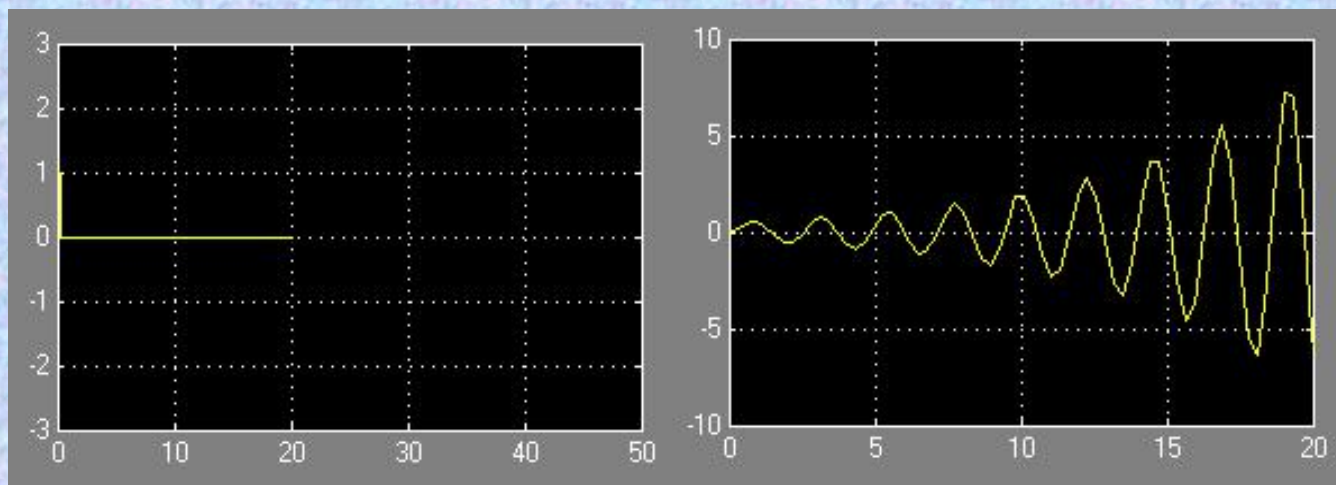
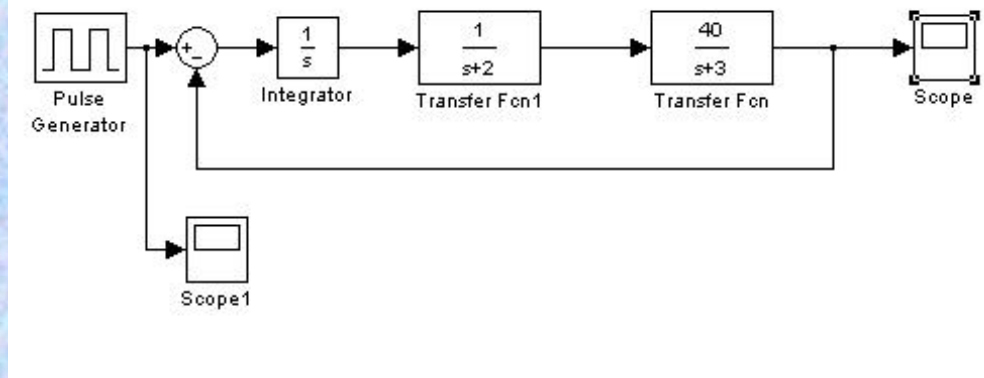
说明: $r(t)=\delta(t)$,

$C(\infty)=0$

所以,系统稳定

返回

时域稳定曲线



说明: $r(t)=\delta(t)$,

$$C(\infty)=\infty$$

所以,系统不稳定

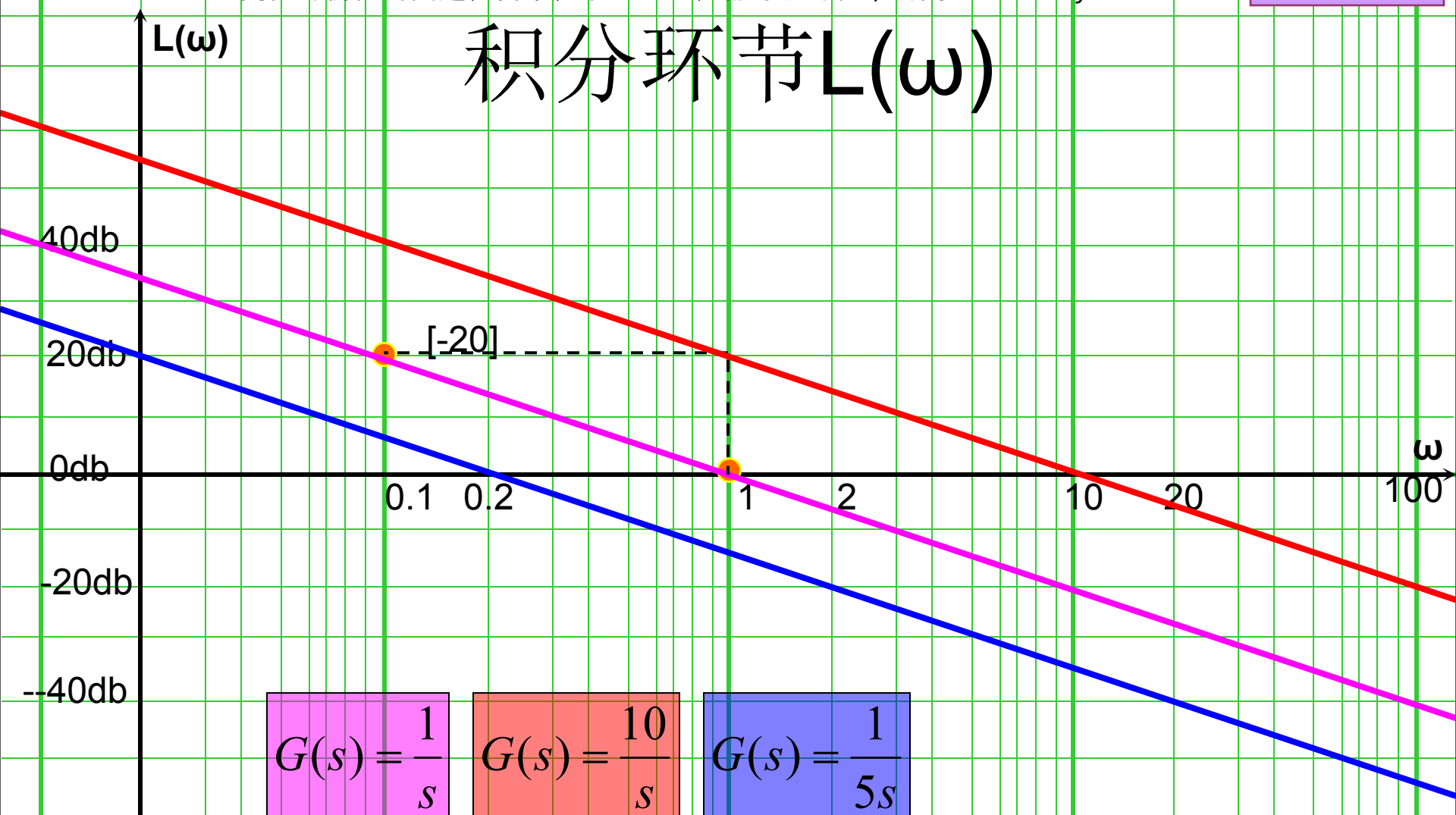
返回

时域不稳定曲线

对数坐标系

倒置的坐标系

积分环节 $L(\omega)$

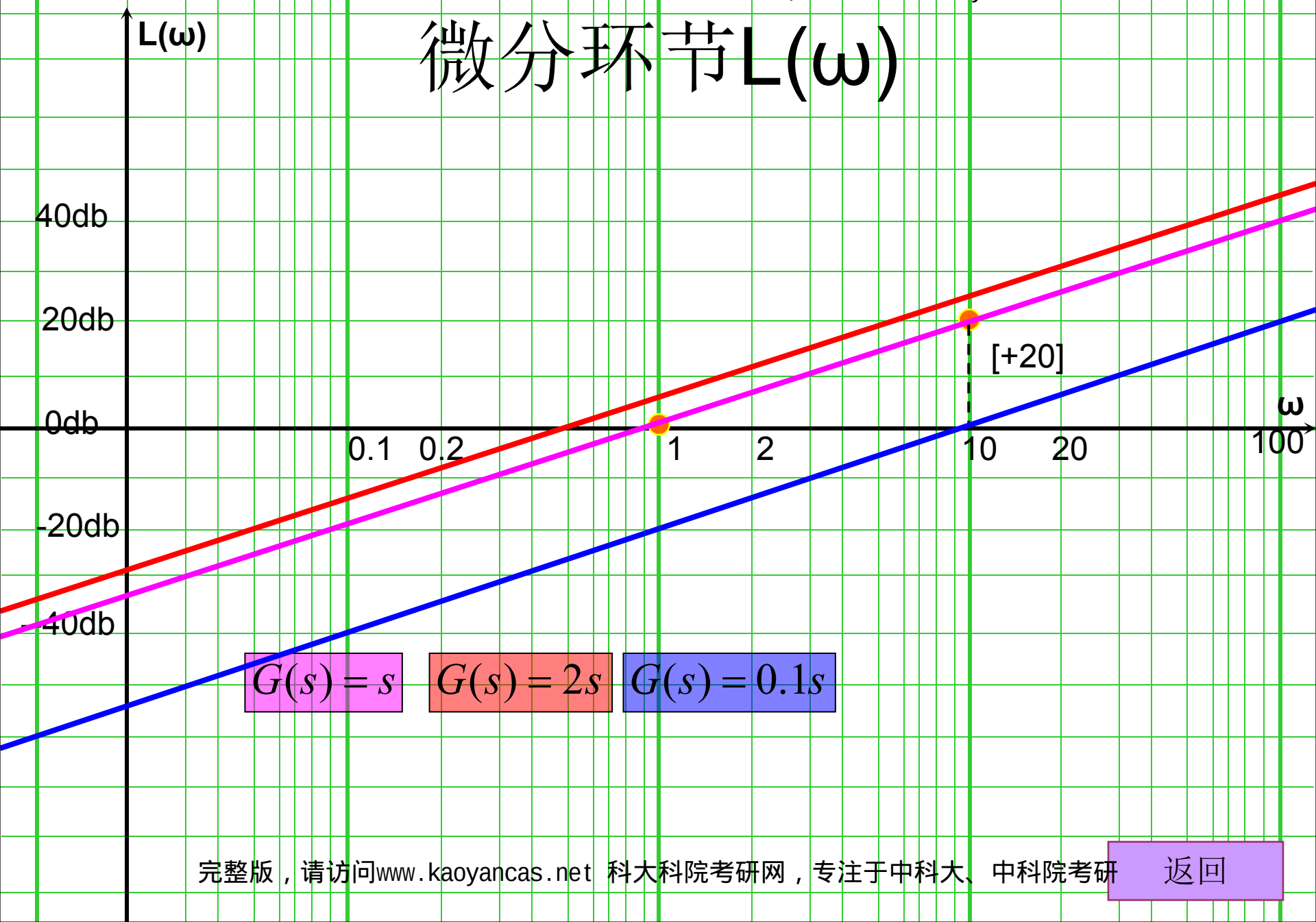


$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{5s}$$

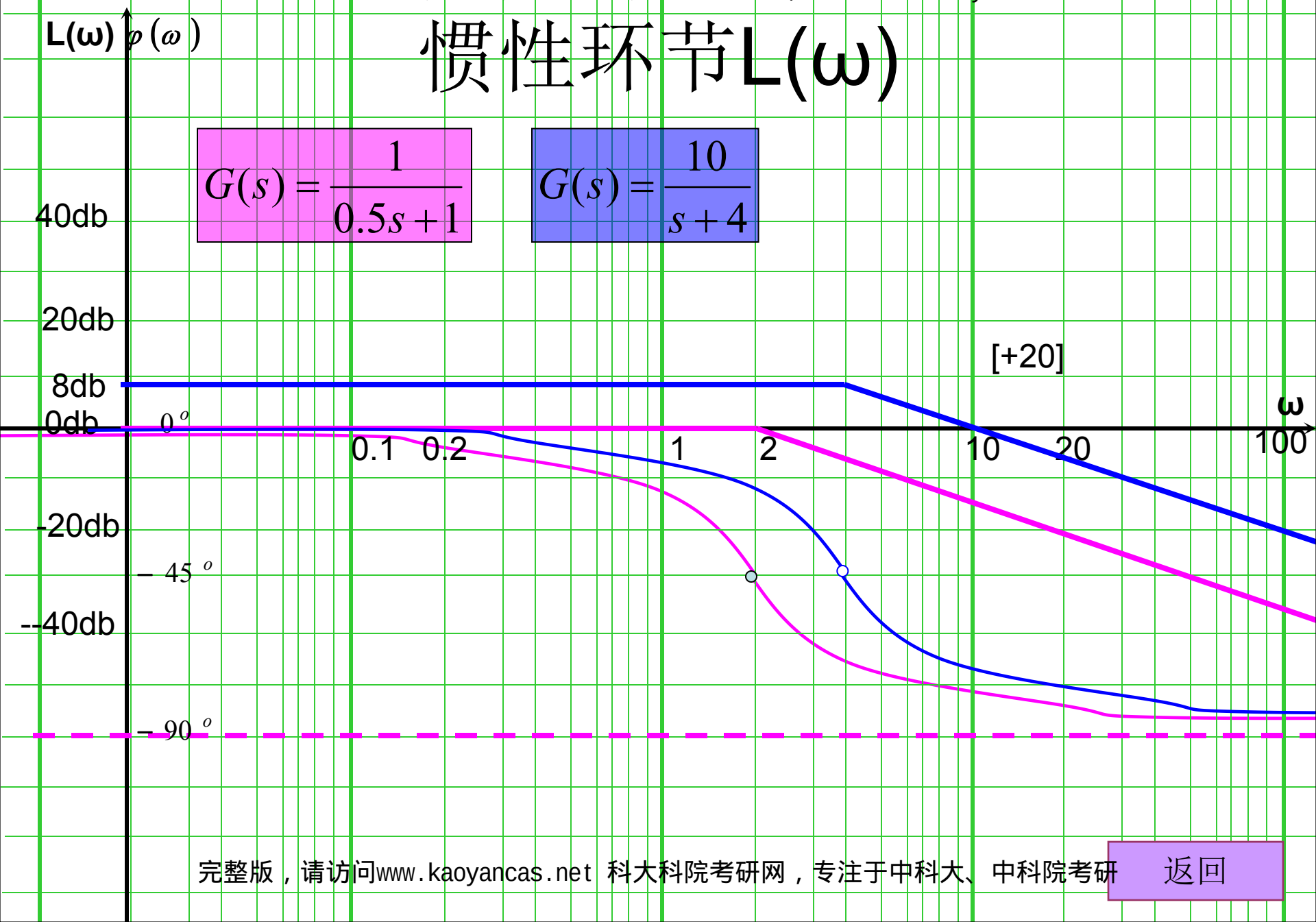
微分环节 $L(\omega)$

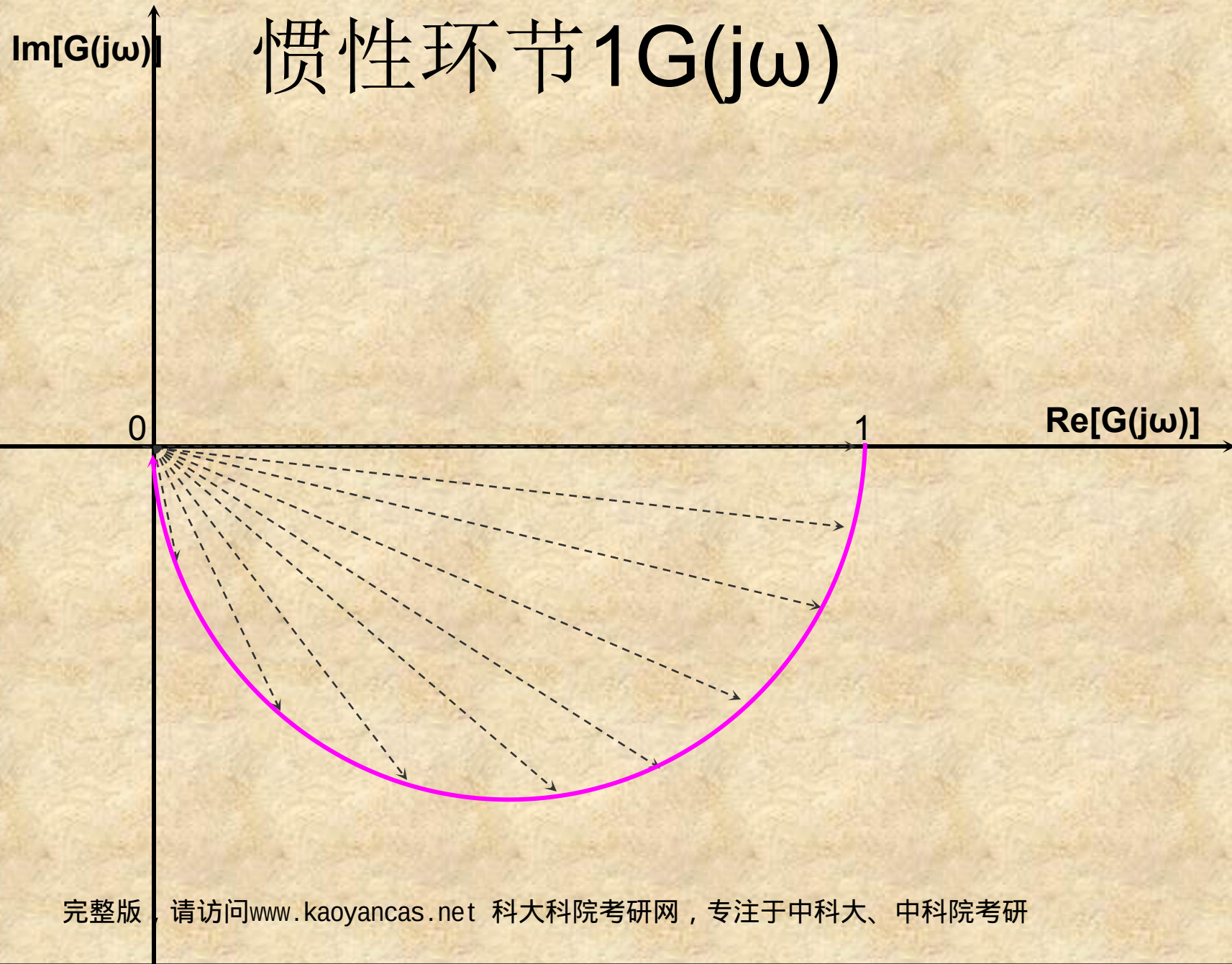


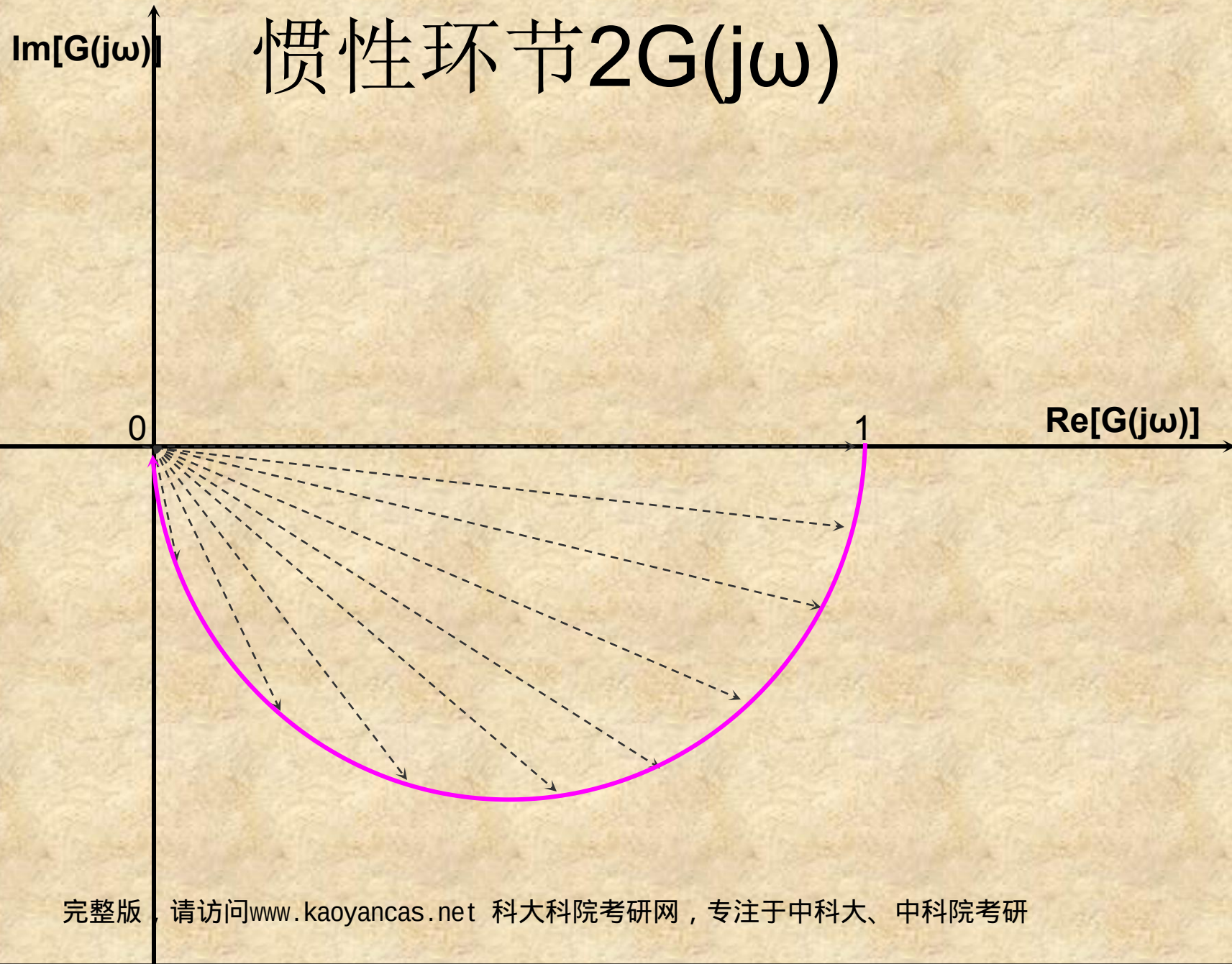
惯性环节 $L(\omega)$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{0.5s + 1}$$

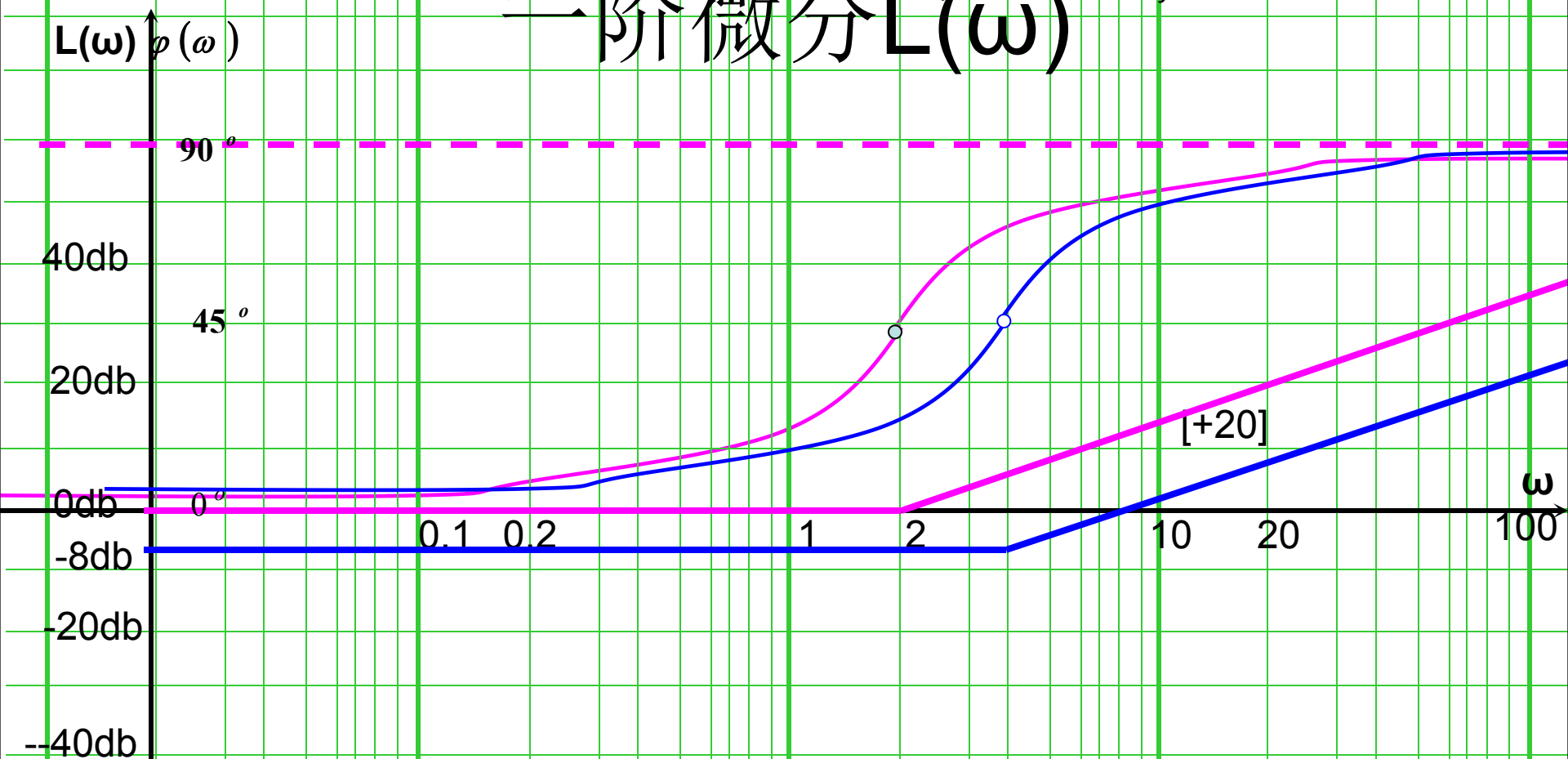
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s + 4}$$







一阶微分 $L(\omega)$



$$G(s) = 0.5s + 1$$

$$G(s) = ?$$

振荡环节 $G(j\omega)$

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

A:

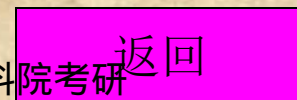
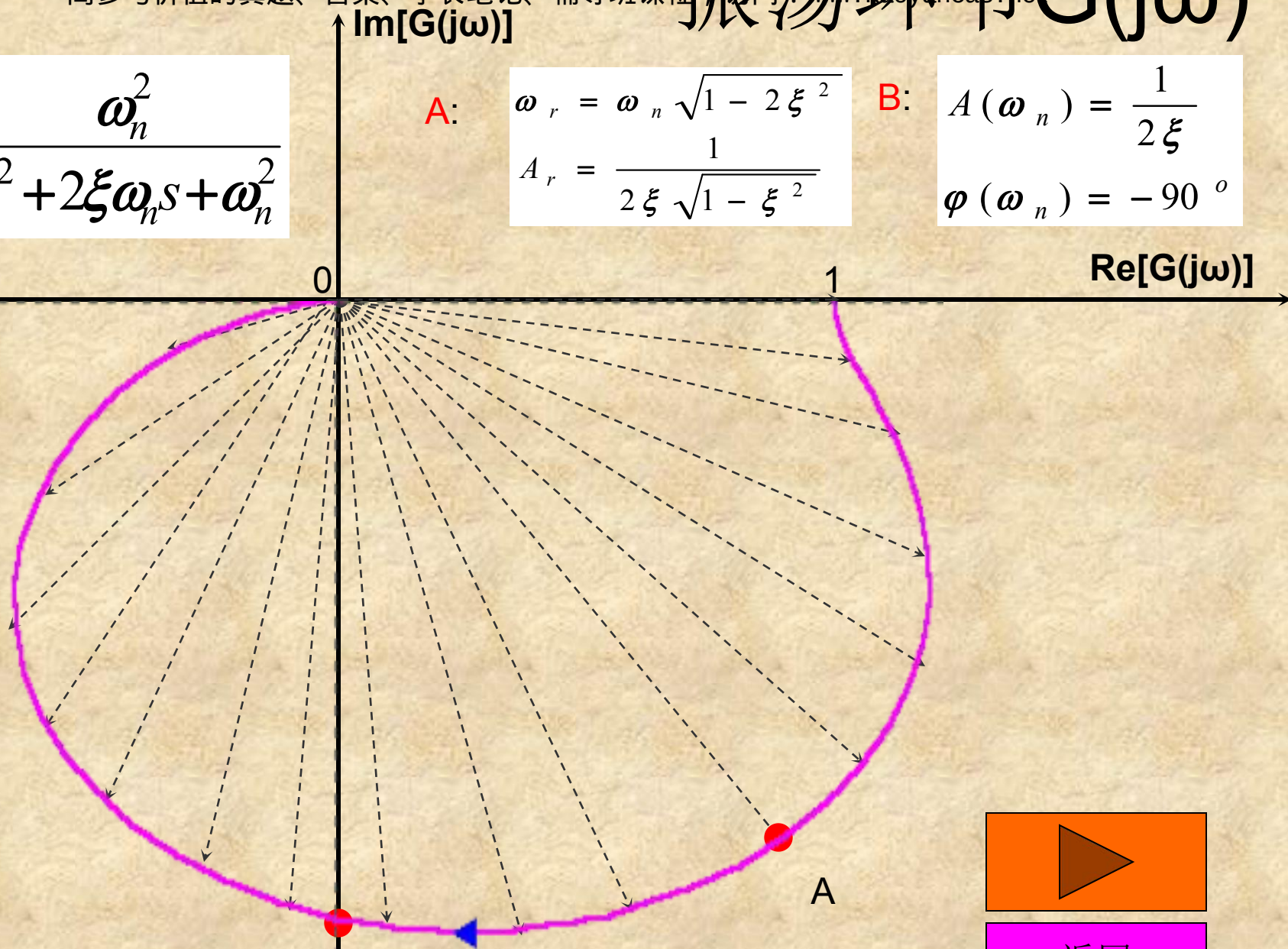
$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$$

$$A_r = \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}}$$

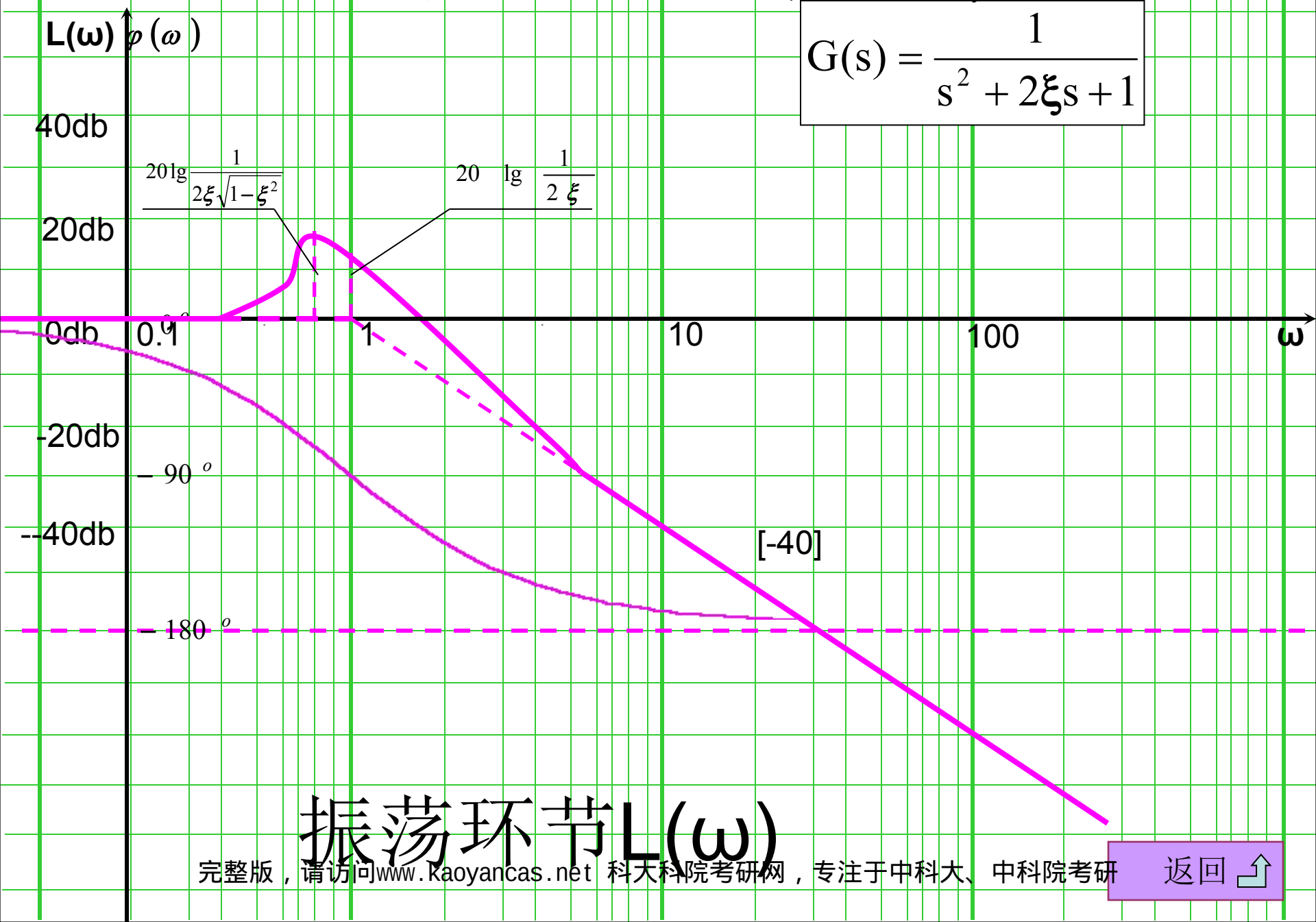
B:

$$A(\omega_n) = \frac{1}{2\xi}$$

$$\varphi(\omega_n) = -90^\circ$$

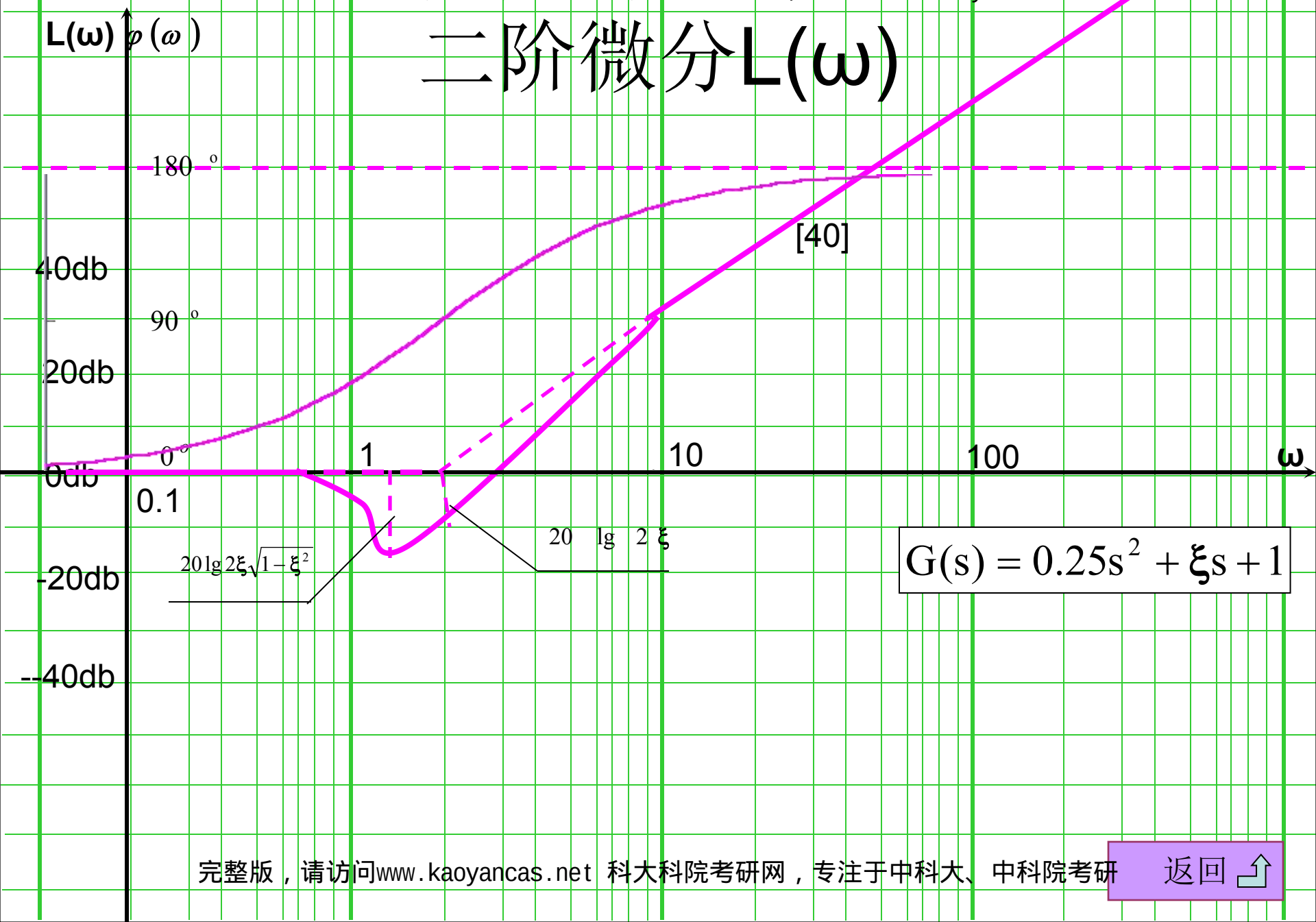


$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\xi s + 1}$$



振荡环节 $L(\omega)$

二阶微分L(ω)



例题3: 绘制 $G(s) = \frac{2000(\frac{s}{5} + 1)^2}{s(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 100)}$ 的对数曲线。
 高参考价值的真题、答案、学长笔记、辅导班课程，访问：www.kaoyancas.net

解：

$$G(s) = \frac{20(\frac{s}{5} + 1)^2}{s(s+1)(\frac{s^2}{100} + \frac{1}{25}s + 1)}$$

对数幅频：低频段：20/s

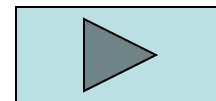
转折频率：1 5 10

斜率： -40 0 -40

修正值： $\xi = 0.2, \omega_n = 10, \omega_r = 9.59, L_m = 8.14\text{db}$

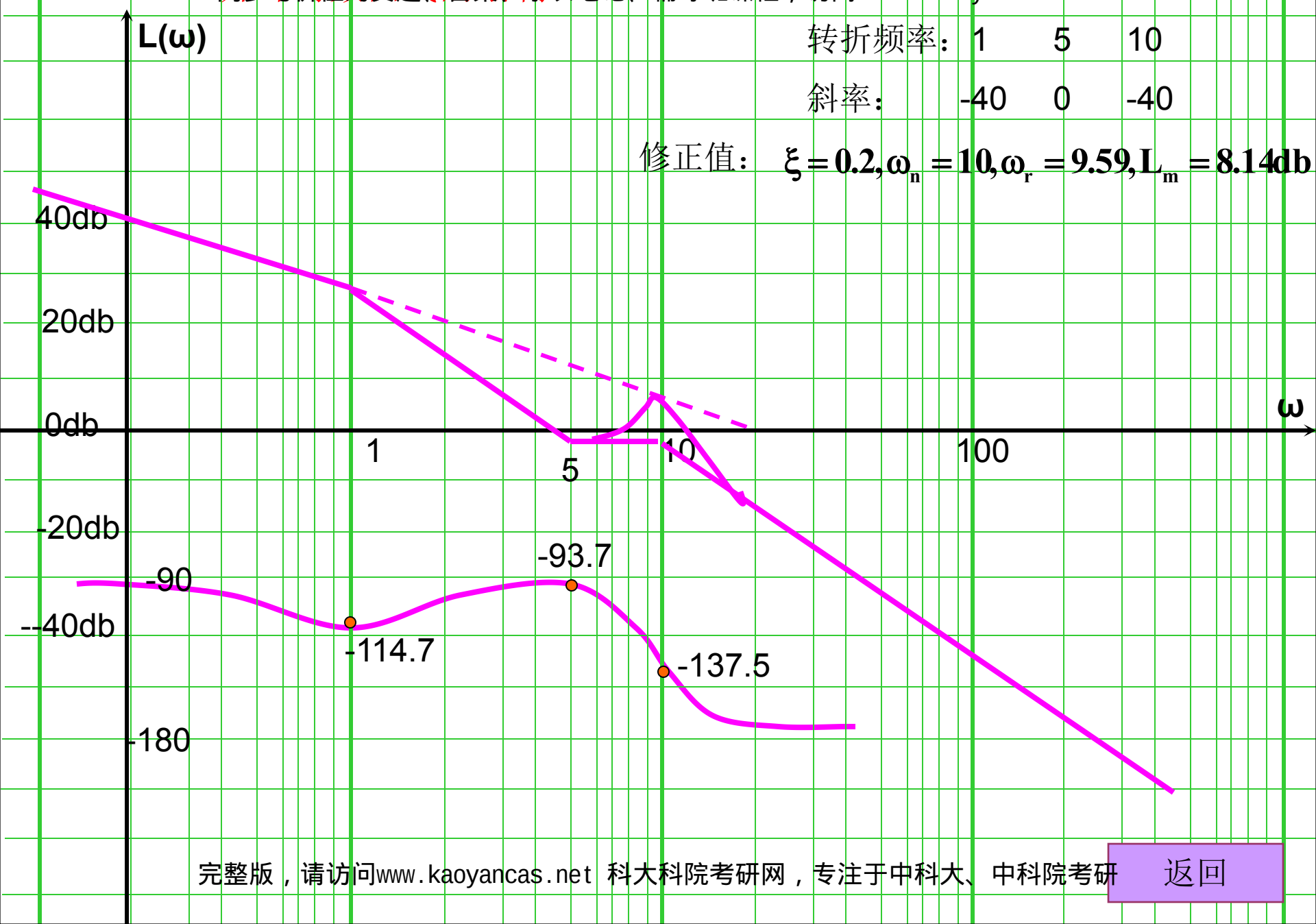
对数相频：相频特性的画法为：起点，终点，转折点。

环节角度：	$\omega = 0$	$\omega = 1$	$\omega = 5$	$\omega = 10$	$\omega = \infty$
$\frac{1}{s}$					
		-90°	-90°	-90°	-90°
$-\text{tg}^{-1}\omega$	0°	-45°	-78.7°	-84.3°	-90°
$2\text{tg}^{-1}0.2\omega$	0°	22.6°	90°	126.8°	180°
$-\text{tg}^{-1}\frac{4\omega}{100}$	0°	-2.3°	-15°	-90°	-180°



转折频率: 1 5 10
斜率: -40 0 -40

修正值: $\xi = 0.2, \omega_n = 10, \omega_r = 9.59, L_m = 8.14\text{db}$



例题1: 绘制 $G(s) = \frac{5(s+2)(s+3)}{s^2(s+1)}$ 的幅相曲线。

解: $G(j0^+) = \infty \angle -180^\circ$

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

$\varphi(0)$	$\varphi(\infty)$
-180°	$\Leftrightarrow -180^\circ$
0°	$\Leftrightarrow -90^\circ$
0°	$\Leftrightarrow +90^\circ$
0°	$\Leftrightarrow +90^\circ$
-180°	$\Leftrightarrow -90^\circ$

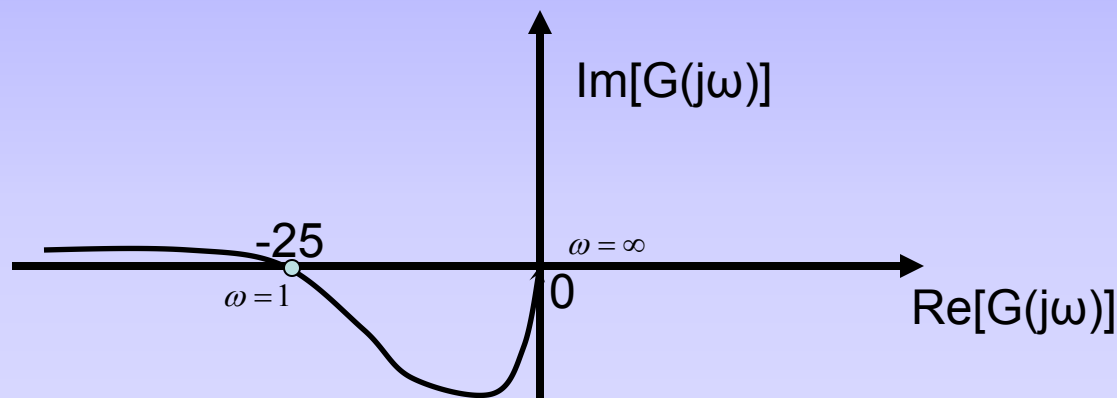
求交点:

$G(j\omega) = \frac{5[(6-\omega^2) + j5\omega]}{-\omega^2(1+j\omega)}$, 令 $\text{Im}[G(j\omega)] = 0$, $5\omega - \omega(6-\omega^2) = 0$, 即 $\omega^2 = 1$, $\omega = 1$

$G(j1) = \frac{5(5+j5)}{-(1+j)} = -25$ 与负实轴相交于 -25 处。

令 $\text{Re}[G(j\omega)] = 0$, $6 - \omega^2 + 5\omega^2 = 0$, $4\omega^2 + 6 = 0$. 无实数解, 与虚轴无交点

曲线如图所示:



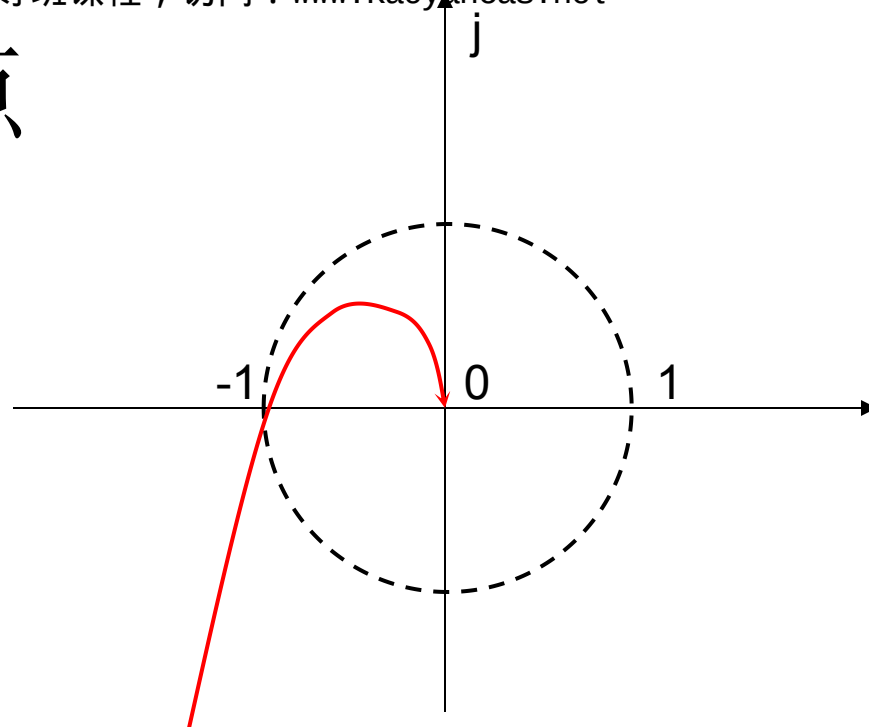
返回

临界稳定的特点

最小相角系统临界稳定时 $G(j\omega)$ 曲线
过 $(-1, j0)$ 点，

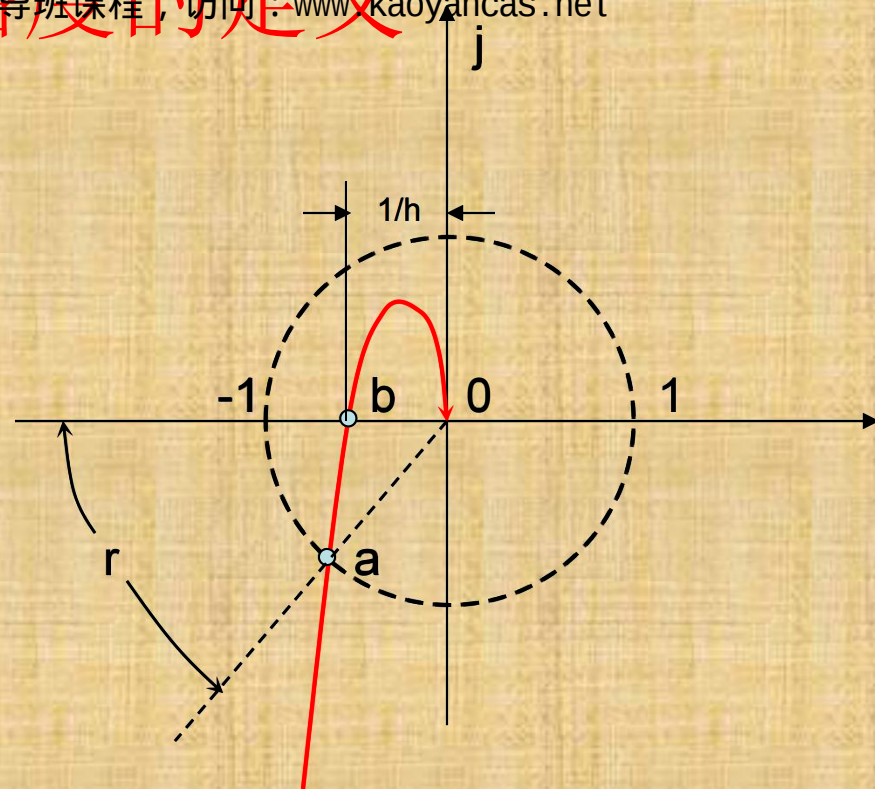
$$\text{该点: } \begin{cases} |G(j\omega)|=1 \\ \angle G(j\omega)=-180^\circ \end{cases}$$

同时成立



稳定裕度的定义

若系统的开环幅相曲线如图：



a点: $|G(j\omega)|=1$

但 $\angle G(j\omega) \neq -180^\circ$

b点: $\angle G(j\omega) = -180^\circ$

但 $|G(j\omega)| \neq 1$

若a点沿着单位圆顺时针转过r角，则

$|G(j\omega)|=1, \angle G(j\omega) = -180^\circ$ 同时成立。

若b点沿着负实轴向左移动到(-1,j0)点，则

$|G(j\omega)|=1, \angle G(j\omega) = -180^\circ$ 同时成立

a点截止频率 ω_c 定义相角裕度为

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_c)$$

B点为交界频率 ω_x 定义幅值裕度为

$$h = \frac{1}{|G(j\omega_x)|}$$