

K: 0 ~ ∞

特征方程: $S^2+2s+2k=0$

特征根: $s_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-2k}$

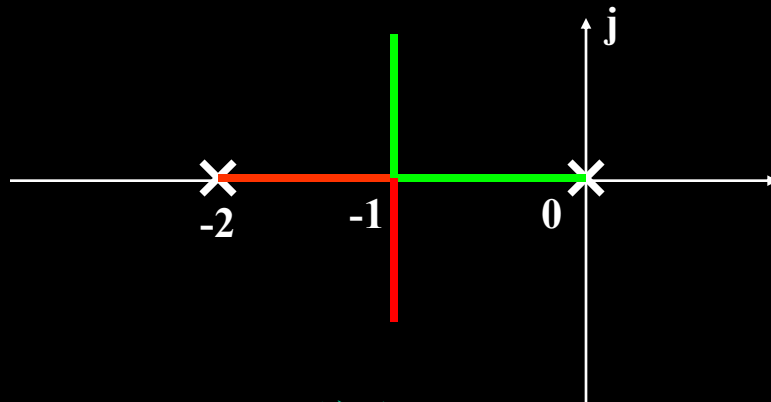
K=0时, $s_1=0, s_2=-2$

0 < k < 0.5 时, 两个负实根 ; 若 $s_1 = -0.25, s_2 = ?$

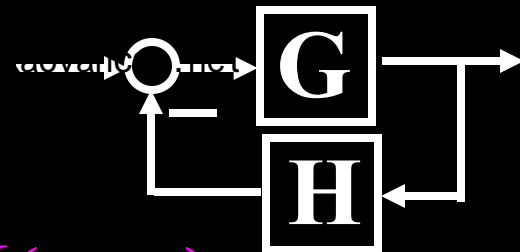
K=0.5时, $s_1=s_2=-1$

0.5 < k < ∞ 时, $s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{2k-1}$

注意: 一组根对应同一个K;
K一变, 一组根变;
K一停, 一组根停;



闭环零极点与开环零极点的关系



$$G(s) = K_G^* \frac{\prod_{i=1}^f (s-p_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^q (s-p_i)} ; \quad H(s) = K_H^* \frac{\prod_{j=1}^l (s-p_j)}{\prod_{j=1}^h (s-p_j)}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_G^* \prod_{i=1}^f (s-p_i) \prod_{j=1}^h (s-p_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^q (s-p_i) \prod_{j=1}^h (s-p_j) + K_G^* K_H^* \prod_{i=1}^f (s-p_i) \prod_{j=1}^l (s-p_j)}$$

结论：1 零点、2 极点、3 根轨迹增益

完整版，请访问www.kaoyancas.net 科大科院考研网，专注于中科大、中科院考研

根轨迹方程

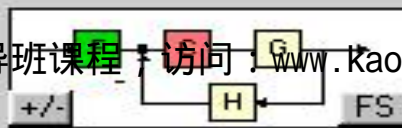
特征方程 $1+GH = 0$

$$1 + K^* \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (s - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)} = 0$$

根轨迹增益 K^* ，不是定数，从 $0 \sim \infty$ 变化

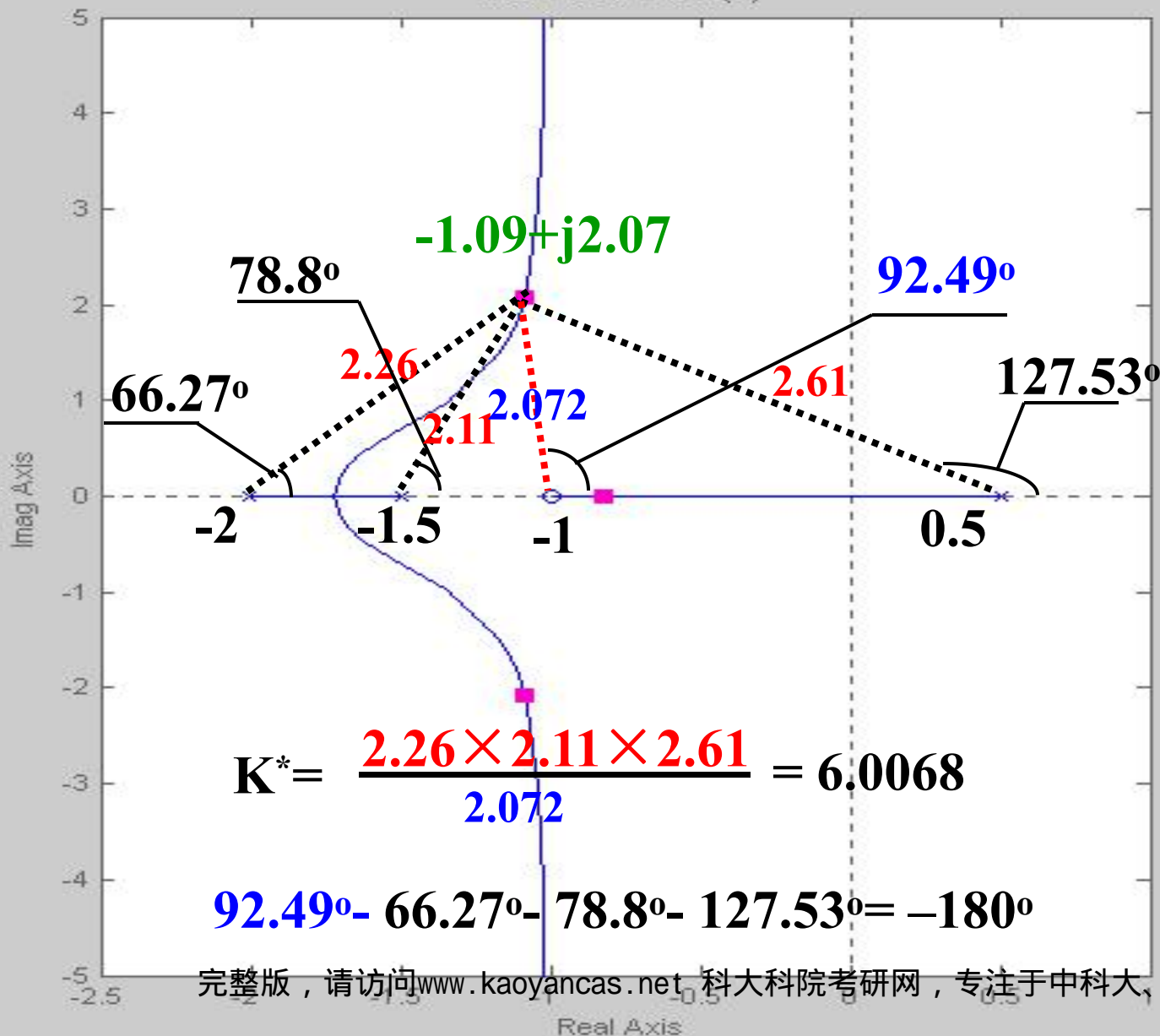
这种形式的特征方程就是根轨迹方程

$C(s) = 6$ 高参考价值的真题、答案、学长笔记、辅导班课程，访问：www.kaoyancas.net



模值条件与相角条件的应用

Root Locus Editor (C)



$$-0.825$$

$$\xi = 0.466$$

$$\omega_n = 2.34$$

$$s_1 = -0.825$$

$$s_{2,3} = -1.09 \pm j2.07$$

模值方程与相角方程的应用

L_i

3.826

1.826

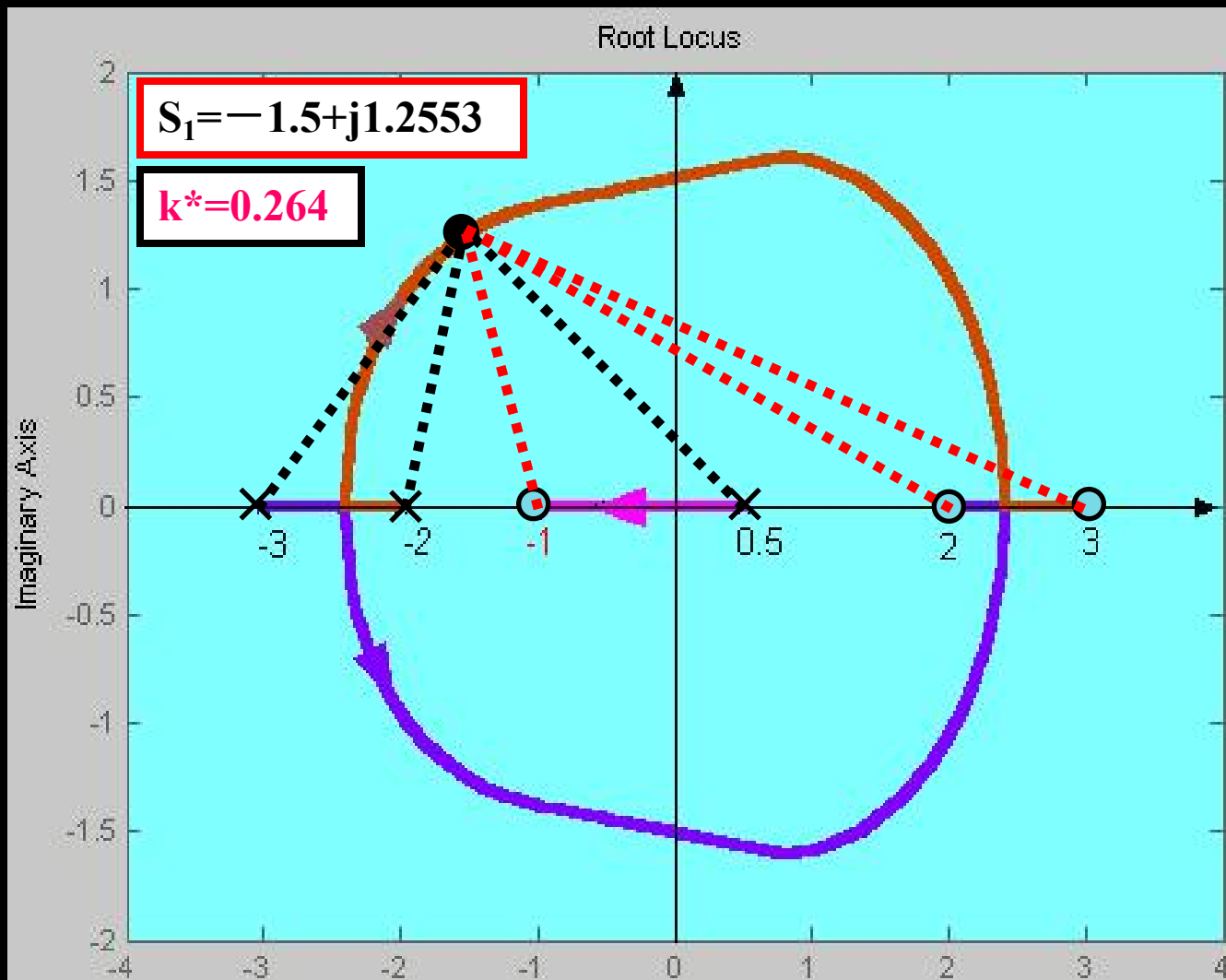
5.576

1.826

13.826

21.826

$k^*=0.266$



θ_i

39.9

68.3

147.9

111.7

160.3

164.4

180.3°