

系统的数学模型

系统的传递函数方框图及其简化(三)

主讲:吉喆

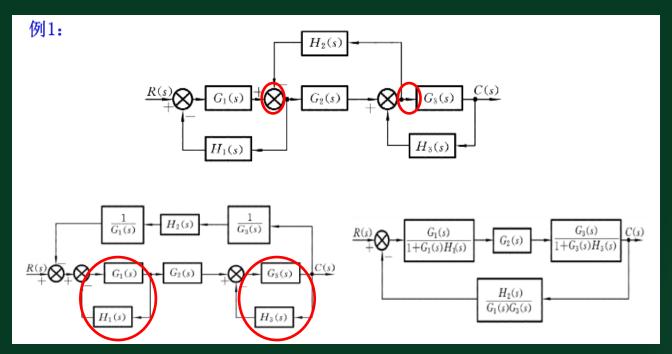
# 目录



- 1.传递函数方框图的结构要素
- 2.传递函数方框图的绘制方法
- 3.传递函数方框图的等效变换
- 4.举例练习



#### 简化步骤: 消除交叉回路, 对嵌套回路从里到外逐步简化

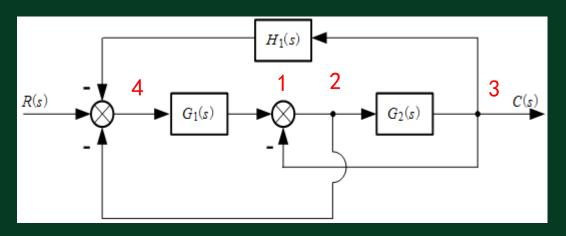


$$G(s) = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)}{1 + G_1(s)H_1(s) + G_2(s)H_2(s) + G_3(s)H_3(s) + G_1(s)H_1(s)G_3(s)H_3(s)}$$



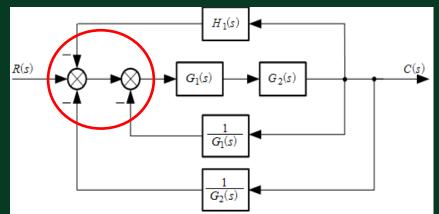


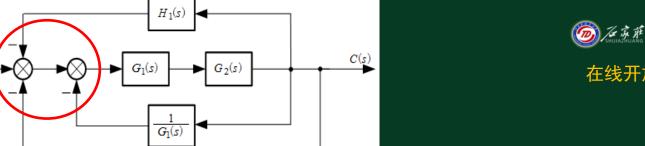
# 例2

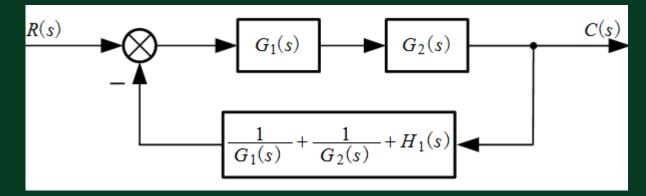










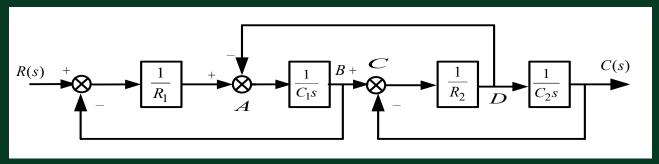


$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)}{1 + G_1(s) + G_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s)}$$

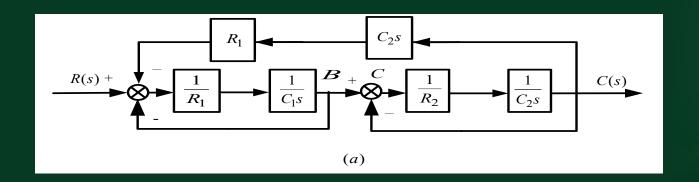


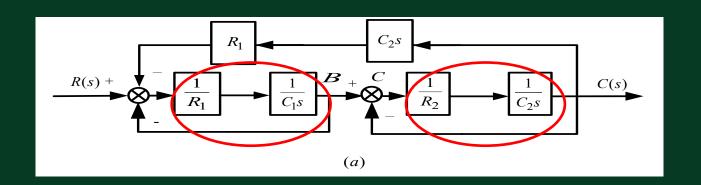






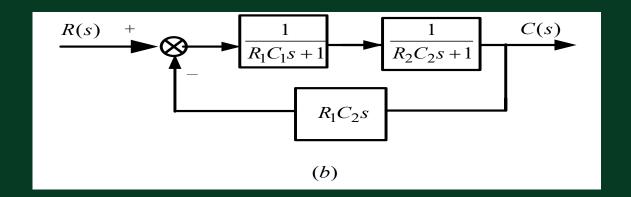
# (a) 比较点A前移,分支点D后移







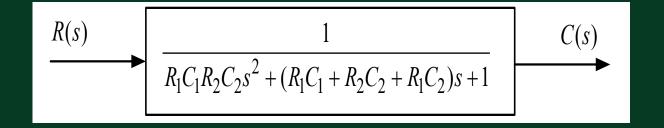
## (b) 消除局部反馈回路



### (C) 消除主反馈回路



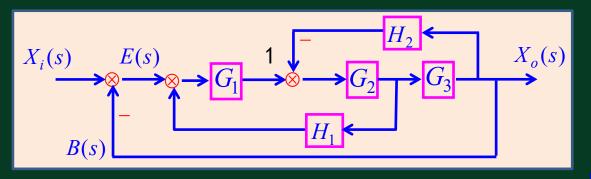
在线开放课程



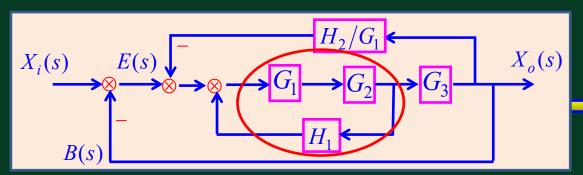
### 注意:

方框图的化简方法不是唯一的,人们应充分地利用各种变换技巧,选择最简捷的路径,以达到省时省力的目的。

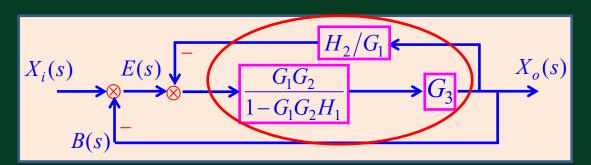








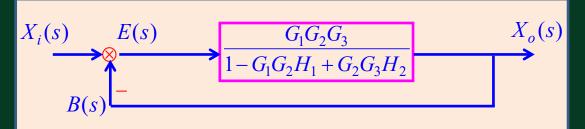
化简得:





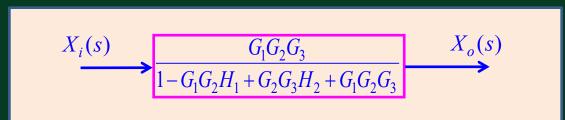


化简得:





化简得:



## 梅逊公式的应用

### 前向通道:

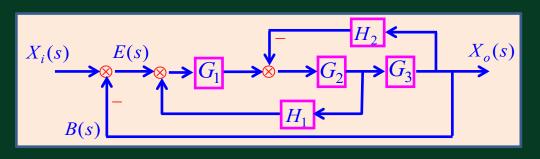
一条: G1G2G3

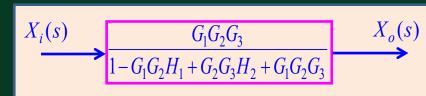
### <u>反馈回路:</u>

L1: G1, G2, G3 相加点处"-<sup>1</sup>

L2: G1, G2, H1 相加点处"+"

L3: G2, G3, H2 相加点处 "-"





#### 各局部反馈回路间存在公共的传递函数方框 G2

若系统的传递函数方框图同时满足以下两个条件时,可以直接用以下的梅逊公式求解:

- ▶整个系统方框图中只有一条前向传递通道;
- ▶各局部反馈回路间存在公共的传递函数方框。

$$G(s) = \frac{X_0(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{$$
前向通道的传递函数之积}{1+\Sigma[每一反馈回路的开环传递函数之积]}

# 小结



- 传递函数方框图化简原则与练习
- 梅逊公式的应用

