

二. 1. ① 劳斯判据.

闭环特征方程 $D(s) = s^3 + 8s^2 + 15s + k = 0$.

s^3	9	15	$\begin{cases} \frac{120-k}{8} > 0 \\ k > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < k < 120$
s^2	8	k	
s^1	$\frac{120-k}{8}$		
s^0	k		

一、 1. D 2. C 3. A
4. B 5. C 6. A

② 赫尔维茨判据.

$D(s) = s^3 + 8s^2 + 15s + k = 0$.

$a_0=1 \quad a_1=8 \quad a_2=15 \quad a_3=k$.

$n=3$.

$a_3 > 0$.

$\Delta_2 = a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3 > 0 \Rightarrow 8 \times 15 - k > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < k < 120$.

2. ① 实部大于1.
② 令 $s = u+1$.

$D(s) = (u+1)^3 + 8(u+1)^2 + 15(u+1) + k = 0$.

$= u^3 + 11u^2 + 34u + (15+k) = 0$.

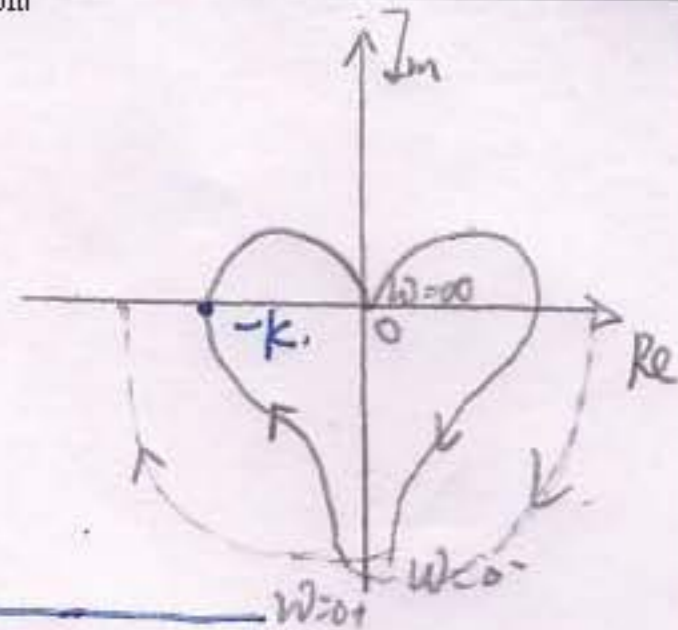
全错

二. 解:

1. $G(j0) = \infty \angle 0^\circ$.

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

$G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -270^\circ$.



$$G(s) = \frac{k}{s(T_1 T_2 s^2 + (T_1 + T_2)s + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{k}{T_1 T_2 s^3 + (T_1 + T_2)s^2 + s}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{-j(T_1 + T_2)\omega^2 + j(T_1 T_2 \omega^3)}{-(T_1 + T_2)\omega^2 + j(T_1 T_2 \omega^3)k}$$

$$= \frac{j(T_1 T_2 \omega^3 - (T_1 + T_2)\omega^2)k}{(T_1 + T_2)^2 \omega^4 + (T_1 T_2 \omega^3)^2}$$

$\angle G(j\omega) = 0, \omega_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}}$