

# Zadání

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dt} + 6y = 60u$$

## 1. Proveďte Laplaceovu transformaci rovnice systému

předmět	název funkce	obraz
$\delta(t)$	diracův impuls	1
$1(t)$	jednotkový skok	$1/p$
$t$	čas	$\frac{1}{p^2}$
$y'(t)$	1.derivace (nulové počáteční podmínky)	$p * Y(p)$
$y^{(n)}(t)$	n-tá derivace	$p^n Y(p)$

Zadání

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dt} + 6y = 60u$$

Ekvivalentní zápis

$$y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y = 60u$$

Laplacentova transformace

$$p^2Y(p) + 5p * Y(p) + 6 * Y(p) = 60U(p)$$

## 2. Napište přenos systému

$$G(p) = \frac{Y(p)}{U(p)}$$

Laplacentův obraz vstupu

$$G(p) = \frac{60}{p^2+5p+6}$$

## 3. Nakreslete přechodovou charakteristiku

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{p} * \frac{60}{p^2+5p+6} = \frac{60}{p(p+2)(p+3)}$$

$$60 * \left( \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p+2} + \frac{C}{p+3} \right) = 60 * \left( \frac{Ap+2A+Bp}{p*(p+2)} + \frac{C}{p+3} \right) = 60 *$$

$$\left( \frac{Ap^2+2Ap+Bp^2+3Ap+6A+3Bp+Cp^2+2Cp}{p(p+2)(p+3)} \right) = 60 * \left( \frac{p^2*(A+B+C)+p(2A+3A+3B+2C)+6A}{p(p+2)(p+3)} \right)$$

$$A+B+C=0$$

$$2A+3A+3B+2C=0$$

$$6A=1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$B = -C - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$5 * \frac{1}{6} + 3(-C - \frac{1}{6}) + 2C = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{6} - 3C - \frac{3}{6} + 2C = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{6} = C$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$H(s) = 60(\frac{1}{6} * \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{p+2} + \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{p+3})$$

$$h(t) = Z^{-1} = 10 - 30e^{-2t} + 20e^{-3t}$$

$$\lim h(t) = \lim 10 - 30e^{-2t} + 20e^{-3t} = 10$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty$$

## Inflexní bod

$$(10 - 30e^{-2t} + 20e^{-3t})'' = (60e^{-2t} + 60e^{-3t})' = -120e^{-2t} + 180e^{-3t} = 60e^{-3t}(-2e^t + 3)$$

$$60e^{-3t}(-2e^t + 3) = 0$$

$$e^{-3t} > 0$$

$$-2e^t + 3 = 0$$

$$e^t = \frac{3}{2} / \ln?$$

$$t = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$t = 0,405465$$

$$h(\ln \frac{3}{2}) = 10 - 30e^{-2\ln \frac{3}{2}} + 20e^{-3\ln \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{70}{27} = 2,5925926$$

## Další body

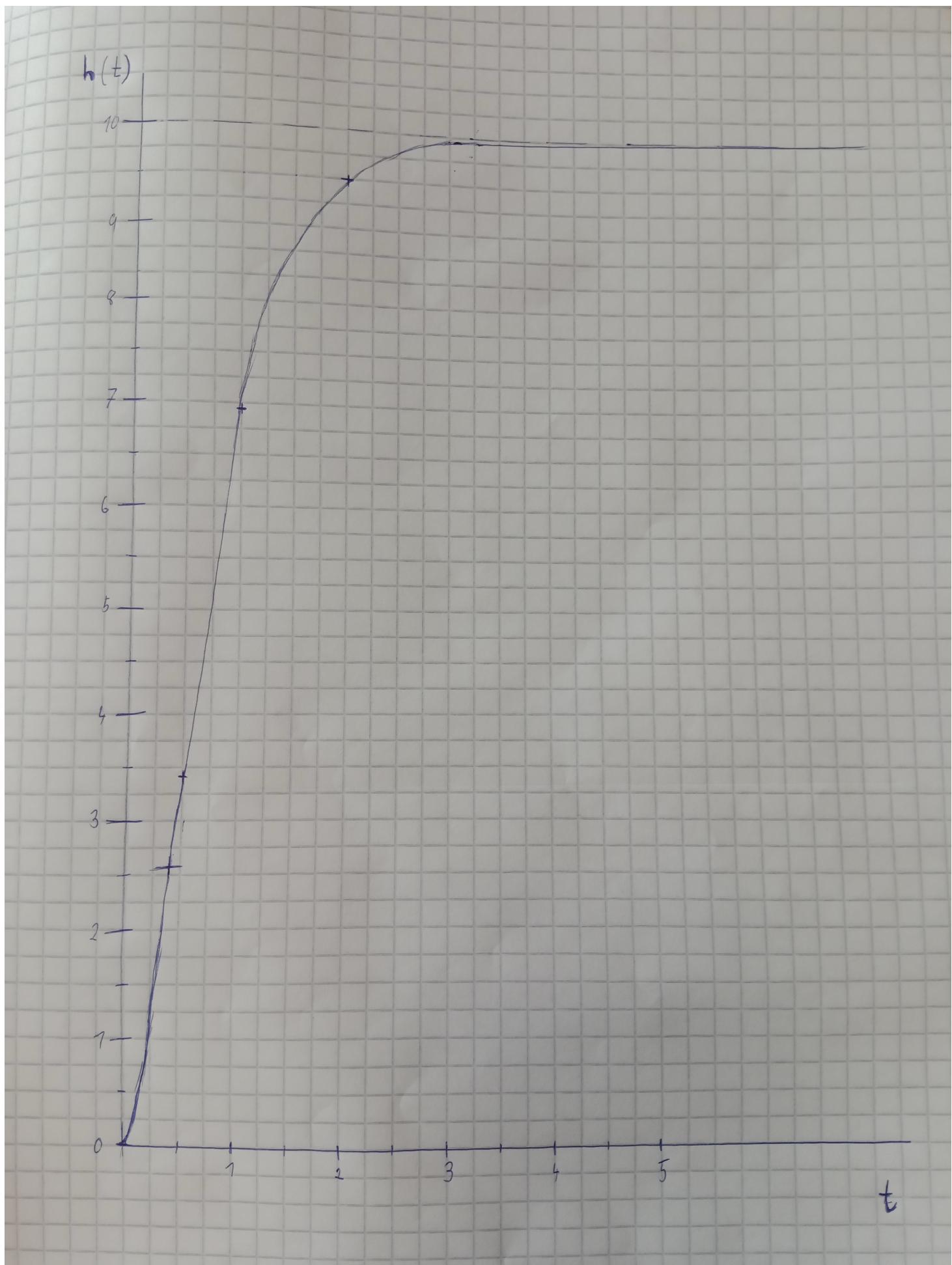
$$h(0) = 10 - 30 + 20 = 0$$

$$h(\frac{1}{2}) = 10 - \frac{30}{e} + \frac{20}{(e^3)^{1/2}} = 3,42621997$$

$$h(1) = 10 - \frac{30}{e^2} + \frac{20}{(e^3)} = 6,935683$$

$$h(2) = 10 - \frac{30}{e^4} + \frac{20}{(e^6)} = 9,500106$$

## Drafické znázornění



#### 4. Nakreslete frekvenční charakteristiku v komplexní rovině

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{60}{(j\omega)^2 + 5j\omega + 6} = \frac{60}{-\omega^2 + 5j\omega + 6} = \frac{60}{-\omega^2 + 5j\omega + 6} * \frac{-\omega^2 - 5j\omega + 6}{-\omega^2 - 5j\omega + 6} = \frac{60 * (-\omega^2 - 5j\omega + 6)}{(-\omega^2 + 6)^2 + (5\omega)^2} =$$
$$\frac{60 * (-\omega^2 + 6)}{(-\omega^2 + 6)^2 + (5\omega)^2} + \frac{-5\omega * 60}{(-\omega^2 + 6)^2 + (5\omega)^2} j$$

$$G(0) = \frac{60*6}{36} + 0j = 10$$

$$G(\infty) = 0 + 0j = 0$$

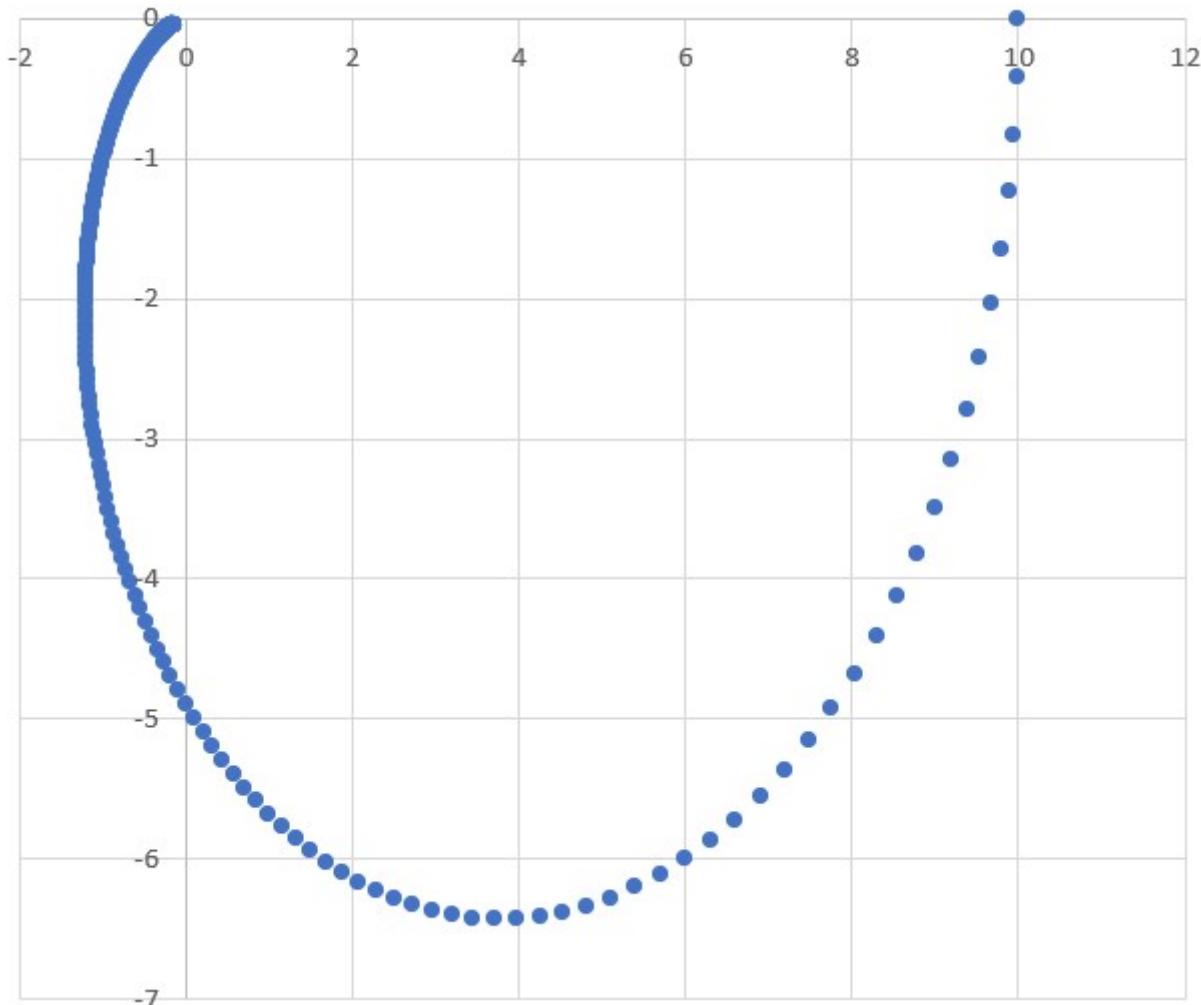
#### Průsečík s osou y

$$60 * (-\omega^2 + 6) = 0$$

$$\omega = \pm\sqrt{6}$$

$$G(\pm\sqrt{6}) = 0 + \frac{5*\sqrt{6}*60}{25*6} = \pm 2\sqrt{6}j = \pm 4,899j$$

$$G(1) = \frac{60*5}{25+25} + \frac{-300}{25+25} = 6 - 6j$$



## 5. Nakreslete frekvenční charakteristiku v logaritmických souřadnicích

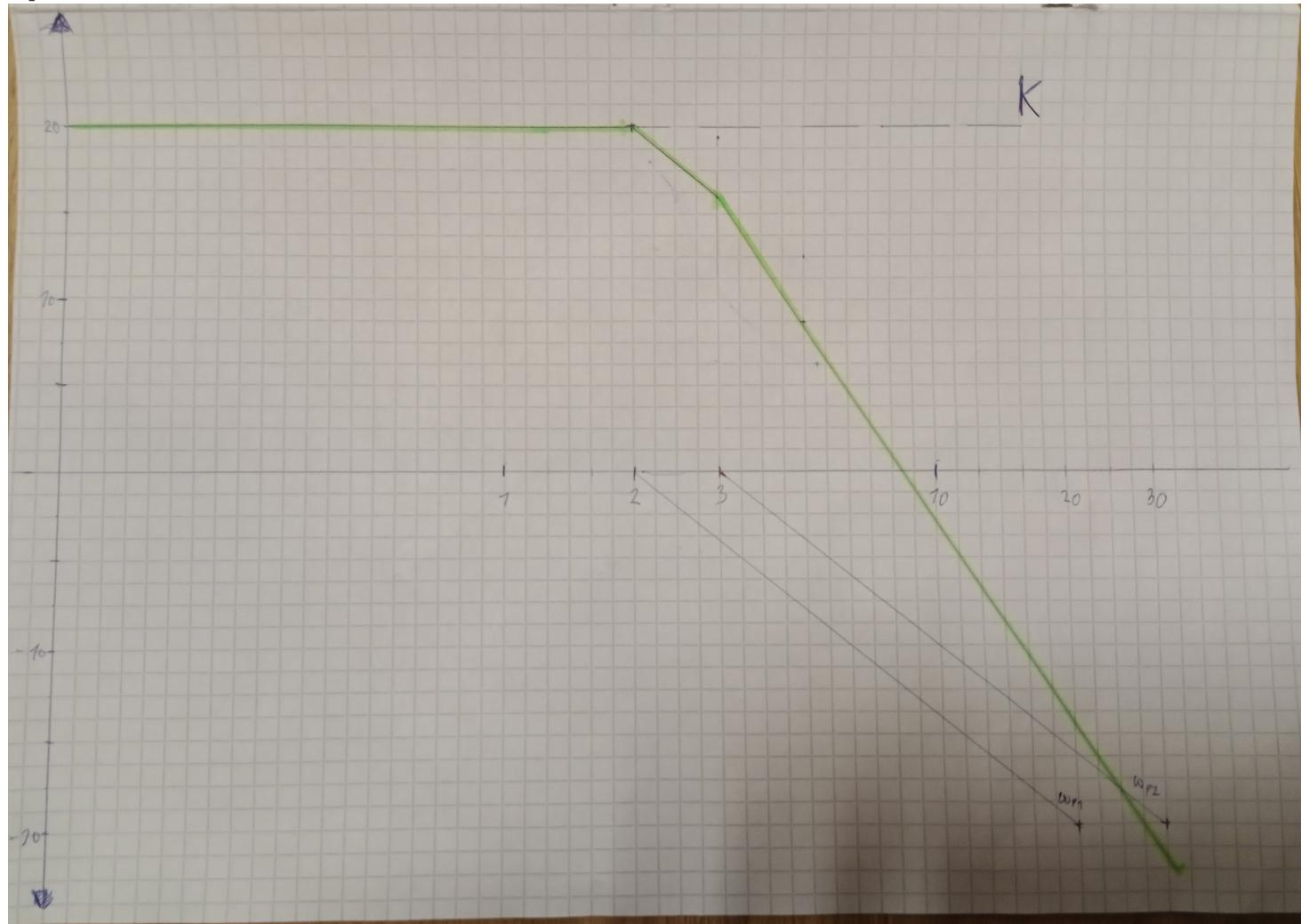
$$H(p) = \frac{60}{p^2 + 5p + 6} = \frac{60}{(p+2)(p+3)} = \frac{60}{2(\frac{p}{2} + 1) \cdot 3(\frac{p}{3} + 1)} = 10 * \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{p}{3} + 1}$$

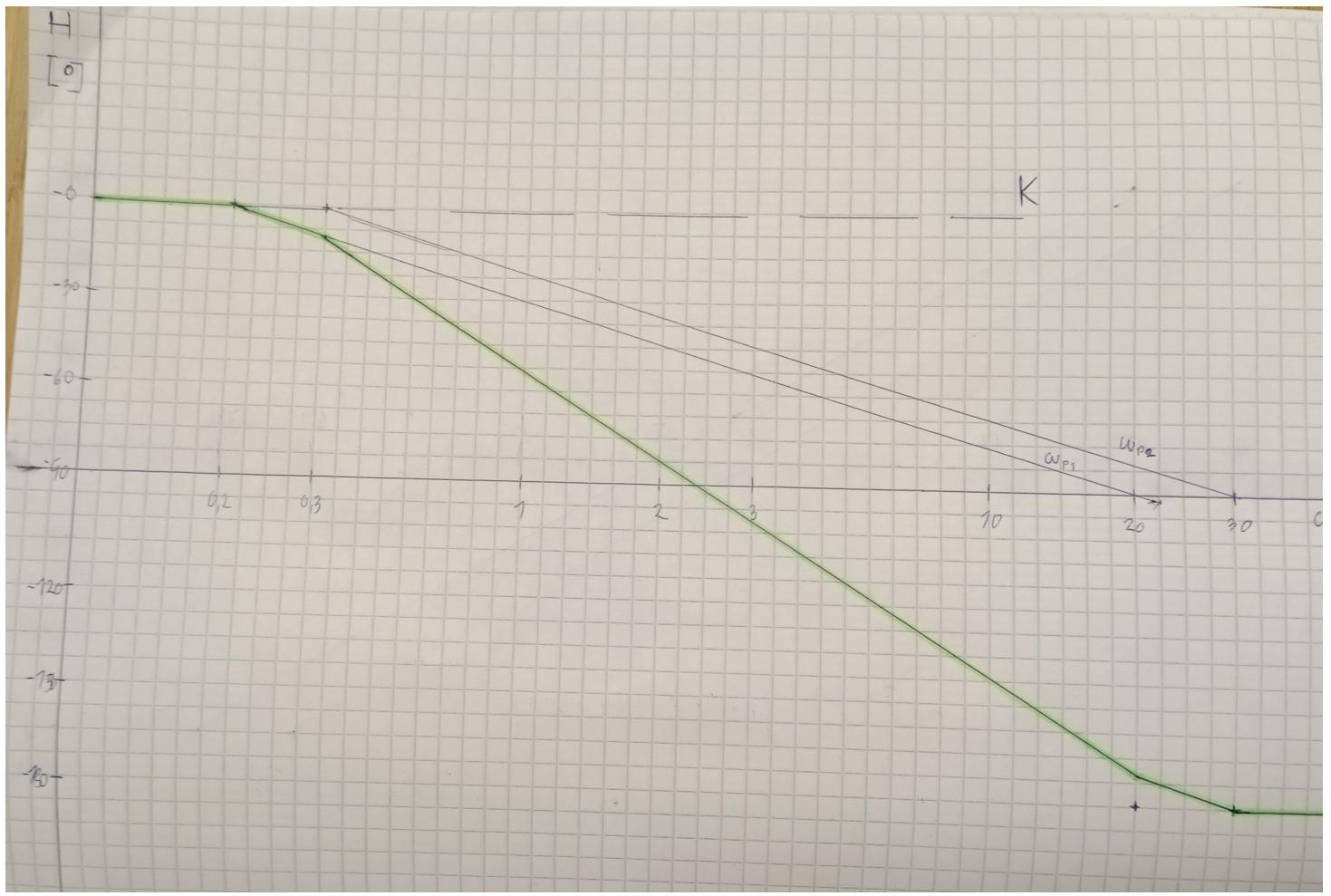
$$K = 10 \rightarrow 20 \log 10 = 20 \text{ dB}$$

Póly:

$$\omega_{p1} = 2$$

$$\omega_{p2} = 3$$





## 6. Zjistěte, zda je systém stabilní

*póly:*

$$\omega_{p1} = 2$$

$$\omega_{p2} = 3$$

Oba póly jsou záporné, leží tedy ve stabilní oblasti a proto je systém **stabilní**.