

2) Să se determine domeniul de variație a parametrului k pentru care sistemul în timp continuu care are polinomul caracteristic

$$\Delta(s) = s^3 + 3k s^2 + (k+2)s + 4$$

este stabil.

$$\text{Sis. stabil} \rightarrow \Delta(s) = 0 \text{ si } \operatorname{Re}(s_v) < 0$$

$v = 1, \dots, n$

+ Coef. pozitivi

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 > 0 \\ 3k > 0 \\ k+2 > 0 \\ 4 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \underline{k > 0}$$

\rightarrow Matricea Hurwitz \rightarrow $n=3$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & a_0 & 0 \\ a_3 & a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & a_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{3k} & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & \underline{k+2} & 0 \\ 0 & \underline{3k} & \underline{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

H_1 H_2 H_3

$$\det(H_1) > 0 \rightarrow 3k > 0 \rightarrow k > 0$$

$$\det(H_2) > 0 \rightarrow 3k(k+2) - 4 > 0$$

$$\det(H_3) > 0 \rightarrow 4 \cdot \det(H_2) > 0$$

$$\det(H_2) = 3k^2 + 6k - 4 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 36 + \underbrace{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}_{48} = 84 = 4 \cdot 21$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{21}}{6} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{3} = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

k	$-\infty$	$-1 - \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} - 1$	$+\infty$
$k + 2,5275$	-	0	+	
$k - 0,5275$		-	0	+
$() ()$	+	0	-	0

$$\begin{cases} k > 0 \\ k \in (-\infty, -2,5275) \cup (0,5275, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow k \in (0,5275, \infty)$$

$$\det(H_3) = 4 \cdot \det(H_2) > 0 \quad \text{--- it's always condition}$$

$$\rightarrow k \in (0,5275, +\infty)$$

3) Fie bucla de reglare caracterizată prin f.d.t. a procesului condus

$$H_{PC}(s) = \frac{2}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 2}.$$

Să se proiecteze un regulator în timp continuu care să stabilizeze sistemul în buclă închisă în două cazuri, a) și b):

a) regulator Proporțional (P), cu f.d.t. $H_R(s) = k$ și trebuie determinat domeniul de variație al parametrului k al regulatorului.

b) regulator Proporțional-Integrator (PI), cu f.d.t. $H_R(s) = k_P + \frac{k_I}{s}$, k_P - coeficientul componentei P, k_I - coeficientul componentei I și trebuie determinat domeniul în planul $\langle k_P, k_I \rangle$.

Buclă închisă $\rightarrow H_{out, in}(s) = \frac{H_0(s) \cdot H_{PC}(s)}{1 + H_0(s) \cdot H_{PC}(s)}$

$$\Rightarrow H_0(s) = \frac{2k}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 2} \rightarrow \Delta(s) = 1 + H_0(s) = 0$$

$$\Delta(s) = s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + (2k+2) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 > 0 \\ 4 > 0 \\ 5 > 0 \\ 2k+2 > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{k > -1}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{a_2} & a_0 & 0 \\ \underline{a_3} & \underline{a_1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\rightarrow Matricea Hurwitz

$$\underline{n=3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & (2k+2) & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & (2k+2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(H_1) = 4 > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\det(H_2) = 4 \cdot 5 - (2k + 2) = 20 - 2 - 2k = 18 - 2k > 0 \\ \rightarrow k < 9$$

$$\det(H_3) = a_0 \cdot \det(H_2) = (2k + 2) \overline{(18 - 2k)} > 0$$

k	$-\infty$	-1	9	$+\infty$
$2k+2$	-	0	+	
$18-2k$		+	0	-
$(1) (1)$	-	0	+	-

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k > -1 \\ k \in (-1, 9) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$k \in (-1, 9)$$

$$b) \quad H_R(s) = k_P + \frac{k_I}{s} = \frac{s k_P + k_I}{s}$$

$$H_0(s) = H_R(s) H_{PC}(s) =$$

$$= \frac{s k_P + k_I}{s} \cdot \frac{2}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 2}$$

$$\Delta(s) = 1 + H_0(s) = \frac{s(s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 2) + 2s k_P + 2k_I}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 2} \\ = s^4 + 4s^3 + 5s^2 + (2k_P + 2)s + 2k_I = 0$$

$$\Delta(s) = s^4 + 4s^3 + 5s^2 + (2k_p + 2)s + 2k_I = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 > 0 & \checkmark \\ 4 > 0 & \checkmark \\ 5 > 0 & \checkmark \\ 2k_p + 2 > 0 & \leadsto k_p > -1 \\ 2k_I > 0 & \leadsto k_I > 0 \end{cases} \quad \underline{n=4}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_4 & a_2 & a_0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_4 & a_2 & a_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{4} & \underline{(2k_p+2)} & 0 & 0 \\ \underline{1} & \underline{5} & \underline{2k_I} & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & (2k_p+2) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2k_I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(H_1) = 4 > 0$$

$$\det(H_2) = 4 \cdot 5 - (2k_p + 2) = 18 - 2k_p > 0$$

$$\leadsto \underline{k_p < 9}$$

$$\det(H_3) = \underline{(-1)^{3+1}} \cdot 0 \begin{vmatrix} 2k_p+2 & 0 \\ 5 & 2k_I \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$+ (-1)^{3+2} \cdot 4 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2k_I \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$+ (-1)^{3+3} (2k_p + 2) \cdot \det(H_2)$$

$$\det(H_3) = -4 \cdot 8k_I + (2k_p + 2) \cdot (18 - 2k_p)$$

$$\det(H_3) = -4 \cdot 8k_I + (2kp+2) \cdot (18-2kp)$$

$$= -32k_I + 36kp - 4kp^2 + 36 - 4kp > 0 \quad / :4$$

$$\Rightarrow -8k_I + 9kp - kp^2 + 9 - kp > 0$$

$$\det(H_4) = \underbrace{(-1)^{4+1} \cdot 0}_{0} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2k_I & 0 \\ 0 & 2kp+2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+2} \cdot 1 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2k_I & 0 \\ 0 & 2kp+2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+3} \cdot 5 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2kp+2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{4+4} \cdot 2k_I \cdot \det(H_3)$$

$$\rightarrow \det(H_4) = 2k_I \cdot \det(H_3)$$

$(k_I > 0) \checkmark$

$$\rightarrow (-8k_I) - kp^2 + 8kp + 9 > 0$$

$$(-8k_I) - (kp^2 - 8kp - 9) > 0$$

$$(-8k_I) - (kp+1)(kp-9) > 0 \quad / -1$$

$$8k_I + (kp+1)(kp-9) < 0$$

k_I	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$	
	$-$	0	$+$	
k_I	$-\infty$	-1	9	∞
$(k_p+1)(k_p-9)$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$

$$\underbrace{8k_I}_{>0} + \underbrace{(k_p+1)(k_p-9)}_{<0} < 0$$

$$k_I > 0$$

$$k_p > -1$$

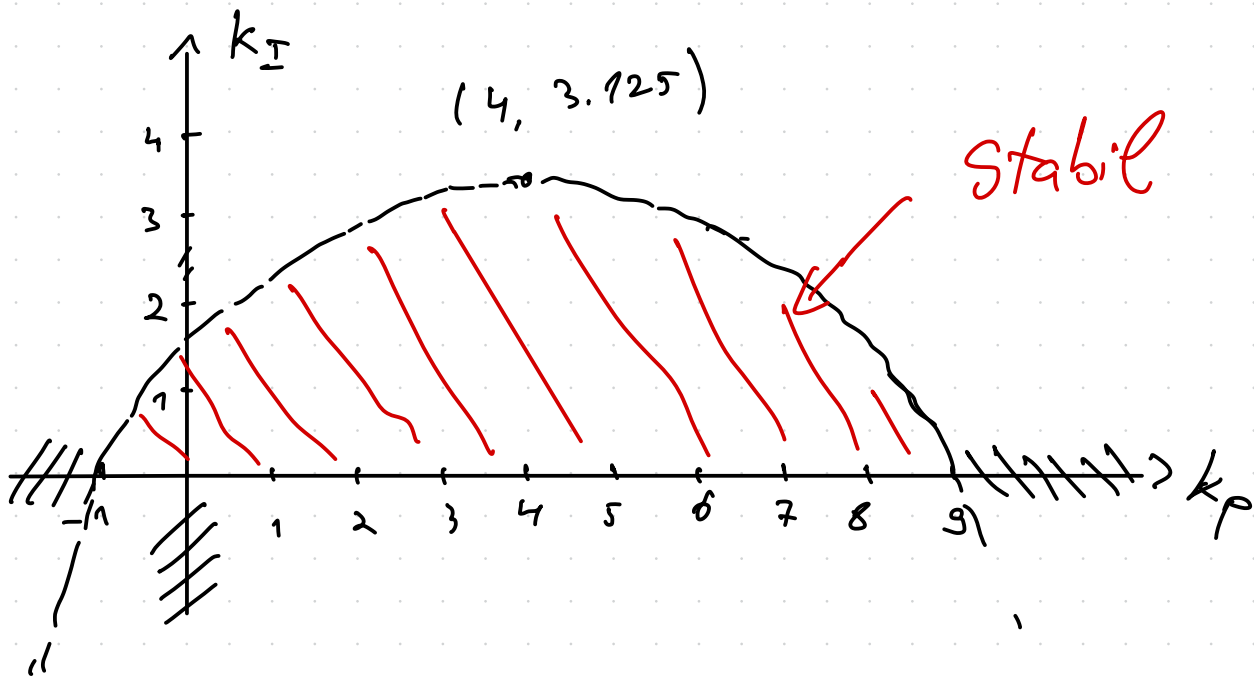
$$\text{cond } k_p \in (-1, 9)$$

$$\rightarrow k_I < \frac{-(k_p+1)(k_p-9)}{8}$$

$$k_I > 0$$

$$k_p \in (-1, 9)$$

$$V_f = -\frac{b}{2a} = 4$$



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Diagram illustrating the mapping of coefficients from the characteristic polynomial $\Delta(s) = s^3 + 3k s^2 + (k+2)s + 4$ to the Routh-Hurwitz stability criterion. The coefficients are mapped to the rows of the Routh array:

- Row 1: 1
- Row 2: $3k$
- Row 3: $k+2$
- Row 4: 4

$k \rightarrow$ Gain $H_o(s) = k \cdot \frac{3s^2 + 1}{s^3 + 2s + 4}$

$$1 + H_o(s) = \frac{(s^3 + 2s + 4) + k(3s^2 + 1)}{s^3 + 2s + 4} = 0$$