

# TK4105 ØVING 5

Christian Le

1 Vi Laplacetransformerer likningene (1), (2), (3)  
(Ser vekk fra initieellverdiar)

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad s\tau \hat{F}_1 + \hat{F}_1 &= b \hat{u}_1 \\ s\tau \hat{F}_2 + \hat{F}_2 &= b \hat{u}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$s^2 J\theta = J(\hat{F}_1 - \hat{F}_2) \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{u}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \hat{u} \quad \hat{u}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \hat{u} \quad (3)$$

Setter (3) inn i (1), deretter (2)

$$\begin{aligned} s\tau \hat{F}_1 + \hat{F}_1 &= \frac{1}{2} b \hat{u} \rightarrow \hat{F}_1 = \frac{b}{2} \frac{1}{(s\tau+1)} \hat{u} \\ s\tau \hat{F}_2 + \hat{F}_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} b \hat{u} \rightarrow \hat{F}_2 = -\frac{b}{2} \frac{1}{(s\tau+1)} \hat{u} \end{aligned} \quad (1^*)$$

$$s^2 J\theta = Jb \left( \frac{1}{s\tau+1} \right) \hat{u} \rightarrow \theta(s) = \frac{Jb}{Js^2(\tau s+1)} \hat{u}(s)$$

b) Delbrøks oppspaltning:

$$G(s) = \frac{Jb}{J} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2(\tau s+1)} \quad \text{Poker: } s = \{0, -\frac{1}{\tau}\}$$

Siden dim. ikke er lavere enn 2 og vi har en pol på imaginæraksen er systemet **USTABILT**.  
(dim = 2)

2 a) Setze (5) in (4)

$$\Theta(s) = G(s)(K_p(\Theta_r(s) - \Theta(s)) - sK_D\Theta(s))$$

$$\Theta(s) + G(s)K_p\Theta(s) + G(s)sK_D\Theta(s) = G(s)K_p\Theta_r(s)$$

$$\Theta(s)(1 + G(s)K_p + sK_DG(s)) = G(s)K_p\Theta_r(s)$$

$$\Theta(s) = \frac{G(s)K_p\Theta_r(s)}{1 + G(s)K_p + sK_DG(s)}$$

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

$$T(s) = \frac{G(s)K_p}{1 + G(s)K_p + sK_DG(s)} = \frac{kK_p(1/s^2(\tau s + 1))}{1 + kK_p(1/s^2(\tau s + 1)) + sK_DG(s)}$$

$$= \frac{kK_p}{s^2(\tau s + 1) + kK_p + sK_Dk}$$

$$= \frac{kK_p}{s^3\tau + s^2 + k(K_p + K_Ds)}$$

$$b) \Theta(s) = T(s) \Theta_r(s) = T(s)/s$$

Bruger sluttverdi-teorem:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Theta(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Theta(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} T(s) = \frac{k K_p}{k K_p} = 1$$

Uten forstyrrelser er det ingen stasjonær avvik

$$\Theta(\infty) = \Theta_r(t)$$

$$c) \omega_n^2 = k K_p \quad K_p = \frac{\omega_n^2}{k}$$

$$2 \zeta \omega_n = k K_D$$

$$K_D = \frac{2 \zeta \omega_n}{k}$$

d) Bruger abc-formel på (9) sin nerner

$$s = \frac{-2 \zeta \omega_n \pm \sqrt{4 \zeta^2 \omega_n^2 - 4 \omega_n^2}}{2} = \omega_n (-\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})$$

Potens er kun reelle og negative om

$$\zeta \geq 1$$

e) Siden  $\omega_n$  kun er en faktor for pol  $a_0$  er  $\gamma > 0$ , vil alltid polene være negative  
Altså aldri ustabil.

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$$a_3 = \tau$$

$$a_2 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 2\gamma\omega_n$$

$$a_0 = \omega_n^2$$

$$b_2 = \frac{a_2 a_1 - a_3 a_0}{a_2}$$

$$= 2\gamma\omega_n - \tau\omega_n^2$$

$$c_2 = \frac{b_2 a_0 + a_2 \cdot 0}{b_2}$$

$$= a_0 = \omega_n^2$$

$a_3, a_2, b_2$  og  $c_2$  må ha samme fortegn for stabilitet.

$$a_3 = \tau \quad a_2 = 1 \quad b_2 = 2\gamma\omega_n - \tau\omega_n^2$$

$$c_2 = \omega_n^2$$

$\tau$  er positiv, og  $b_2$  må være positivt;

$$0 < 2\gamma\omega_n - \tau\omega_n^2$$

$$\tau\omega_n < 2\gamma$$

b) Spekt vedlegg

c) Spekt vedlegg

$$d) \zeta > \frac{\tau \omega_n}{2} = \frac{0,2 \cdot 12}{2} = 1,2$$

En  $\zeta$  over 1,2 vil gi et stabilt system.

Et vedlegg smelter 1,5