Regelungstechnik Aufgabe 5

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Die Ruhelage wird berechnet mit 0 = f(x, 0). Es ergibt sich:

$$v = 0$$
$$\omega = 0$$

$$\varphi = 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Es ergibt sich das charakteristische Polynom:

$$\lambda(\lambda^3 + \lambda^2(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} + \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM}) + \lambda(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}c_{\mu w}}{lM^2} + \frac{(M+m)g}{lM}) + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}(M+m)g}{lM^2})$$

Durch anwenden des Routh-Schemas ergibt sich, dass der Wert in der Klammer ein Hurwitz-Polynom ist und somit die Eigenwerte negativen Realteil haben. Da ein Eigenwert $\lambda = 0$ ist, ist das System stabil, aber nicht asymptotisch stabil.

$\mathbf{2}$

$$G(s) = \underline{c'}(\underline{s}\underline{E} - \underline{A})^{-1}\underline{b} + d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{gm}{M} & s + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(M+m)g}{lM} & 0 & s + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{lM} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{M} \\ \frac{M}{lM} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} adj \begin{pmatrix} s & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{gm}{M} & s + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(M+m)g}{lM} & 0 & s + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{lM} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{M} \\ \frac{1}{lM} \end{pmatrix}}{s(s^3 + s^2(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} + \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM}) + s(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}c_{\mu\nu}}{lM^2} + \frac{(M+m)g}{lM}) + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}(M+m)g}{lM^2})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{Mg^2}{lM^2} + \frac{mg}{lM^2} + s(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{lM}) - \frac{gm}{lM^2}}{s(s^3 + s^2(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} + \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM}) + s(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}c_{\mu\omega}}{lM^2} + \frac{(M+m)g}{lM}) + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}(M+m)g}{lM^2})}$$

$$= \frac{s^2 \frac{1}{M} + s \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM^2} + \frac{g}{lM}}{s^4 + s^3(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} + \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM}) + s^2(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}c_{\mu\omega}}{lM^2} + \frac{(M+m)g}{lM}) + s(\frac{c_{\mu\nu}(M+m)g}{lM^2})}$$

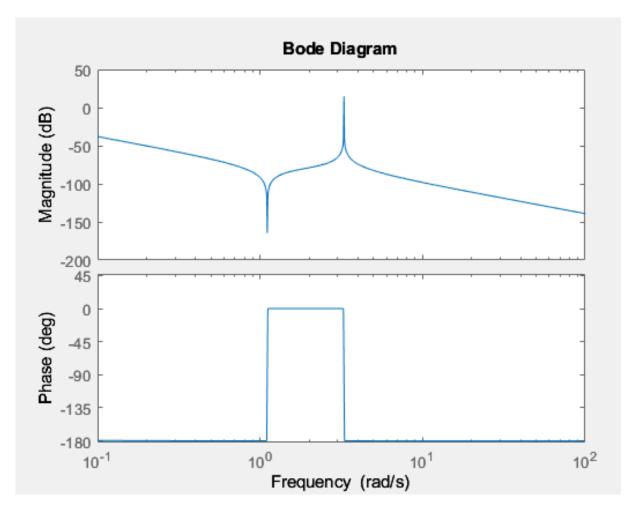


Figure 1: Bode Diagramm zu Aufgabe 2

$$G(s) = \underline{c}' (\underline{s}\underline{E} - \underline{A})^{-1}\underline{b} + d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{gm}{M} & s + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(M+m)g}{lM} & 0 & s + \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{M} \\ \frac{1}{lM} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{s^2 + s \frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M}}{s^4 + s^3 (\frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} + \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM}) + s^2 (\frac{c_{\mu\nu}c_{\mu\nu}}{lM^2} + \frac{(M+m)g}{lM}) + s (\frac{c_{\mu\nu}(M+m)g}{lM^2})}$$

$$= \frac{s + \frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M}}{s^3 + s^2 (\frac{c_{\mu\nu}}{M} + \frac{c_{\mu\omega}}{lM}) + s (\frac{c_{\mu\nu}c_{\mu\nu}}{lM^2} + \frac{(M+m)g}{lM}) + (\frac{c_{\mu\nu}(M+m)g}{lM^2})}$$

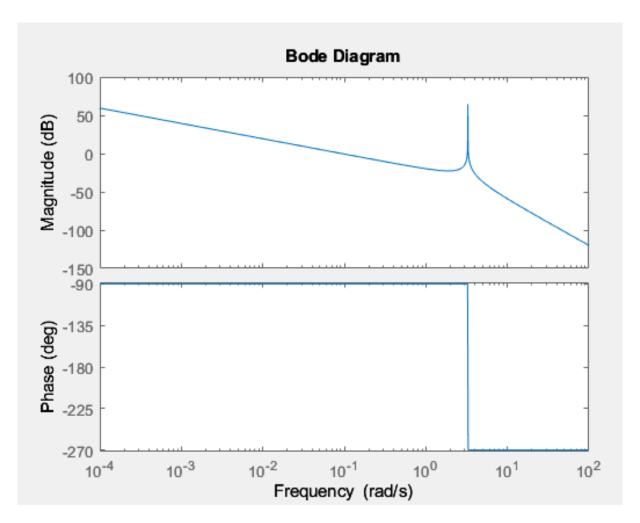


Figure 2: Bode Diagramm zu Aufgabe 3