$$(101) V_{h} = q_{i} - q_{0} \qquad u = q_{i}$$

$$\pi(2Rh-h^2)h = q_i - q_o = q_i - k\sqrt{h^2}$$

$$V_{h} = \int_{0}^{R-h} A(h) dh = \int_{0}^{R-h} \pi r(h) dh = \int_{0}^{R-h} \pi (2Rh - h^{2}) dh$$

6.7.12

$$= \pi \left(2R\frac{h^2}{2} - \frac{h^3}{3} \right) = \pi \left(Rh^2 - \frac{h^3}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{mL^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{4} k^2 h \cdot L \cdot \log \varphi - m \cdot g \cdot L \cdot \log \varphi - d \omega & \omega \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{1}{m[2Rh-h^2]} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_i - k \sqrt{h^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

b)
$$h=R$$
 $x=0$ $\Rightarrow \omega=0$

$$0 = \frac{9}{40} k^2 R L \log_R - \log_R L \log_R \int \ln q_R dq \ln n = Z$$

$$\log_R = \frac{9}{40} k^2 R$$

$$A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{mL^2} \left[\frac{f}{A_0} k^2 L - mgL \right] \left(-mgR \right) - \frac{d\omega}{mL^2} \frac{fk^2 L \cos q_R}{mL^2}$$

$$O \qquad O \qquad A33$$

$$A_{33} = \frac{-\frac{k}{2\sqrt{R'}}\pi(R^2) - (k\sqrt{R'} - k\sqrt{R'})\pi(2R - 2R)}{(\pi(2R^2 - R^2))^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{k\pi R^2}{2\sqrt{R}\pi^2 R^{4/2}} = -\frac{k}{2\pi\sqrt{R^2}R^2}$$

$$b = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{T} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} = 0$$

201)
$$h_{k} = \frac{1}{2} (1^{k-1}) + \frac{1}{2} (1^{k-2}) + \frac{1}{2} (1^{k-3}) + \frac{1}{2} (1^{k-4})$$

$$g_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{k-1} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{k-2} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{k-3} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{k-4}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{2} (z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^{3} + z^{2} + z + 1}{z^{4}}$$

$$G(z) \text{ is } A \text{ Bibo-Stockel}, \text{ old welle Pole innerliable}$$

$$\text{oles offenen Einbertskreises liegen}$$

(iii)
$$w_0 T_0 = \frac{T}{2}$$

$$C(e^{T T_0}) = \frac{T^3 + T^2 + T + 1}{2T^4} = \frac{-T - 1 + T + 1}{2T^4} = 0$$

$$|Y_{u}| = 3|G(e^{IT_{2}})| \sin(k \frac{\pi}{2} + \text{org}(G(e^{IT_{2}}))) = 0$$

$$2b) G(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} Z(\frac{G(s)}{s}) = \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{2T_{\alpha}z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{2T_{\alpha}}{z-1}$$

$$T_{v_1Y} = \frac{L}{1+L} = \frac{RG}{1+RG} = \frac{P2T\sigma}{2-1+P2T\sigma}$$

velle lole musses innerhalb des offenes Einheitsbreises liegen für BIBO-Stabilität

$$3a)i)$$
 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{10} \\ 1 & \frac{2}{10} \end{bmatrix}$ voller Roung \Rightarrow vollständig erreichboor $R^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{10} & \frac{1}{10} \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$V_1^T = e_n^T R^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{2}{80} = \frac{38}{400}$$

$$1 - \frac{9}{20} \times \times$$

$$L^{T} = -V_{n}^{T} \rho_{9,sod}(\bar{\mathbf{t}}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{8} & \frac{38}{40} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{19}{20} \end{bmatrix}$$

ii) System liegt in Beologehtboarleitsmormalform vor > durch le wird nur die 2. Grabbe von E beeinflust es Alden dort annhießend die Noeffizienten von Pg. sod

$$\hat{p}_{g,soll} = (2 - \frac{1}{50})(2 - \frac{1}{100}) = 2^2 - \frac{3}{100} 2 + \frac{1}{5000}$$

$$\int \bar{D}_{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{5000} \\ 1 & \frac{3}{100} \end{bmatrix}$$

3b)
$$w_{c} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$
 $\frac{4}{3} = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{30^{\circ}}{2}$ $\frac{30^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{30^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{30^{\circ}}{2}$ $\frac{30^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{30^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{30^{\circ}$

= 5/2/2-13

40)i) G_{01} und G_{0} haber eine endliche Winbeliero(erung) $\Rightarrow G_{4}$ fall4 weg, da er eine Totzei4 enthäl4, mit $\Delta arg(G_{4}) = \infty$ $\lim_{\omega \to +\infty} G_{2}(j\omega) = \lim_{\omega \to +\infty} \frac{j\omega(j\omega-2)}{j\omega+5j} = 1$

lim G2(j6) = 0

lim $G_3(j\omega) = \lim_{\omega \to 0} \frac{2(i\omega - 2)}{(j\omega - 4)(j\omega + 0.5)} = 2 \to G_3$ fælls trocus weil weder G_{el} , noch G_{el} dwall olen Pants 2 verlaufen

 $\lim_{\omega \to \infty} G_1(j\omega) = \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \frac{j\omega - 2}{(j\omega - 4)(j\omega + 0,5)} = 0$ $\lim_{\omega \to \infty} G_1(j\omega) = \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \frac{j\omega - 2}{(j\omega - 4)(j\omega + 0,5)} = 1$ $\lim_{\omega \to 0} G_1(j\omega) = \lim_{\omega \to 0} \frac{j\omega - 2}{(j\omega - 4)(j\omega + 0,5)} = 1$

$$4d)ift | G_{n}(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - 2}{(j\omega - 4)(j\omega + 0.5)} = \frac{(j\omega - 2)(-j\omega - 4)(-j\omega + 0.5)}{(16^{2} + \omega^{2})(0.25 + \omega^{2})}$$

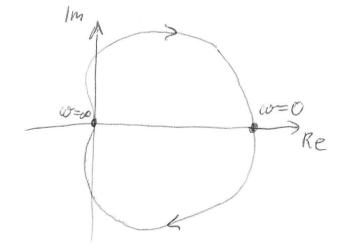
$$= \frac{(+\omega^{2} - j4\omega + 2j\omega + 8)(-j\omega + 0.5)}{N}$$

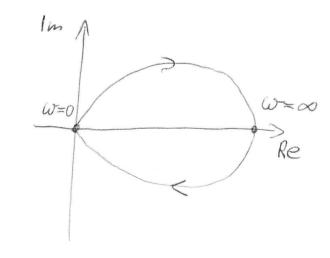
$$= \frac{(-j\omega^{3} + 0.5\omega^{2} - 2\omega^{2} - j\omega - 8j\omega + 4)}{(-j\omega + 0.5)}$$

$$= \frac{(-j\omega^{3} + 0.5\omega^{2} - 2\omega^{2} - j\omega - 8j\omega + 4)}{N}$$

$$Re(G_1G_2) = \frac{0.5 co^2 - 2 co^2 + 4}{N} = \frac{-1.5 co^2 + 4}{N} = 0$$

=) es gibt 2 Frequenzen bei denen die y- tehne genhuitten wird, bei denen w + so und w +0 inf





91

4b)i)
$$R(s) = 10^{-1} + \frac{1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}s}{1 + s \cdot 10^{-3}} = \frac{10^{-1} + s \cdot 10^{-4} + s \cdot 1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 + s \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{10^{1} + 2 \cdot 10^{3} s}{1 + s \cdot 10^{3}} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{1 + 2 \cdot 10^{3} s}{1 + s \cdot 10^{3}} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{1 + \frac{s}{50}}{1 + \frac{s}{1000}}$$

Bode - Diogramm: nontré Seite

quadradisher Term bei w=1

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2$$

$$Q(s) = 100 \frac{1}{s^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}s + 1}$$

Abbildung 5: Bode-Diagramm zu Aufgabe 4. b).