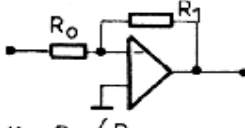
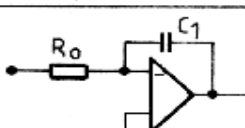
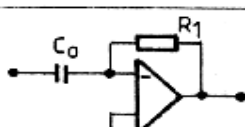
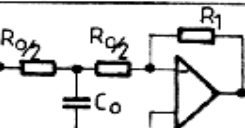
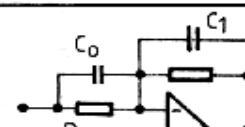


Nr.crt. Tipul ET	ECUAȚIE DIFERENȚIALĂ Ed.t. H(s) amplasare poli-zero-uri	RĂSPUNS INDICIAL $y_{\sigma}(t)$ SIMBOLIZARE	F.r.p. HODOGRAF $h_+ \{H\}$
0	1	2	3
① P	$y(t) = K u(t) \quad (K > 0)$ $H(s) = K$ 	$y_{\sigma}(t) = K u(t)$ 	$H(j\omega) = K$
② I	$y(t) = K \int u(\tau) d\tau$ $(\dot{y}(t) = \frac{1}{T_i} u(t))$ $H(s) = \frac{1}{s T_i}$ $P_1 = 0$	$y_{\sigma}(t) = \frac{1}{T_i} t \sigma(t)$ $(T_i = \frac{1}{K})$ $T_i = \text{constanta de timp integratoare}$	$H(j\omega) = K/j\omega$ $\omega_{oi} = \omega_t = \frac{1}{T_i}$
③ D ET ideal (de calcul)	$y(t) = T_d \cdot \dot{u}(t)$ $H(s) = s T_d \quad (T_d > 0)$ $m > n$ $P_1 = -1/T_d$ $z_1 = 0$	$y_{\sigma}(t) = T_d \delta(t)$ $T_d = \text{const. de timp derivativă}$	$H(j\omega) = T_d j\omega$ $\omega_{od} = \omega_t = \frac{1}{T_d}$
④ PT1	$T\dot{y}(t) + y(t) = K u(t)$ $H(s) = \frac{K}{1+sT} \quad (K > 0)$ $(T > 0)$ $P_1 = -1/T$	$y_{\sigma}(t) = K(1 - e^{-t/T}) \sigma(t)$ 	$H(j\omega) = \frac{K}{1+j\omega T}$ $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{T}$
⑤ PDT1	$T\dot{y} + y = K(u + T_d \dot{u})$ $H(s) = \frac{K(1+sT_d)}{1+sT}$ $(K > 0; T > 0; T_d > 0)$ $T > T_d$: PDT1 cu întârziere anticipare $T < T_d$: PDT1 cu anticipare întârziere $p = -1/T$ $z = -1/T_d$	$y_{\sigma}(t) = K(1 + \frac{T_d - T}{T} e^{-t/T}) \sigma(t)$ 	$H(j\omega) = \frac{K(1+j\omega T_d)}{1+j\omega T}$ $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{T}$ $\omega_{od} = \frac{1}{T_d}$

C.l.p. $ H _{dB} > \angle H$	REALIZARE SISTEMICĂ	REALIZARE PRIN FA cu AO	COEF. EC. RECURENTE
4 $20 \lg K$ 0 $ H _{dB}$ ω_{lg} ω_{lg} ω_{lg}	5 —	6  $K = R_1 / R_0$	7 $\beta_0 = K$
$20 \lg K - 20 \lg \omega$ $\omega_t = \frac{1}{T_i}$ $-\pi/2$ $-\pi/2$ $ H _{dB}$ ω_{lg} ω_{lg} ω_{lg}	$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{T_i} u$ $y = x$	 $T_i = R_0 C_1$	$\alpha_0 = -1$ $\beta_0 = \frac{K T_e}{2}$ $\beta_1 = \frac{K T_e}{2}$
$20 \lg K + 20 \lg \omega$ $\omega_t = \frac{1}{T_d}$ $+\pi/2$ $+\pi/2$ $ H _{dB}$ ω_{lg} ω_{lg} ω_{lg}	—	 $T_d = R_1 C_0$	$\alpha_0 = 1$ $\beta_0 = \frac{2 T_d}{T_e}$ $\beta_1 = -\frac{2 T_d}{T_e}$
$20 \lg K - 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega/\omega_0)^2}$ $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{T}$ $-\arctg \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ $-\pi/2$ $ H _{dB}$ ω_{lg} ω_{lg} ω_{lg}	$\dot{x} = -\frac{1}{T} x + \frac{K}{T} u$ $y = x$	 $K = R_1 / R_0$ $T = R_0 C_0 / 4$ (variantă)	$\alpha_0 = \frac{T_e - 2T}{T_e + 2T}$ $\beta_0 = \frac{K T_e}{T_e + 2T}$ $\beta_1 = \frac{K T_e}{T_e + 2T}$
$20 \lg K + 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega/\omega_{od})^2} - 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega/\omega_0)^2}$ $T > T_d$ $T < T_d$ $\arctg \frac{\omega(T_d - T)}{1 + \omega^2 T_d T}$ $+\pi/2$ $-\pi/2$ $ H _{dB}$ ω_{lg} ω_{lg} ω_{lg}	$\dot{x} = -\frac{1}{T} x + \frac{1}{T} u$ $y = K \left(1 - \frac{T_d}{T} \right) x + K \frac{T_d}{T} u$	 $K = R_1 / R_0$ $T = R_1 C_1$ $T_d = R_0 C_0$	$\alpha_0 = \frac{T_e - 2T}{T_e - 2T}$ $\beta_0 = K \frac{T_e - 2T_d}{T_e + 2T}$ $\beta_1 = K \frac{T_e + 2T_d}{T_e + 2T}$

0	1	2	3
<p>6</p> <p>DT1</p> $T\ddot{y} + y = KT\ddot{u}$ $H(s) = \frac{KT_s}{1+sT} \quad (K > 0)$ $(T > 0)$ <p>$p_1 = -1/T; z_1 = 0$</p>	$y_\sigma = K e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \cdot \sigma(t)$ <p>$KT = T_d = \text{cf. de timp derivativă}$</p>	$H(j\omega) = \frac{KT_j\omega}{1+j\omega T}$ <p>$\omega_0 = 1/T$</p>	
<p>7</p> <p>PI</p> $y = K(u + \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^t u(\tau) d\tau)$ $H(s) = \frac{K}{sT_i} (1+sT_i)$ $(K > 0; T_i > 0)$ <p>$p_1 = 0; z_1 = -1/T_i$</p>	$y_\sigma = K(1 + \frac{t}{T_i}) \sigma(t)$ <p>(T_i)</p>	$H(j\omega) = \frac{K}{j\omega T_i} (1+j\omega T_i)$ <p>$\omega_{oi} = 1/T_i$</p>	
<p>8</p> <p>PD</p> $y = K(u + T_d \dot{u})$ $H(s) = K(1+sT_d)$ $(m > n) \quad (T_d > 0)$ <p>$p_1: \text{---}$ $z_1 = -1/T_d$</p>	$y_\sigma = K[\sigma(t) + T_d \delta(t)]$ <p>T</p>	$H(j\omega) = K(1+j\omega T_d)$ <p>$\omega_{od} = \frac{1}{T_d}$</p>	
<p>9</p> <p>PID</p> $y = K(u + \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^t u d\tau + T_d \dot{u})$ $H(s) = K(1 + \frac{1}{sT_i} + sT_d) \quad (1)$ $(K > 0; T_i > 0; T_d > 0)$ <p>dacă $T_i > 4T_d$:</p> $H(s) = \frac{K_r}{s} (1+sT_{r1})(1+sT_{r2})$ $(K > 0; T_{r1} > 0; T_{r2} > 0)$ <p>$p_1 = 0; z_1 = \frac{1}{T_i}; z_2 = -\frac{1}{T_d}$</p> <p>$m > n$</p>	$y_\sigma = K[\sigma(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \sigma(t) + T_d \delta(t)]$ <p>$(-T_i)$</p> <p>(K, T_i, T_d)</p> <p>(1)</p>	$H(j\omega) = K(1 + \frac{1}{j\omega T_i} + j\omega T_d) \quad (1)$ <p>$\omega_{oi} = \frac{1}{T_i} \quad \omega_{od} = \frac{1}{T_d}$ $\omega_{or1} = \frac{1}{T_{r1}}, \omega_{or2} = \frac{1}{T_{r2}}$</p>	
<p>10</p> <p>PT2</p> $T^2 \ddot{y} + 2\zeta T \dot{y} + y = Ku; \quad \zeta = D$ $H(s) = \frac{K}{1+2\zeta Ts + T^2 s^2}$ $(K > 0; T > 0; \zeta > 0)$ <p>(a) $\zeta > 1$</p> <p>$p_1 = -1/T_1 \quad p_2 = -1/T_2$</p> <p>(b) $0 < \zeta < 1$</p> <p>$p_{1,2} = \frac{1}{T}(\zeta \pm j\sqrt{1-\zeta^2})$</p>	<p>(a) $y_\sigma = \frac{K}{T_1 - T_2} (T_1 e^{-t/T_1} - T_2 e^{-t/T_2}) \sigma(t)$</p> <p>$K, T_1, T_2$</p> <p>(b) $y_\sigma = K - \frac{K}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{T} t + \varphi)$</p> <p>$\text{tg } \varphi = \frac{1}{\zeta} \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}, \varphi \in (0, \pi)$</p> <p>$K, \zeta, T$</p>	$H(j\omega) = \frac{K\omega_0^2}{\omega_0^2 + 2\zeta\omega_j\omega - \omega^2}$ <p>$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{T}$</p>	

<p>4</p> <p>$20 \lg K + 20 \lg \omega / \omega_0 - 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega / \omega_0)^2}$</p> <p>$\arctg(\omega_0 / \omega)$</p> <p>$+ \pi/2$</p> <p>$\omega_0$</p> <p>$\omega \lg$</p>	<p>5</p> <p>$\dot{x} = -\frac{1}{T} x + \frac{1}{T} u$</p> <p>$y = -Kx + Ku$</p>	<p>6</p> <p>$K = R_1 / R_0$</p> <p>$T = R_0 \cdot C_0$</p>	<p>7</p> <p>$\alpha_0 = \frac{T_e - 2T}{T_e + 2T}$</p> <p>$\beta_0 = \frac{-2KT}{T_e + 2T}$</p> <p>$\beta_1 = \frac{2KT}{T_e + 2T}$</p>
<p>$20 \lg K - 20 \lg \omega / \omega_{oi} + 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega / \omega_{oi})^2}$</p> <p>$- \arctg(\omega_{oi} / \omega)$</p> <p>$\omega_{oi}$</p> <p>$\omega \lg$</p>	<p>$\dot{x} = \frac{K}{T_1} u$</p> <p>$y = x + Ku$</p>	<p>$K = R_1 / R_0$</p> <p>$T_1 = R_1 \cdot C_1$</p>	<p>$\alpha_0 = -1$</p> <p>$\beta_0 = \frac{K(T_e - 2T_1)}{2T_1}$</p> <p>$\beta_1 = \frac{K(T_e + 2T_1)}{2T_1}$</p>
<p>$20 \lg K + 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega / \omega_{od})^2} + 20$</p> <p>$\arctg(\omega / \omega_{od})$</p> <p>$\omega_{od}$</p> <p>$\omega \lg$</p>	<p>(se determină MM-ISI aferent unui ET-PDT1 cu $T_d \gg T$)</p>	<p>$K = R_1 / R_0$</p> <p>$T_d = R_0 \cdot C_0$</p>	<p>$\alpha_0 = 1$</p> <p>$\beta_0 = K(1 - \frac{2T_d}{T_e})$</p> <p>$\beta_1 = 2K \frac{T_d}{T_e}$</p>
<p>$20 \lg K - 20 \lg \omega + 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega / \omega_{or1})^2} + 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + (\omega / \omega_{or2})^2}$</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>$- \arctg \frac{1 - \omega^2 / (\omega_{or1} - \omega_{or2})}{\omega / \omega_{or1} + \omega / \omega_{or2}}$</p> <p>$+ \pi/2$</p> <p>$\omega_{or1}$</p> <p>$\omega_{or2}$</p> <p>$\omega \lg$</p>	<p>(se determină MM-ISI aferent unui ET-PI-DT1 cu $T_d \gg T$)</p>	<p>$K_r = 1 / R_0 C_1$</p> <p>$T_{r1} T_{r2} = R_1 C_1 \cdot R_2 C_2$</p> <p>$T_{r1} + T_{r2} = R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_2 C_1$</p>	<p>se discretiz. f.d.t. aferentă unei conex. serie</p> <p>P D T1 - PI</p>
<p>$20 \lg K - 20 \lg \{ [1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0})^2]^2 + [2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}]^2 \}^{\frac{1}{2}}$</p> <p>$\arctg \frac{2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}{1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0})^2}$</p> <p>$\omega_0$</p> <p>$\omega \lg$</p> <p>$\zeta < 1$</p> <p>$\zeta = 1$</p> <p>$\zeta > 1$</p>	<p>(a) variantă :</p> <p>$\dot{x}_1 = -\frac{1}{T_1} x_1 + \frac{K}{T_1} u$</p> <p>$\dot{x}_2 = +\frac{1}{T_2} x_1 - \frac{1}{T_2} x_2$</p> <p>$y = x_2$</p> <p>(b) variantă :</p> <p>$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$</p> <p>$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{T_2} x_1 - \frac{2\zeta}{T_2} x_2 + \frac{1}{T_2} u$</p> <p>$y = Kx_1$</p>	<p>varianta numai pentru cazul(a)</p> <p>$K = R_1 / R_0$</p> <p>$T_1 = R_1 \cdot C_1$</p> <p>$T_2 = R_0 C_0 / 4$</p> <p>$H(s) = \frac{K}{(1 + sT_1)(1 + sT_2)}$</p>	<p>$\alpha_0 = \frac{1 - \frac{T_e}{T} + (\frac{T_e}{2T})^2}{e}$</p> <p>$\alpha = \frac{-1 + 2(\frac{T_e}{2T})^2}{e}$</p> <p>$\beta_0 = \frac{K(\frac{T_e}{2T})^2}{e}$</p> <p>$\beta_1 = \frac{2K(\frac{T_e}{2T})^2}{e}$</p> <p>$\beta_2 = \beta_0$</p> <p>$e = 1 + \zeta \frac{T_e}{T} + (\frac{T_e}{2T})^2$</p>