

۴۰۱۲۱۹۱۳ سن کریم بنام خدا

$$T(s) = \frac{K\omega_n}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad , \quad 2\zeta \rightarrow 0.707 \rightarrow \zeta = \frac{0.707}{2} \rightarrow \zeta = 0.3535$$

$$\%Mp = 100 e^{-\frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} = 44.3 \rightarrow \zeta + 0.09V\zeta = 0.104V \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta = 0.3535 \\ \zeta = -0.3535 \end{array} \right.$$

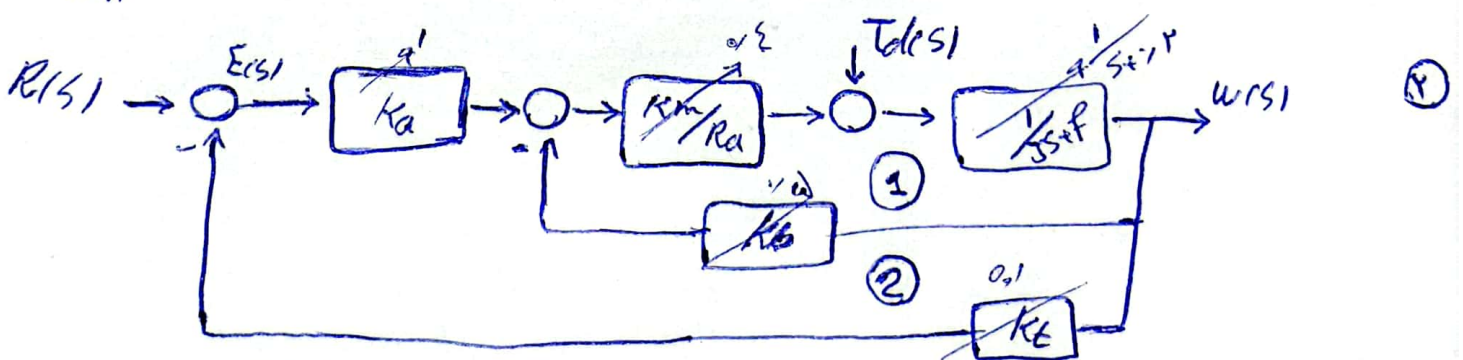
$$\rightarrow \zeta = \frac{\zeta}{2\omega_n} = 1.41 \rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{1.4}{1.41} \rightarrow \omega_n \approx 11.1$$

$$\frac{L(s)}{1+L(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \Rightarrow K\omega_n(1+L(s)) = L(s)(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)$$

$$\rightarrow L(s) = \frac{K\omega_n}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + (1-K)\omega_n^2} = \frac{40.81d}{s^2 + 24.94s - 12.49}$$

برای تعیین خروجی $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s s L(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s Y(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s R(s) K / s = 1.01$

$$\rightarrow \frac{K\omega_n}{\omega_n^2} = 1.01 \rightarrow K = 1.01$$



$$Td = 0 \rightarrow \frac{W(s)}{R(s)} = T(s)$$

$$\text{مسئله اول} \rightarrow T_1(s) = \frac{\frac{1.01}{s+1.01}}{1 + \frac{1.01}{s+1.01} \times 1.01} = \frac{1.01}{1.01 + s}$$

$$\text{مسئله دوم} \rightarrow T_2(s) = \frac{\frac{1.01}{s+1.01}}{s + \frac{1.01}{s+1.01}} = \frac{1.01}{s+1.01} \rightarrow T(s) = \frac{1.01}{s+1.01}$$

$$\text{مسئله سوم} \rightarrow L(s) = \frac{1.01}{s+1.01}$$

ب- مقادیر عددی در سیستم مسئله اول
نیستی از مدار در سیستم مسئله دوم

$$\text{مسئله اول} \rightarrow \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} L(s) = \frac{1.01}{1.01} = 1$$

```
s = tf('s');  
L = 203.5 / (s^2 + 5.647*s + 74.69);  
L = T / (1 - T);  
L = minreal(L);  
L  
figure;  
step(T);  
title('Step Response of T');  
figure;  
step(L);  
title('Step Response of L');
```

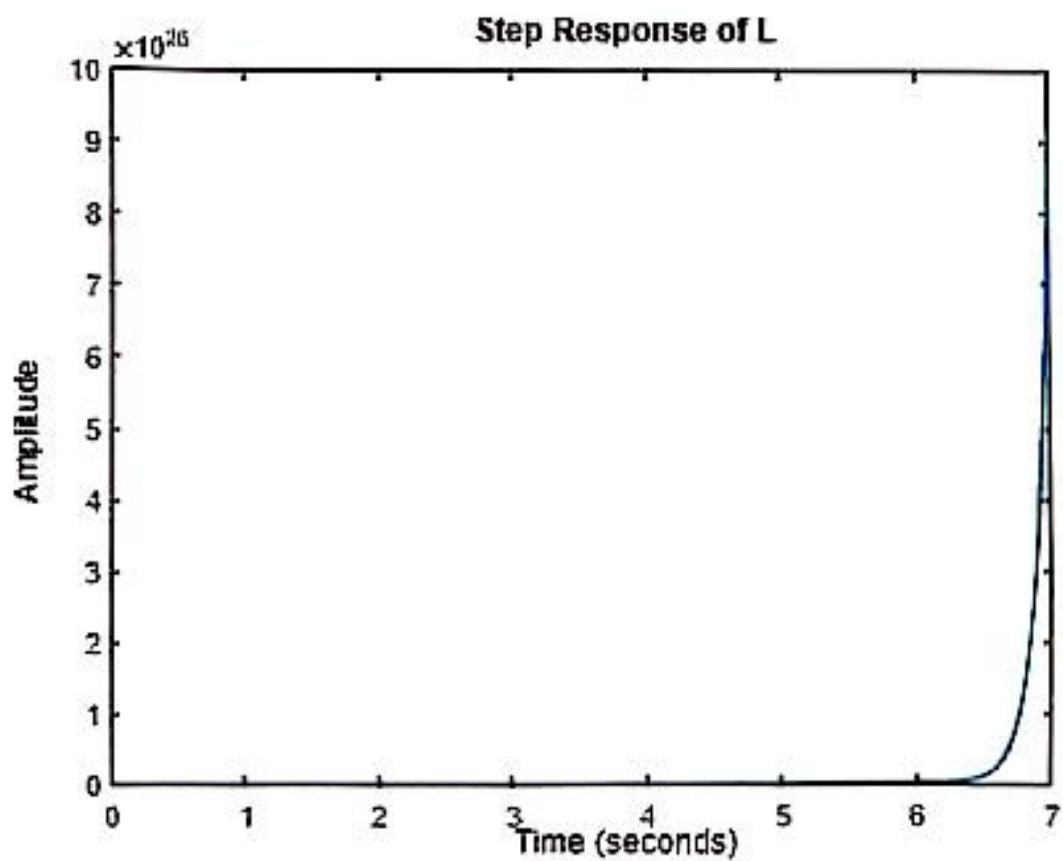
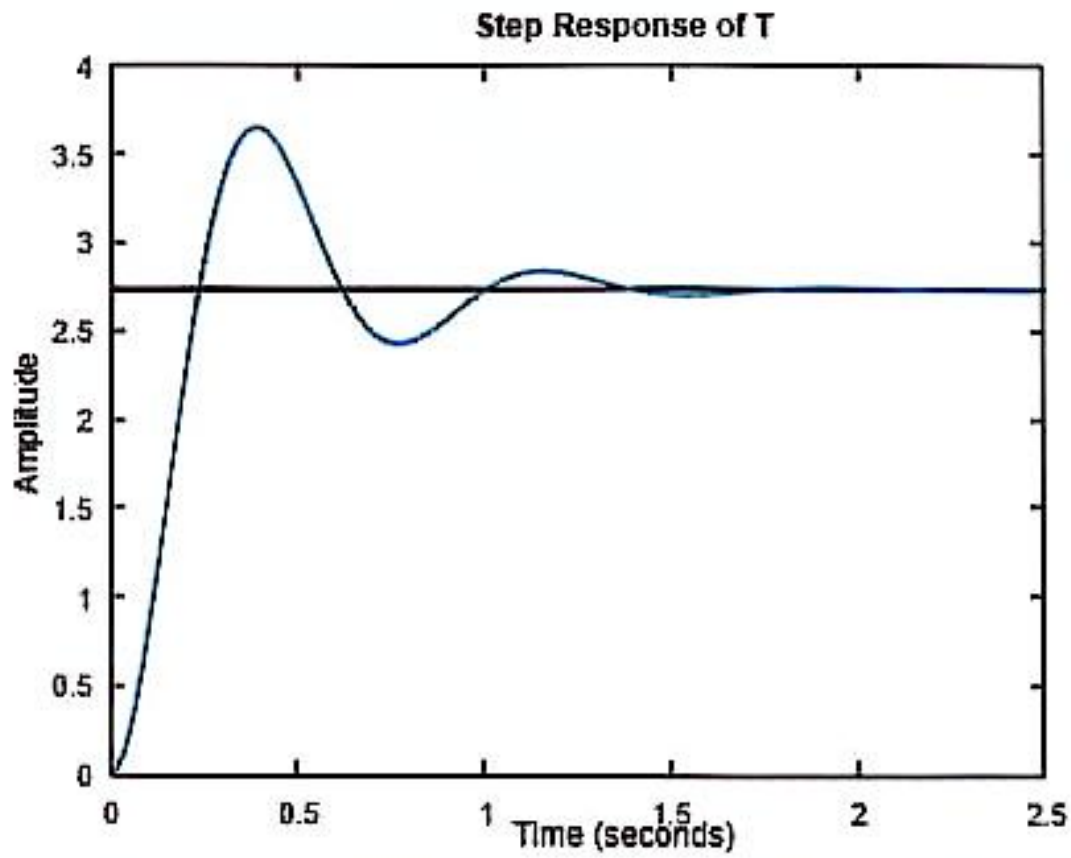
1 =

203.5

$$s^2 + 5.647 s - 128.8$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

Model Properties



```

s = tf('s')
T1 = 0.4/(s + 0.4)
T2 = 0.4/(s + 0.8)
hold on
step(T1)
step(T2)
legend
damp(T2)
damp(T1)
Kp_open = dcgain(T2);
ess_open = 1 / (1 + Kp_open);
Kp_closed = dcgain(T1);
ess_closed = 1 / (1 + Kp_closed);
fprintf('4.٪ : آفسیتم حلقه باز: \n', ess_open);
fprintf('4.٪ : آفسیتم حلقه بسته: \n', ess_closed);

```

s =

5

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

T1 =

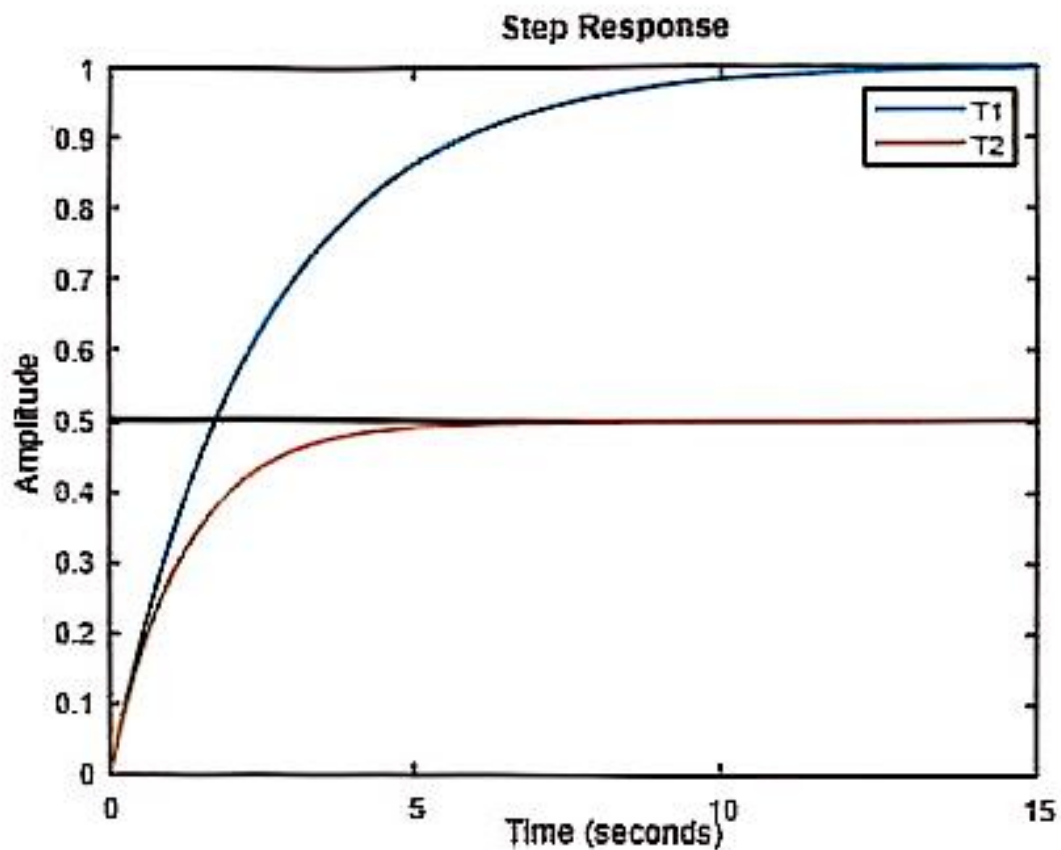
$$\frac{0.4}{s + 0.4}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

T2 =

$$\frac{0.4}{s + 0.8}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties



Pole	Damping	Frequency (rad/seconds)	Time Constant (seconds)
-8.00e-01	1.00e+00	8.00e-01	1.25e+00
Pole	Damping	Frequency (rad/seconds)	Time Constant (seconds)
-4.00e-01	1.00e+00	4.00e-01	2.50e+00

سیستم حلقه باز: 0.6667

سیستم حلقه بسته: 0.5000

۱. دلیل وجود قطب در مبدأ و دافعه سیستم از فرکانس ۰
 خازن معادلگی سیستم به ورودی و خروجی برابر صفر است:

$$e_{ss} = 0$$

$$T(s) = \frac{L(s)}{1+L(s)} \xrightarrow{L(s) = \frac{14}{s^2+2s+1}} T(s) = \frac{14}{s^2+2s+14} \rightarrow \omega_n = 2 \xrightarrow{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}} 3.14$$

$$\frac{1}{M_p} = 1 - e^{-\frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{1-3^2}}} \xrightarrow{3.14} M_p = 14.1\% \text{ فراجهش}$$

* سیستم فرسوده

$$t_{ss} = \frac{3.14}{3\omega_n} = \frac{3.14}{2 \times 3} = 1.4 \text{ ثانیه}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{K}{s^2+2s+K} \rightarrow \frac{1}{M_p} = 1 - e^{-\frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{1-3^2}}} = 14.1\% \rightarrow 3.14 \text{ ثانیه}$$

$$\omega_n = 2 \rightarrow K = \omega_n^2 \rightarrow K = 4$$

ج ۱. همانطور که واضح است به قوت $K=4$ نیاز نیست به هر طرف
 می شود: $\frac{1}{M_p} = 14.1\%$ و $\frac{1}{M_p} = 14.1\%$

$$K=4 \rightarrow T(s) = \frac{4}{s^2+2s+4} \rightarrow \omega_n = 2$$

$$\Delta(s) = s^2 + 2s + 4 \rightarrow s = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$$

نتیجه به این است که سیستم برای زمانی $\frac{1}{\omega_n}$ به هیچ وجه فراجهش ندارد.

```
s = tf('s')
```

```
T1 = 7.8/(s^2 + 4*s + 7.8)
```

```
step(T1)
```

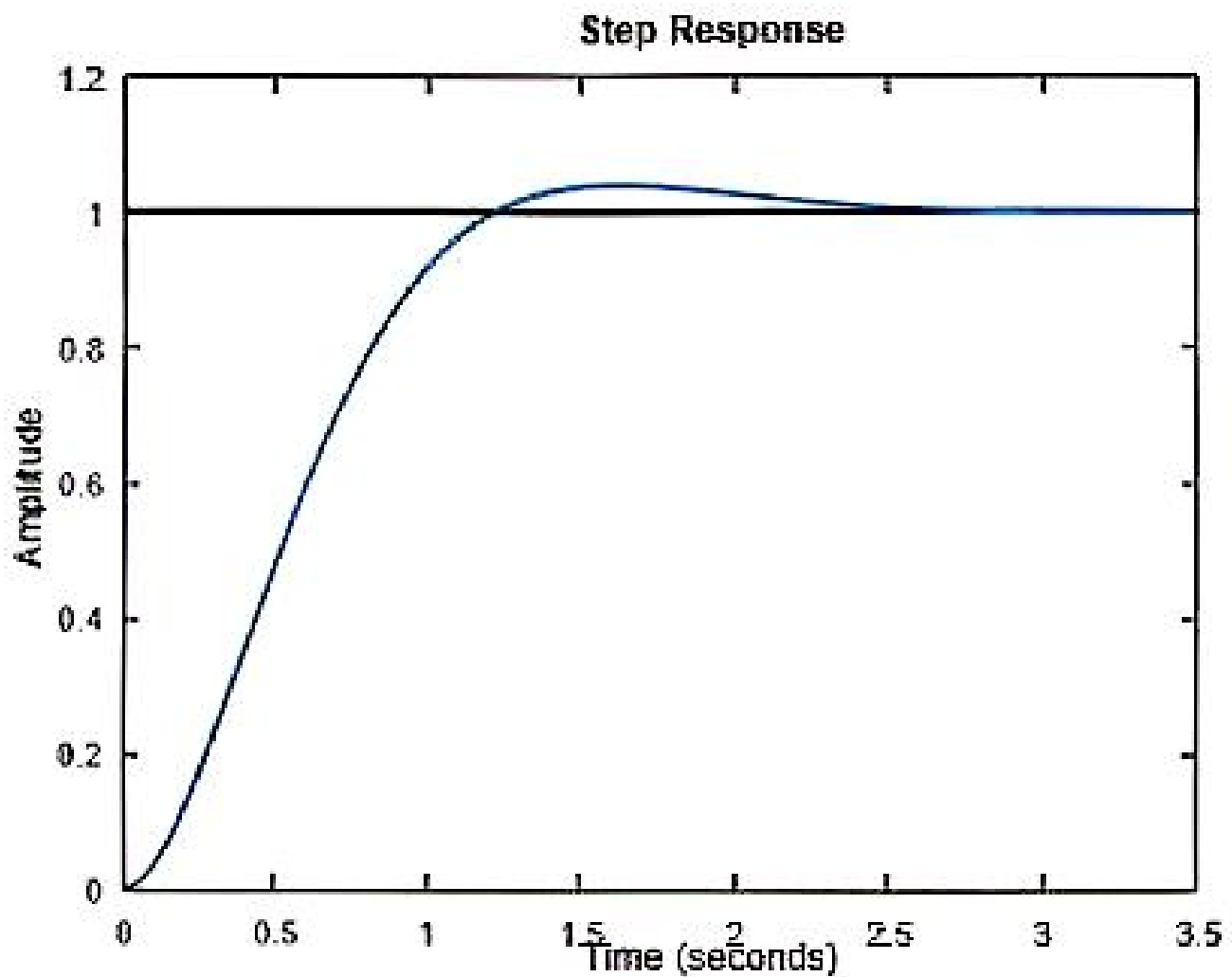
s

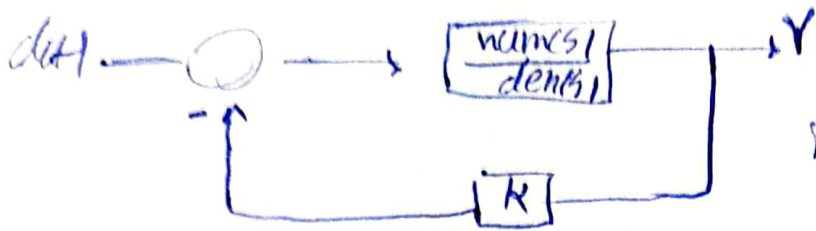
Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

T1 =

$$\frac{7.8}{s^2 + 4s + 7.8}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

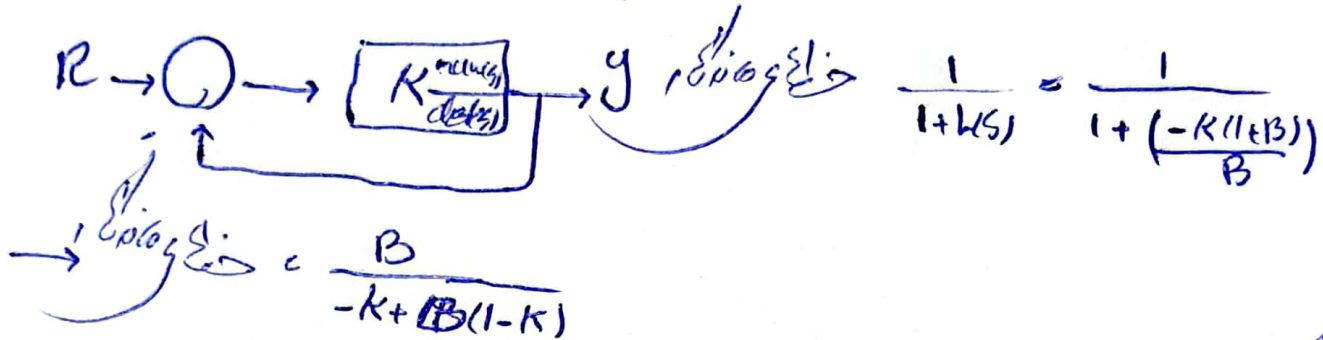




$$T(s) = \frac{\text{num}(s)}{\text{den}(s) + K \text{num}(s)}$$

1. Error signal $e = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\text{num}(s)}{\text{den}(s)}} = -B \rightarrow \frac{\text{num}(s)}{\text{den}(s)} = -\frac{1+B}{B}$

K_p



$$I = \int_0^{\infty} e(t) dt, \quad X(s) = 1/s$$

! 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10 1/11 1/12 1/13 1/14 1/15 1/16 1/17 1/18 1/19 1/20 1/21 1/22 1/23 1/24 1/25 1/26 1/27 1/28 1/29 1/30 1/31 1/32 1/33 1/34 1/35 1/36 1/37 1/38 1/39 1/40 1/41 1/42 1/43 1/44 1/45 1/46 1/47 1/48 1/49 1/50 1/51 1/52 1/53 1/54 1/55 1/56 1/57 1/58 1/59 1/60 1/61 1/62 1/63 1/64 1/65 1/66 1/67 1/68 1/69 1/70 1/71 1/72 1/73 1/74 1/75 1/76 1/77 1/78 1/79 1/80 1/81 1/82 1/83 1/84 1/85 1/86 1/87 1/88 1/89 1/90 1/91 1/92 1/93 1/94 1/95 1/96 1/97 1/98 1/99 1/100

$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{L(s)}{1+L(s)}, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s E(s) = E(0)$$

$$X(s) = 1/s \rightarrow E(s) = 1/s \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i s + 1)}{\sum_{j=1}^m (B_j s + 1)} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i s + 1) = 1 + (A_1 + A_2)s + (A_1 + A_2)s^2 + \dots$$

$$E(s) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m (B_j s + 1) - \sum_{i=1}^n (A_i s + 1)}{s \sum_{j=1}^m (B_j s + 1)}$$

$$E(s) = \frac{s(\sum_{j=1}^m B_j - \sum_{i=1}^n A_i)}{s} = \sum_{j=1}^m B_j - \sum_{i=1}^n A_i = E(0)$$