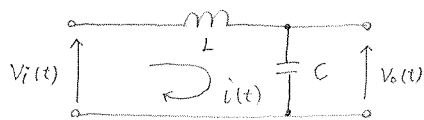


3.



$$V_o(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

$$V_i(t) = V_o(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = i \text{ より } a_{11} = 0, a_{12} = 1$$

また  $V_o(t)$  の式を  $V_i(t)$  の式に代入すると  $V_i(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$

$$\therefore V_i(t) = \frac{x}{C} + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} \text{ となるので } \frac{di(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{L} V_i(t) - \frac{x}{LC} \text{ より}$$

$$a_{21} = -\frac{1}{LC}, a_{22} = 0, b_1 = 0, b_2 = \frac{1}{L} V_i$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{LC} & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + u \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix}, \quad z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x //$$

4.  $Z(s) = \frac{I}{Cs}, \quad U(s) = \frac{I}{Cs} + LSI \text{ より}$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{Z(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{\frac{I}{Cs}}{\frac{I}{Cs} + LSI} = \frac{1}{LCS^2 + 1} //$$

5.  $r=0$  とする

$$\frac{y}{d} = -\frac{1}{s^2 + as + k + F} = -\frac{1}{s^2 + as + k_p \frac{1}{LCS^2 + 1} + kdS} = -\frac{LCs^2 + 1}{(s^2 + as)(LCS^2 + 1) + k_p + kdS(LCS^2 + 1)}$$

$$= -\frac{LCs^2 + 1}{LCS^4 + (aLC + kdLC)s^3 + s^2 + (a + kd)s + k_p}$$

$$E = r - y = -\frac{y}{d} \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{LCs^2 + 1}{LCS^4 + LC(a + kd)s^3 + s^2 + (a + kd)s + k_p} \cdot d$$

定常偏差  $e(\infty)$  は

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{LCs^2 + 1}{LCS^4 + LC(a + kd)s^3 + s^2 + (a + kd)s + k_p} \cdot \frac{wf}{s^2 + wf^2}$$

$e(\infty) = 0$  となるので、分子の最小の  $s$  の次数が分母のそれより大きくならなくては  
いけないので

$$s^2 + wf^2 = s^2 + \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$\therefore wf = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} //$$