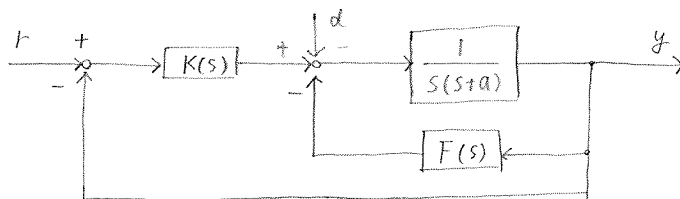


平成 16 年度 制御工学

1.



$$(a) \quad y = \frac{\{(r-y)K - d - yF\}}{s(s+a)}$$

$$y(s^2 + as + K + F) = rK - d$$

 $d=0$ とする

$$\frac{y}{r} = \frac{K}{s^2 + as + K + F} = \frac{K_p}{s^2 + as + K_p + K_d s} = \frac{K_p}{s^2 + (a + K_d)s + K_p} //$$

$$(b) \quad E = r - y = r \left(1 - \frac{y}{r}\right) \\ = \frac{s^2 + (a + K_d)s}{s^2 + (a + K_d)s + K_p} r$$

定常速度偏差 $e(\infty)$ は

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{s^2 + (a + K_d)s}{s^2 + (a + K_d)s + K_p} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{a + K_d}{K_p} //$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{y}{r} = \frac{K_p}{s^2 + (a + K_d)s + K_p}, \quad \text{2次過減系は } \frac{K_n \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad \text{と表せるので}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = K_p \rightarrow \omega_n = \sqrt{K_p} \\ 2\zeta \omega_n = a + K_d \rightarrow \zeta = \frac{a + K_d}{2\omega_n} = \frac{a + K_d}{2\sqrt{K_p}} // \end{cases}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{y}{r} = \frac{K}{s^2 + as + K + F} = \frac{\frac{K_c}{T_c s + 1}}{s^2 + as + \frac{K_c}{T_c s + 1} + K_d s} = \frac{K_c}{(s^2 + as)(T_c s + 1) + K_c + K_d s(T_c s + 1)} \\ = \frac{K_c}{T_c s^3 + (1 + T_c a + T_c K_d)s^2 + (a + K_d)s + K_c}$$

ラウスの安定判別法より

$$\begin{array}{l|lll} s^3 & T_c & a + K_d & 0 \\ s^2 & 1 + T_c(a + K_d) & K_c & 0 \\ s^1 & b_{n-1} & 0 & \\ s^0 & K_c & & \end{array} \quad b_{n-1} = \frac{(a + K_d)(1 + T_c(a + K_d)) - T_c K_c}{1 + T_c(a + K_d)}$$

 $K_c > 0, b_{n-1} > 0$ の時安定なので

$$0 < K_c < \frac{(a + K_d)(1 + T_c(a + K_d))}{T_c} //$$