

$$\gamma(\epsilon) = 0$$



NE) DE)

 $M(\mathcal{E})$ 

model:

$$G(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} = \frac{B(z)}{(z+z_1)(z+z_1)\cdots(z+z_n)}$$

$$(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln (\omega + 1)$$

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7(t) = A = jut + A ejut + B, = s, t + b, e + ... + b, e out stabil. system
tak tieto vyrazy - bo
(aj vpripade viachéhobného polu)

frekvency ustalen stav:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
A_{i}A &= 0 \\
 & \downarrow_{\text{FuJ}}(s) = G_{i}(s) \left[\frac{\omega}{(s+j\omega)(s-j\omega)}\right] = \frac{A}{s+j\omega} + \frac{A^{*}}{(s-j\omega)^{2}}
\end{array}$$

$$G(\omega)^{+2})^{*}A + (\omega_{i}-2) A = \omega(2) D$$

$$S = j\omega \qquad G(j\omega) \omega = A^*(j\omega + j\omega) \qquad A^* = \frac{G(j\omega)}{2j}$$

$$S = -j\omega \qquad G(-j\omega) \omega = A(-j\omega - j\omega) \qquad A = \frac{G(-j\omega)}{-2j}$$

$$S = -j\omega$$
  $G(-j\omega) \omega = A(-j\omega - j\omega)$   $A = G(-j\omega) - 2j$ 

$$G(j\omega) = |G(j\omega)| e^{j\Phi}$$
 who

relkost

$$G(-j\omega) = |G(-j\omega)| \partial = |G(j\omega)| \partial = |G(j\omega)|$$

$$\int_{\text{Fus}} (+) = \frac{|G(j\omega)| e^{j\phi} e^{j\omega t}}{-2j} + \frac{|G(j\omega)| e^{j\phi} e^{j\omega t}}{2j}$$

$$\begin{cases}
|f(x)| = |G(y)| \left( \frac{-e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} + e^{j(\omega t + \phi)}}{2j} \right) \\
= |G(y\omega)| \left( \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} - e^{j(\omega t + \phi)}}{2j} \right)
\end{cases}$$

Bodeho diagram

linealha

[dB]

0

AFCH

1

FFCH

logaritmické mierka

[5/Pos] W

decibel [dB]
...jednotka pre zosilnenie

napriklad:

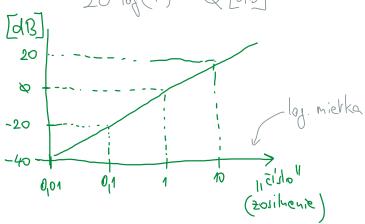
|G(jw)| je velkost komlezného z/sla

"Logaritmicka velkost" potom je

20 log (|G(jw)|)

lde log je pri zdklode 10

naprikad jednotkove Zosilnenie



Bodeho diagram pre:

$$G(s) = K$$

(ler zosilnenie)

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Bodeho diag. pre 
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{S}$$

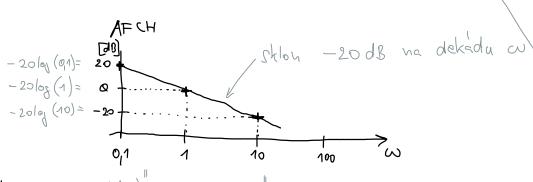
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} \qquad \frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{-j\omega}{-j\omega} = \frac{-j\omega}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{\omega} = 0 + j\omega$$

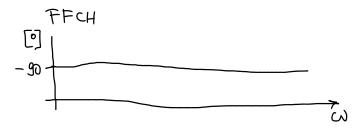
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\omega}$$
 20  $\log(\frac{\Lambda}{\omega}) = 20 \left(-\log(\omega)\right) = -20 \log(\omega)$ 

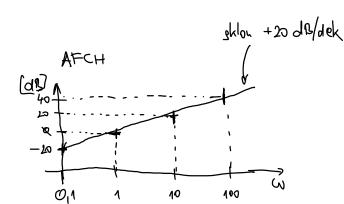


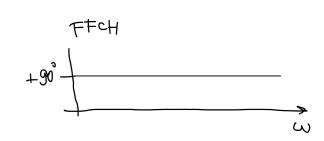


$$\phi = \frac{1}{100} \text{ atan} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) = \frac{1}{100} - \frac{1}{100} = -\frac{1}{100}$$



Bodeho diagram pre G(s) = S





$$C = (2)$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T_j\omega + 1}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T_j\omega + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+j^T\omega} \cdot \frac{1-j^T\omega}{1-j^T\omega} = \frac{1-j^T\omega}{1+j^T\omega^2} = \frac{1}{1+j^T\omega^2} + \frac{1-j^T\omega}{1+j^T\omega^2}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{1-j^T\omega}{1+j^T\omega^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-j^T\omega}{1+j^T\omega^2}}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tau^2\omega^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1 + 7 2 x^{2}}{1 + 7 2 x^{2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + 7 2 x^{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + 7 2 x^{2}}}$$

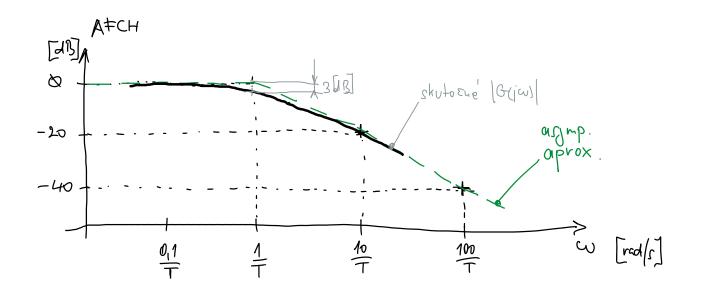
$$C_{j\omega} = -\alpha L \alpha u \left( \frac{T\omega}{(n+T^2\omega^2)} \right) = -\alpha L \alpha u \left( T\omega \right)$$

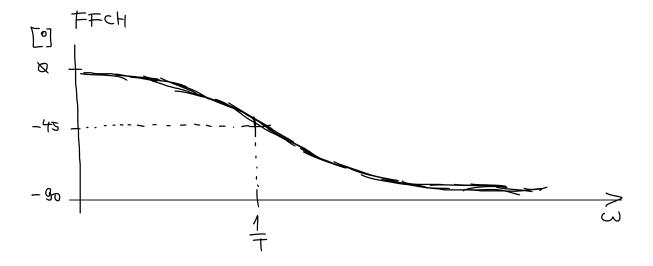
we 1

$$|G(j\omega)| = -20 \log (\sqrt{1+T_{\omega}^2}) \approx -20 \log (T\omega)$$
 [dB]

$$\omega = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = -20 |o_{g}(\sqrt{1+1}) = -20 |o_{g}(\sqrt{2}) \approx -20.915 = -3 [dB]$$





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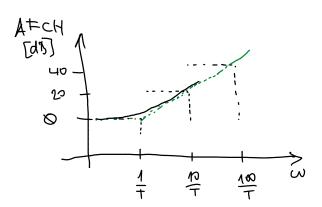
Plat I totiz:

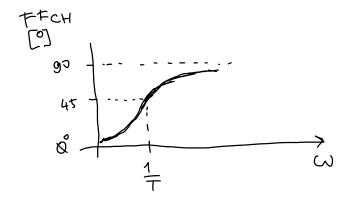
1 20 log (Tim+1) = (-) 20 log (
$$\frac{1}{\text{Tim+1}}$$
)

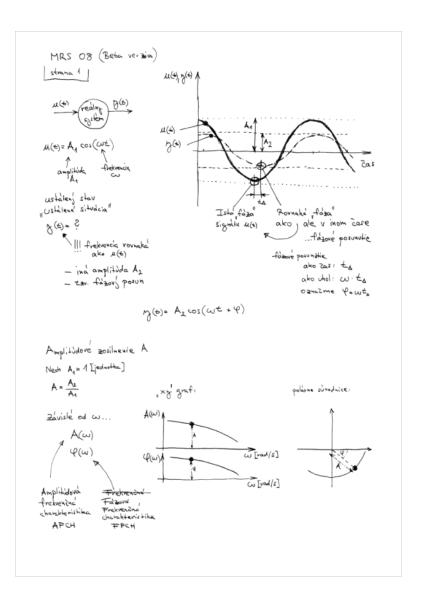
len opacne znamierko...

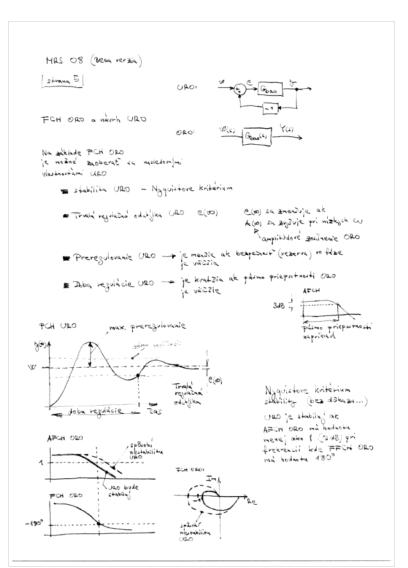
+  $\sqrt{T_{i}\omega+1}$  = atan $\sqrt{T_{i}\omega}$  =  $\sqrt{T_{i}\omega+1}$ 

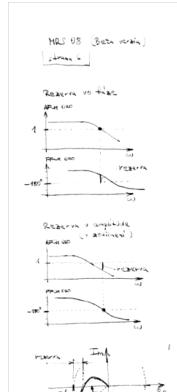
Takze:











Tabula pe Z-N nedda:
P TE TD
P OFFR

PI OFFR OFFR OFFR

Ak URO na hranici stability
tak pre 700 000 pratis
Acus=1
Paris-Tr

Also destablished on a horispetability ? Znews sessional ORO, a zeda Poregulationa

Naprikide 
$$G_{R}(\omega) = P$$
  $G_{S}(\omega) = \frac{1}{(\omega+1)^3}$ 

$$G_{R}(\omega) = \frac{P}{(\omega+1)^3}$$

$$G_{R}(\omega) = \frac{P}{(\omega+1)^3} = \frac{P(\omega-3\omega^4)}{(\omega^4+1)^3} = \frac{P(\omega,3-\omega^4)}{(\omega^4+1)^3}$$

$$= (A(\omega) + \frac{1}{2})^{V}(\omega)$$

Relations 2022  $V(\omega_{K} = R)$   $V(\omega_{K} = R)$ 

$$\omega_{k}^{2} = 3^{\frac{k}{2}} \quad \omega_{\ell} = \sqrt{3^{-1}}$$

$$(J(\omega_{k}) = -1) = \frac{P(4-3\omega_{k}^{2})}{\omega_{k}^{2}+1}^{3} \quad \Rightarrow P_{\ell} = 8$$

Metoda Zeigiera a Nicholan

je experimentalin metha natrha parametra

PID regulatora. Uvakje zast

Galeje P (4+125+125)

Postup marka parametrer (P. T. To):

4) URO ien s Presideren nastanine na handa stability (pertynel agrenale P)

3) Parametre PID regulations posen sit

... 4k je Ga zahna potom victich pripadoch je nožne Tr and najet nadjeticky

