

$$\ddot{y} + \dot{y} - y = 0$$

$$y_1 = y$$

$$y_2 = \dot{y}_1 = \dot{y}$$

$$\dot{y}_1 + y_2 - y_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{y}_2 = -y_2 + y_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ -y_2 + y_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (v)$$

$$\ddot{q} = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1$$

Since we want

$$y = \dot{q} = x_2$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\dot{y} + y + u$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2 + u$$

$$\text{since } x_1 = \dot{y}.$$

$$\underline{x_2 = \dot{y}} \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = x_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_B u$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix} u$$

Fonction de transfert

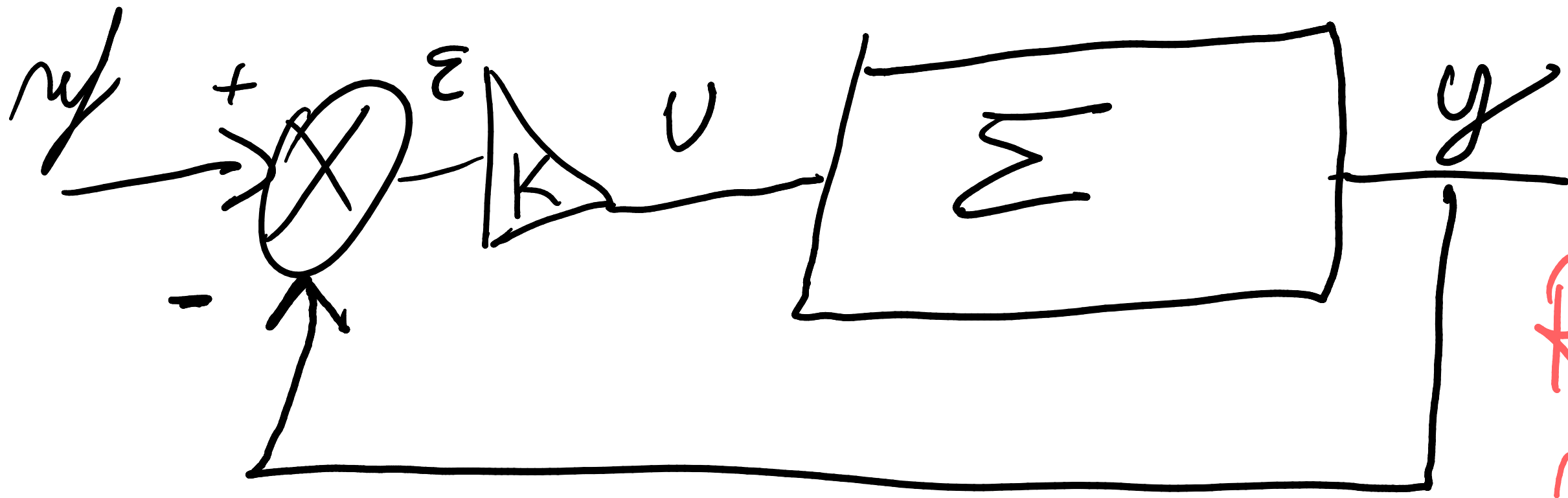
$$\frac{Y}{U} \quad \mathcal{L} \quad CT$$

$$\ddot{y} + \dot{y} - y = 0$$

$$s^2 y + s y - y = 0$$

$$\frac{Y}{U} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s - 1}$$

damp  $\rightarrow$  pulsation  
amortissement



Rendite  
steht im  
System

Modell an bouche fermé

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx + \cancel{Du}$$

$$u = K\varepsilon = K(r - y)$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + BK(r - y)$$

$$\text{Or } y = Cx$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + BKr - BKCx$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (A - BK C) x + BKr \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Y}{U} = F(s)$$

$$Y = F U = F K (r - Y)$$

$$(I + FK)Y = FK r$$

Dans le cas stationnaire

$$\frac{Y}{r} = \frac{FK}{1 + FK}$$

Formule de Black

Avec  $K=2$  on a stabilisé le système

on modifie le gain statique

$$\text{gain} = \frac{F(0)K}{1 + F(0)K}$$

Si  $K \nearrow$  gain  $\xrightarrow{+\infty} 1$



$$\dot{x}_I = e = r - y$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = Cx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = K e + K_I x_I \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_I = e \end{cases}$$

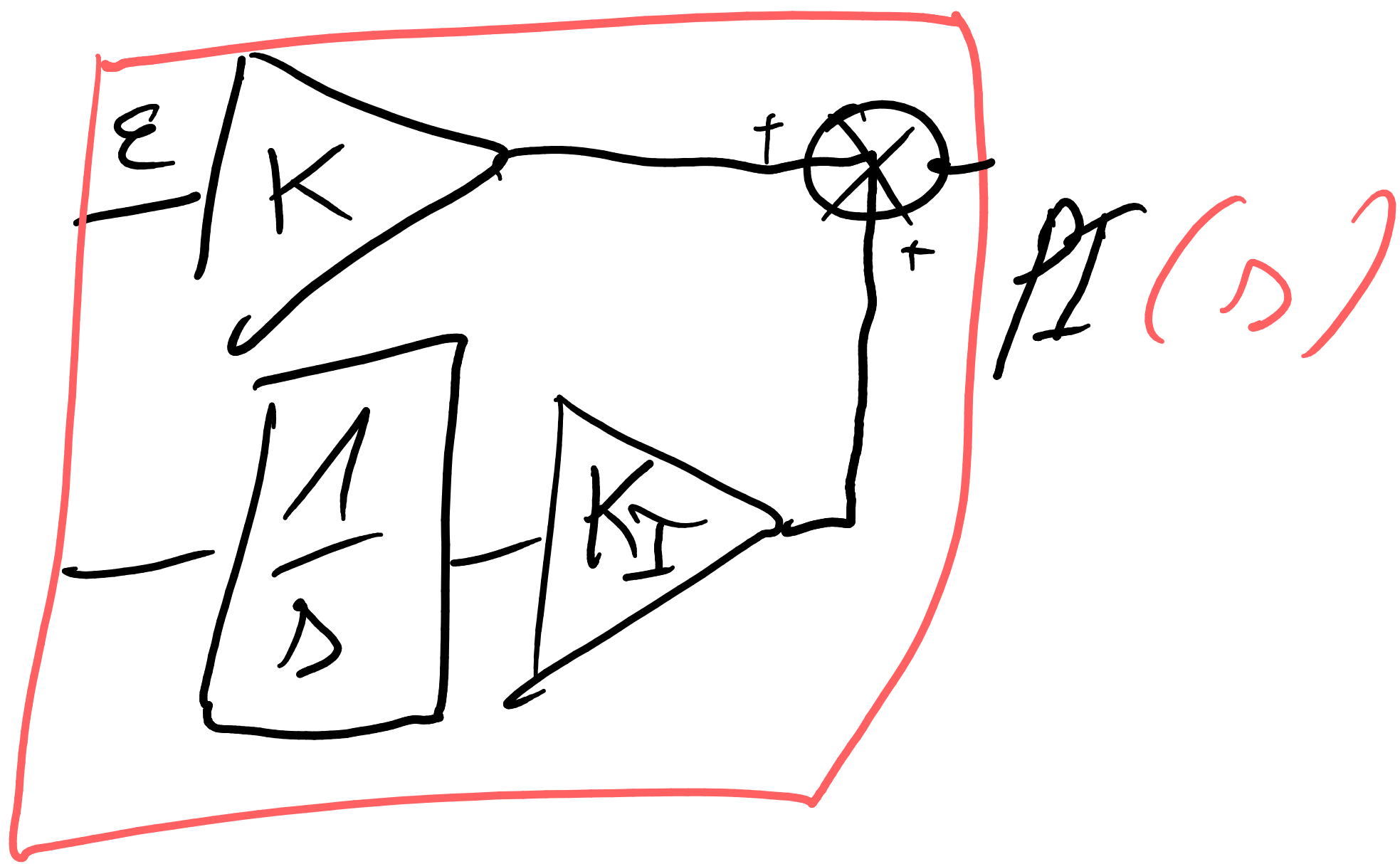
$$\text{where } X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x_I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A - BK & BK_I \\ -C & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x_I \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} BK \\ I \end{pmatrix} r$$

on substituting

$$Bu = BK e + BK_I x_I$$

$$\hookrightarrow r - Cx$$



$$P_I(s) = \frac{U}{\varepsilon} = K + \frac{K_I}{s}$$

$$Y = F P_I U = F P_I (r - Y)$$

$$Y + F P_I Y = F P_I r$$

$$(I + F P_I) Y = F P_I r$$

Thus we obtain

$$\frac{Y}{r} = \frac{F P_I}{1 + F P_I}$$



Le PI ajoute 1 pôle (instable s:  $k$   
et  $k_I = 0$ )

$$\begin{cases} PI(0^+) \rightarrow +\infty \\ GS \rightarrow 1 \end{cases} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{à cause} \\ \text{de l'intégration } \frac{1}{s} \end{array} \right)$$