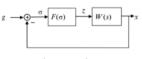
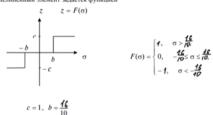
Попова Наталья М8О-405Б-20 В-16

$$W(s) = \frac{k}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_3 s + 1)(T_3 s + 1)}, \quad T_1 = \frac{16}{10}; \quad T_2 = \frac{16}{100}; \quad T_3 = \frac{16}{1000},$$

будет абсолютно устойчивой?



$$W(s) = \frac{1}{s(\vec{p}s+1)}, T = \frac{1}{17}.$$



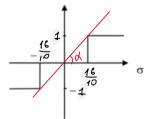
Mayour:

$$(T_1S+1)(T_2S+1)(T_3S+1) = 0 \Rightarrow S_1 = -\frac{P}{T_1}, S_2 = -\frac{1}{T_2}, S_3 = -\frac{1}{T_3}$$

 $S_1 = -\frac{10}{16}, S_2 = -\frac{100}{16}, S_3 = -\frac{1000}{16}$ $S_1, S_2, S_3 < 0$

Линейнай части сис-мог устойчива, т.к корни знаме-

$$k = tgd = \frac{c}{6} = \frac{1}{16} = \frac{10}{16}$$



$$\widetilde{W}(i\omega) = k\left(1 - \left(T_1T_2 + T_2T_3 + \overline{1}_1T_3\right)\lambda^2\right)$$

$$\widetilde{W}(i\omega) = \frac{k(1 - |T_1T_2 + T_2T_3 + \overline{1}_1T_3) \omega^2}{(1 - |T_1T_2 + T_2T_3 + \overline{1}_1T_3) \omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 (\overline{1}_1 + \overline{1}_2 + \overline{1}_3 - \overline{1}_1\overline{1}_2 + \overline{3}_3 \omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 (\overline{1}_1 + \overline{1}_2 + \overline{1}_3 - \overline{1}_1\overline{1}_2 + \overline{3}_3 \omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 (\overline{1}_1 + \overline{1}_2 + \overline{1}_3 - \overline{1}_1\overline{1}_2 + \overline{3}_3 \omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 (\overline{1}_1 + \overline{1}_2 + \overline{1}_3 - \overline{1}_1\overline{1}_2 + \overline{3}_3 \omega^2)^2}$$

$$+ U \left(1 - \left(T_{1}T_{2} + T_{2}T_{3} + T_{1}T_{3} \right) \omega^{2} \right)^{2} + \omega^{2} \left(T_{1} + T_{2} + T_{3} - T_{1}T_{2}T_{3} \omega^{2} \right)^{2}$$

Myre $(-\infty, -\frac{\ell}{k}] \Rightarrow (-\infty; -\frac{16}{10}]$ $V(\omega)$

$$-\frac{1}{k} = -\frac{16}{10} =$$

