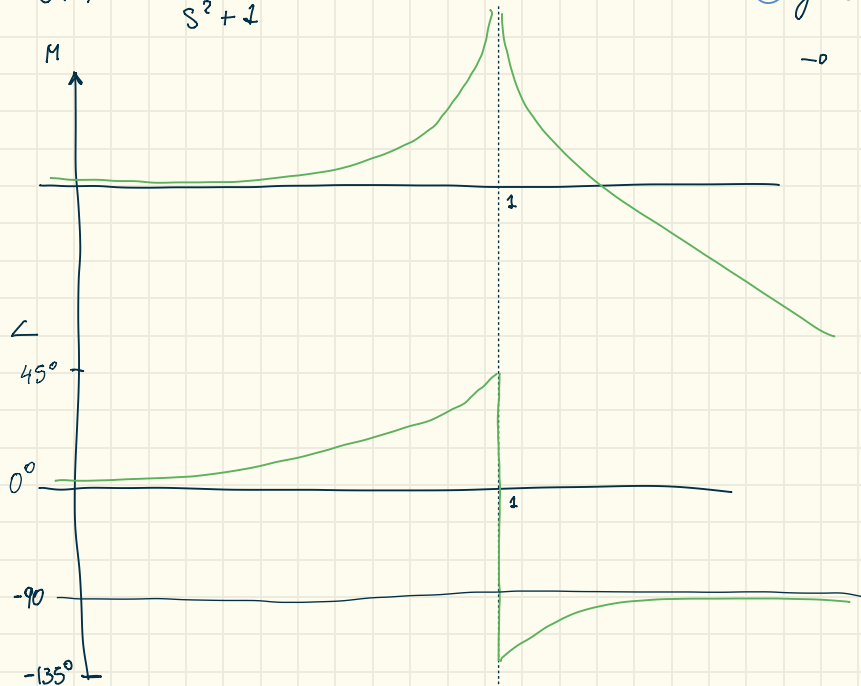


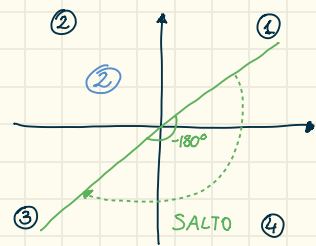
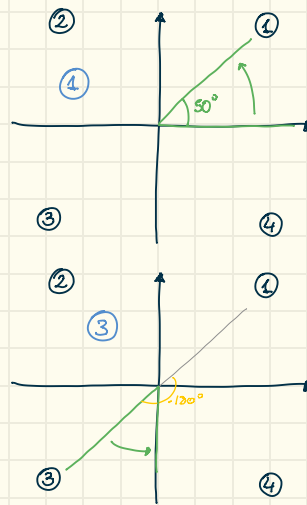
$$G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+1}$$



① Guardo il diagramma di Bode delle fasi

$$\rightarrow \varphi \in [-180^\circ, \sim 50^\circ]$$

Nello specifico abbiamo:

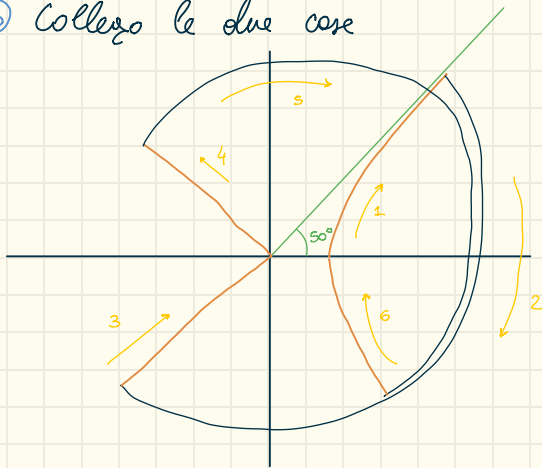


• Il diag. di Nyquist occupa solo il 1° ed il 3° quadrante, negli altri effettua solo salti (---)

② Guardo il diagramma dei Moduli:

	$\omega < 1$	$\omega = 1$	$\omega > 1$
M	Cresce $\rightarrow \infty$	M = 0	Decresce $\rightarrow -\infty$ $- \infty \text{ dB} = 0_{\text{V.N.}}$
φ	Cresce $\sim 50^\circ$	SALTO $\sim 50^\circ \rightarrow -180^\circ$	Cresce $\rightarrow -90^\circ$

③ Collegho le due cose



$$\mu = 0 \text{ dB} = 1 \text{ valore Naturale}$$

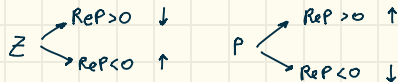
Schema per identificare velocemente il diagramma

ESERCIZIO 2.

Si abbinino le funzioni di trasferimento con i corrispondenti diagrammi di Nyquist riportati nelle figure:

<u>I</u> ✓	$L(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 9}{(s+1)(s+10)^2}$ $K = 0.09$	$\mu = 0.09$ $\phi_0 = 0^\circ$	(A)	Fig. (iii)	
<u>III</u> ✓	$L(s) = \frac{s^2 - 4s + 9}{(s+1)(s-10)^2}$ $K = 0.09$	$\mu = 0.09$ $\phi_0 = -90^\circ$	(B)	Fig. (ii)	
<u>II</u> ✓	$L(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 9}{(s-1)(s+10)^2}$ $K = -0.09$	$\mu = -0.09$ $\phi_0 = 90^\circ$	(C)	Fig. (iv)	
<u>IV</u> ✓	$L(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 9}{(s-1)(s-10)^2}$ $K = -0.09$	$\mu = -0.09$ $\phi_0 = 450^\circ \rightarrow -180^\circ$	(D)	Fig. (i)	

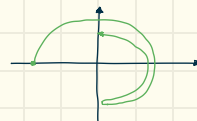
1. Identificare μ/K (se neg o pos)
2. Se ci sono i poli in origine i circondamenti iniziano da
3. Faccio lo schemino dove rappresentato le frecce per le fasi



4. Capire a che fase arriva il diagramma

5. Disegna sche mino Solo FASE

ES: $\mu < 0$ $m = 2$, $n = 3$ $\rightarrow \phi_{fin} =$



ESERCIZIO 2. Si tracci il diagramma di Nyquist della f.d.t.

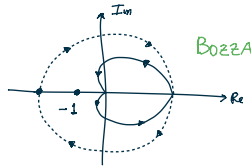
$$L(s) = 2 \frac{s+3}{s^2(s-1)}.$$

5 punti

Si dica se il corrispondente sistema a ciclo chiuso con retroazione negativa unitaria è asintoticamente stabile o meno.

$$2 \frac{(s+3)}{s^2(s-1)} \quad \mu = -6 \rightarrow \varphi_{in} = -180^\circ$$

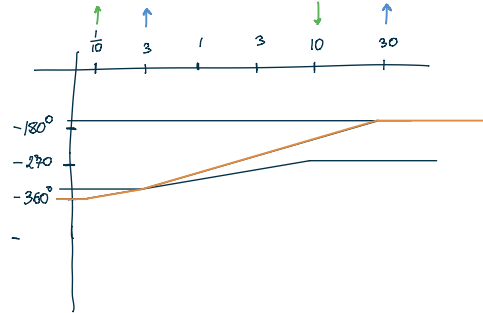
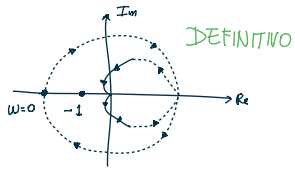
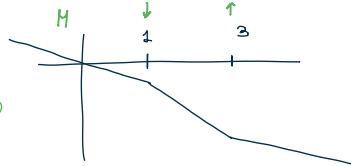
INIZIO



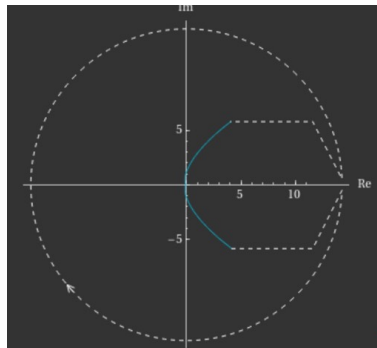
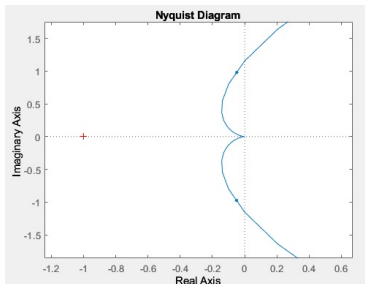
$$P_C = s^3 - s^2 + 2s + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & 2 \\ s^2 & -1 & 6 \\ s^1 & & \\ s^0 & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{A.I.} \\ \text{A.I.} \end{array}$$

Provo a farlo più accurato



1 Polo a Re > 0 \Rightarrow rogo 1/2 giro di 180° Ma ne ho 2 zero! \Rightarrow A.I.



$$G(s) = \frac{10(s-1)}{s(s+1)(s^2+8s+25)} \rightarrow \mu = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{10(s-1)}{(s+1)(s^2+8s+25)} \rightarrow \frac{-10}{25} = -0.4$$

1. PUNTO DI PARTENZA

Usiamo la funzione approssimata $G_0(s) \approx \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) = \frac{K}{s^2} = -\frac{10}{25s}$ Sempre così

1 polo in 0 $\Rightarrow -20 \text{ dB/dec}$ ma $G_0 < 0 \Rightarrow M_{FIN} = +\infty$
 1 polo in 0 $\Rightarrow \varphi_0 = -90^\circ$ ma $G_0 < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = 90^\circ \equiv -270^\circ = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$

2. Partenza in anticipo o ritardo

Partenza in ... $\begin{cases} \Delta\tau < 0 & \text{ANTICIPO} \\ \Delta\tau > 0 & \text{RITARDO} \end{cases}$ Rispetto a φ_0 con $\Delta\tau = \sum \tau_{POLI} - \sum \tau_{ZERI}$

Nel nostro caso:

$z_1: s-1=0 \Rightarrow \bar{s}=1 \Rightarrow \tau_1 = 1$
 $p_1: s+1=0 \Rightarrow \bar{s}=-1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 = \left| \frac{1}{-1} \right| = 1$
 $p_2: s^2+8s+25 \sim 8s+25=0 \Rightarrow \bar{s}=-\frac{25}{8} \Rightarrow \tau_3 = \left| \frac{1}{-\frac{25}{8}} \right| = \frac{8}{25}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\tau = \sum \tau_{POLI} - \sum \tau_{ZERI} = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{8}{25}\right) = -\frac{53}{25} \Rightarrow \text{RITARDO} \text{ rispetto } \varphi_0 = -\frac{3}{2}\pi = -270^\circ$$

3. ASINTOTO

C'è un asintoto solo se $q=1$ ed è sempre VERTICALE

Possiamo trovare l'ascissa con: $\sigma_a = K \Delta\epsilon = -\frac{10}{25} \cdot \left(-\frac{53}{25}\right) = \frac{116}{125} = 0.928 > 0$

DA FINIRE

