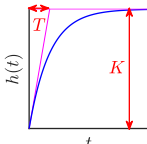
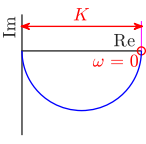
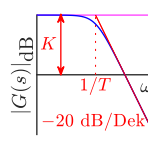
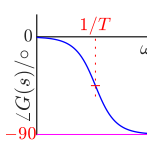
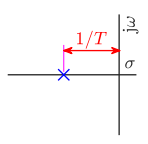
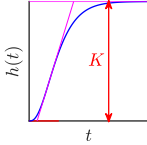
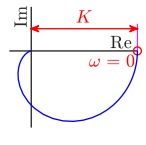
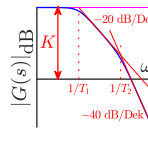
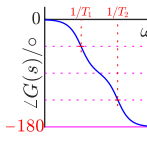
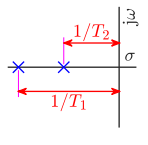
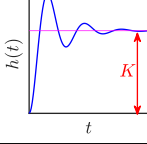
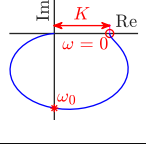
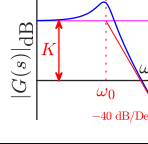
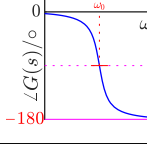
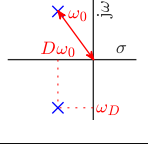
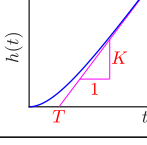
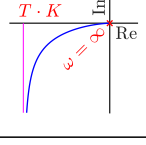
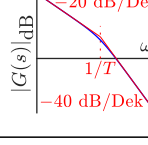
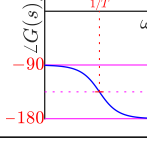
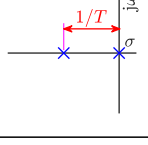
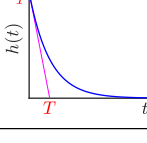
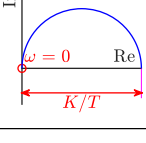
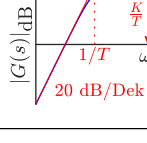
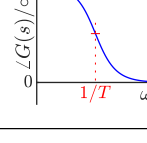
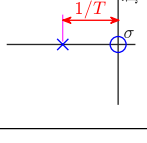


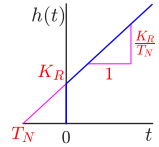
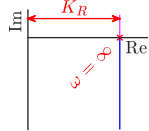
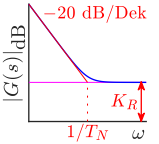
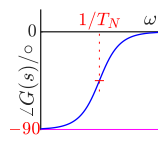
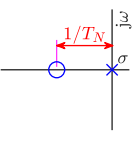
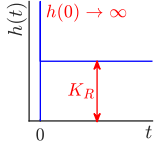
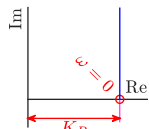
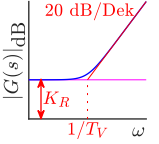
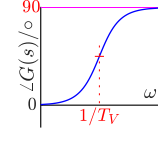
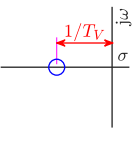
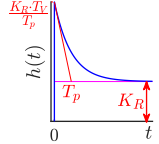
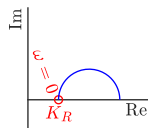
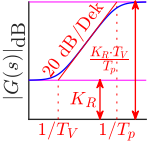
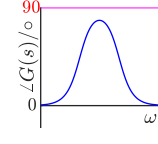
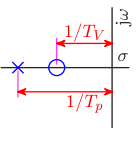
Offizielles Hilfsblatt für die Klausur Regelungstechnik 1, Seite 1/2

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jens Geisler, Hochschule Flensburg, Stand: 17. April 2025

	Differenzialgleichung	Übertragungsfunktion $G(s)$	Übergangsfunktion $h(t)$	Ortskurve $G(j\omega)$	Bode-Amplitudengang	Bode-Phasengang	Pol-Nullstellen-Diagramm
PT1	$T\dot{x}_a(t) + x_a(t) = K \cdot x_e(t)$	$\frac{K}{Ts+1}$					
PT2	$T_1T_2\ddot{x}_a(t) + (T_1 + T_2)\dot{x}_a(t) + x_a(t) = K \cdot x_e(t)$ (aus 2 PT1-Gliedern)	$\frac{K}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}$					
PT2	$\omega_0^{-2}\ddot{x}_a(t) + 2D\omega_0^{-1}\dot{x}_a(t) + x_a(t) = K \cdot x_e(t)$ (schwingfähig)	$\frac{K}{\frac{1}{\omega_0^2}s^2 + \frac{2D}{\omega_0}s + 1}$					
IT1	$T\ddot{x}_a(t) + \dot{x}_a(t) = K \cdot x_e(t)$	$\frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}$					
DT1	$T\dot{x}_a(t) + x_a(t) = K \cdot \dot{x}_e(t)$	$\frac{K \cdot s}{Ts+1}$					

Offizielles Hilfsblatt für die Klausur Regelungstechnik 1, Seite 2/2

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jens Geisler, Hochschule Flensburg, Stand: 17. April 2025

	Differenzialgleichung	Übertragungsfunktion $G(s)$	Übergangsfunktion $h(t)$	Ortskurve $G(j\omega)$	Bode-Amplitudengang	Bode-Phasengang	Pol-Nullstellen-Diagramm
PI	$y(t) = K_R \left(e(t) + \frac{1}{T_N} \int e(t) d\tau \right)$	$K_R \frac{T_N s + 1}{T_N s}$					
PD	$x_a(t) = K_R \left(e(t) + T_V \frac{d}{dt} e(t) \right)$	$K_R (T_V s + 1)$					
PDT1	$T_p \dot{x}_a(t) + x_a(t) = K_R \left(e(t) + T_V \frac{d}{dt} e(t) \right)$	$K_R \frac{T_V s + 1}{T_p s + 1}$					
P							
I							
D							