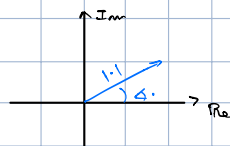


## Es 1

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



$$\angle G(j\omega) \approx \cos t$$

Con  $\omega$  crescente, il modulo decresce  
decrecente, il modulo cresce

$$|G(j\omega)| \approx \cos t$$

Con  $\omega$  crescente, la fase decresce e il vettore descrive un arco di circonferenza

• Tracciare il diagramma polare (e Nyquist) di  $G(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} s + \frac{s^2}{\omega_n^2}}$  con  $\omega_n = 1 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\mu = 1 \rightarrow | \mu | = 1 = 0 \text{ dB}$$

$\mu > 0$  contributo di  $0^\circ$  sulla fase iniziale

Pendenza iniziale è  $-g = 0$

$$g = 0$$

Contributo di  $-90^\circ g = 0^\circ$  sulla fase iniziale

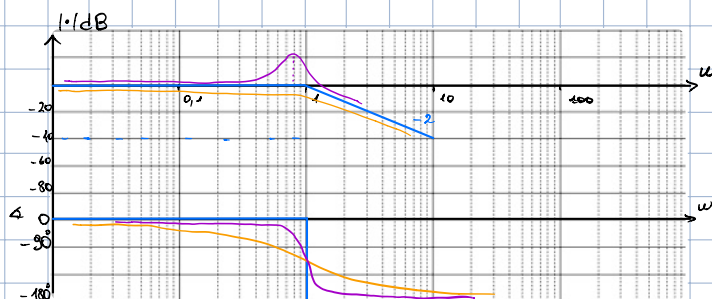
$$\xi = 0,1$$

$$0,8$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0,71$$

$$\omega_n = 1 \text{ rad/s} \quad 2 \text{ poli cc } s_x \rightarrow \Delta p = -2$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -180^\circ$$

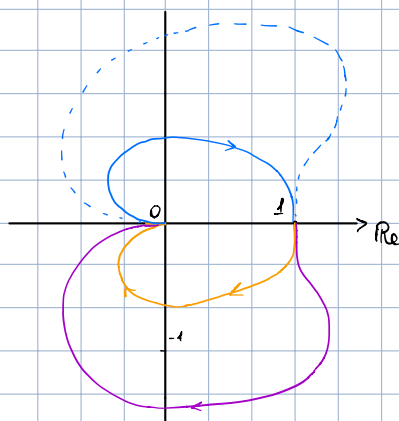


$$\xi = 0,8$$

$$\xi = 0,1$$

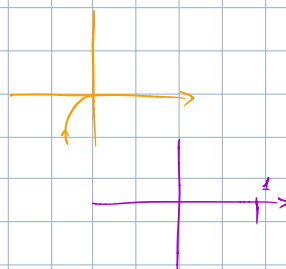
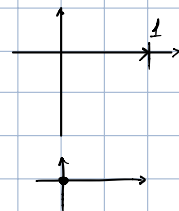
Diagramma polare:

Nyquist: prendo diag. pol.,  
ribolto e freccia  
come se continuasse



$$G(j0) = 1 e^{j0} = 1$$

$$G(j\infty) = 0 \cdot e^{j\infty} = 0$$



## Es 2

Diag. Pol. e Ny. di  $G(s) = \frac{1 + \frac{s}{5}}{(1+s)^2}$

$$| \mu | = 1 = 0 \text{ dB}$$

$$\mu = 1$$

$\mu > 0$  Contributo di  $0^\circ$  sulla fase iniziale

Pendenza iniziale è  $-g = 0$

$$g = 0$$

Contributo di  $-90^\circ g = 0^\circ$  sulla fase iniziale

$$\omega_1 = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$2 \text{ poli } s_x$$

$$\Delta p = -2$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -180^\circ$$

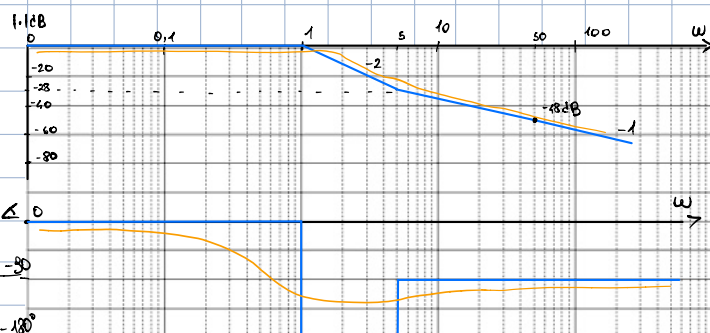
$$\omega_2 = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$1 \text{ zero } s_x$$

$$\Delta p = +1$$

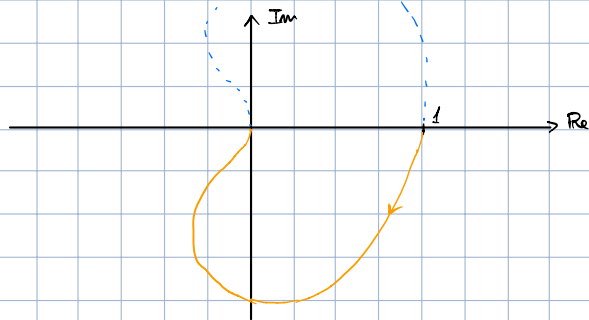
$$\Delta \varphi = +90^\circ$$

$$|G(j5)| \approx |G(j1)| - 40 \text{ dB} (\log 5 - \log 1) \approx -28 \text{ dB}$$



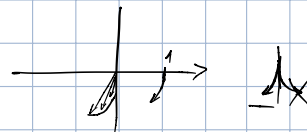
IV quadrante

tenderà al IV  
dal III  $\rightarrow$  III quad

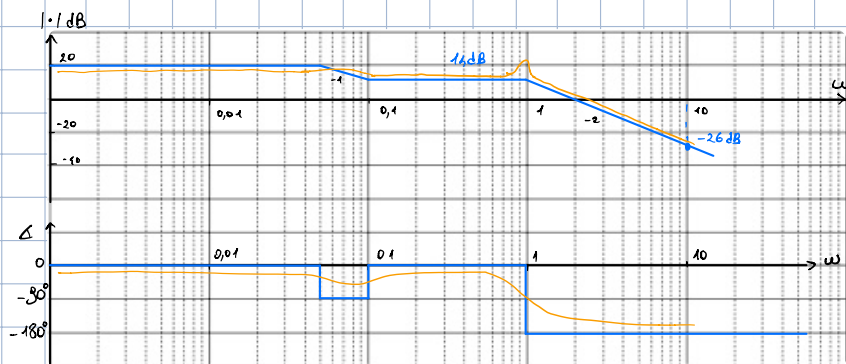


$$G(j0) = 1$$

$$G(j\infty) = 0$$



Es 3 Dal diagramma scrivere la  $G(s)$



$$g = 0 \quad \mu < \begin{cases} |M| = 20 \text{ dB} = 10 \\ > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_1 = 0,05 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_2 = 0,1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_3 = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Delta p = -1 \quad \Delta \varphi = -90^\circ \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pole sx} \end{array} \right\}$$

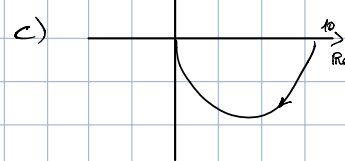
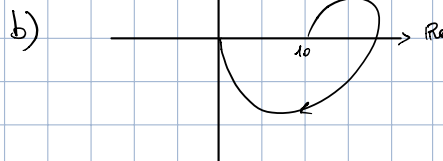
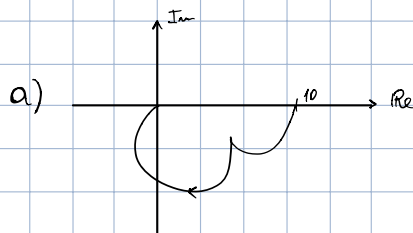
$$\Delta p = +1 \quad \Delta \varphi = +90^\circ \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ZERO sx} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Delta p = -2 \quad \Delta \varphi = -180^\circ \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{2 poli sx} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s^0} \frac{(1 + \frac{s}{0,1})}{(1 + \frac{s}{0,05})(1 + \frac{2s}{1} + \frac{s^2}{1})}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

→ Quale dei seguenti è il diagramma polare?

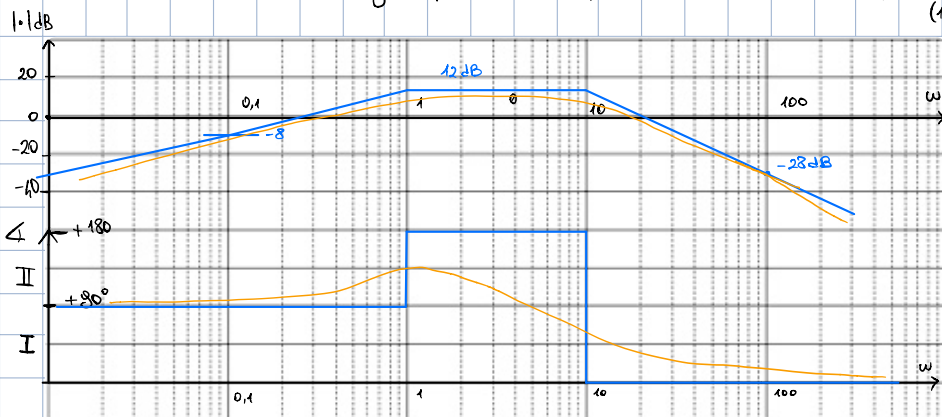


Guardo il diag. fase e vedo che deve passare per il IV quadrante  $\Rightarrow$  c) non è  
la fase asintotica è  $-180^\circ \Rightarrow$  c) non è

Es. 4

Tracciare il diag. polare (di Nyquist) di

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-s)(1+\frac{s}{10})^2}$$



$$\mu = \begin{cases} |M| = 1 \\ \mu > 0 \text{ Contrib. fase iniz.} = 0^\circ \\ \text{Pendenza iniz.} -g = +1 \end{cases}$$

$$g = -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CONTRIB. FASE INIZ.} -90^\circ \cdot g = +90^\circ \end{array} \right\}$$

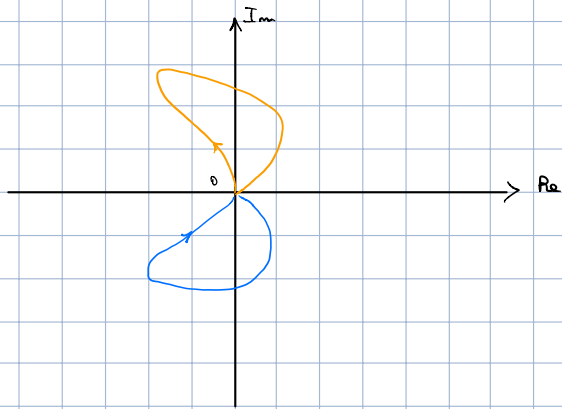
$$\omega_1 = 1 \text{ rad/s} \quad \text{POLO SX} \quad \Delta p = -1 \quad \Delta \varphi = +90^\circ$$

$$\omega_2 = 10 \text{ rad/s} \quad \text{2 POLI SX} \quad \Delta p = -2 \quad \Delta \varphi = -180^\circ$$

Ci mettiamo una decade prima della pulsazione  $\omega_1$ ,  $\bar{\omega} = 0,1$  e voluto modulo

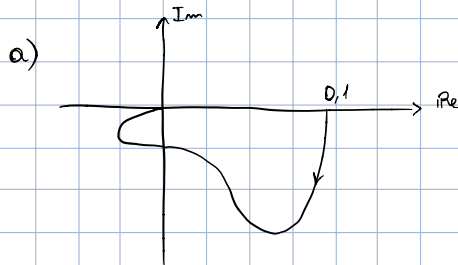
$$|G(j\bar{\omega})| = \frac{|k| \bar{\omega}^g}{|1-j\frac{\bar{\omega}}{\omega_1}| \cdot |1+j\frac{\bar{\omega}}{\omega_2}|^2} \approx \frac{0,4}{1 \cdot 1^2} \approx 0,4 \approx -8 \text{ dB}$$

$$G(j0) = 0 \quad G(j\infty) = 0$$

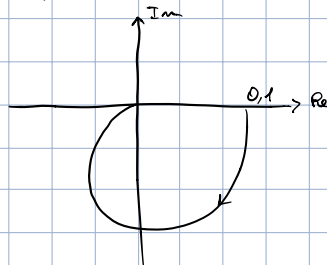


Es X CASA

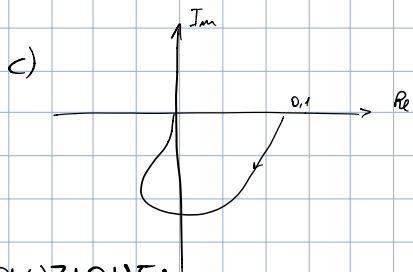
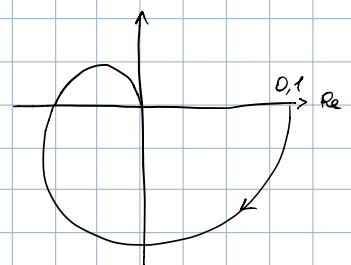
Scegliere il diagramma polare di  $G(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s+0,1)(s^2+20s+100)}$



b)



d)



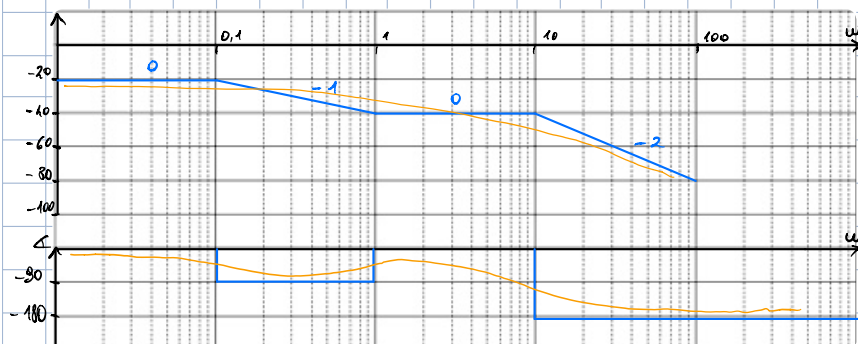
**SOLUZIONE:**

Riscrivo  $G(s)$  come  $G(s) = \frac{1 + s/1}{0,1(1 + s/0,1)(s+10)^2} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{1 + s/1}{(1 + s/0,1)(1 + s/10)^2}$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} \quad \begin{cases} | \mu | = \frac{1}{10} = -20 \text{ dB} \\ \mu > 0 \Rightarrow +0^\circ \text{ sulla fase iniziale} \end{cases}$$

$$g = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \text{Pendenza iniz} -g = 0 \\ -90^\circ_g = 0^\circ \text{ sulla fase iniziale} \end{cases}$$

$\omega_1 = 0,1 \text{ rad/s}$	POLO SX	$\Delta p = -1$	$\Delta \varphi = -90^\circ$
$\omega_2 = 1 \text{ rad/s}$	ZERO SX	$\Delta p = +1$	$\Delta \varphi = +90^\circ$
$\omega_3 = 10 \text{ rad/s}$	2 POLI SX	$\Delta p = -2$	$\Delta \varphi = -180^\circ$



b) e d) No! Perché sono profili monotoni, mentre nel diag. della fase ricresce.

Non è d) perché la fase asintotica è sbagliata ( $90^\circ$ )

È quindi il profilo a) da cui si nota anche la tangente a  $180^\circ$