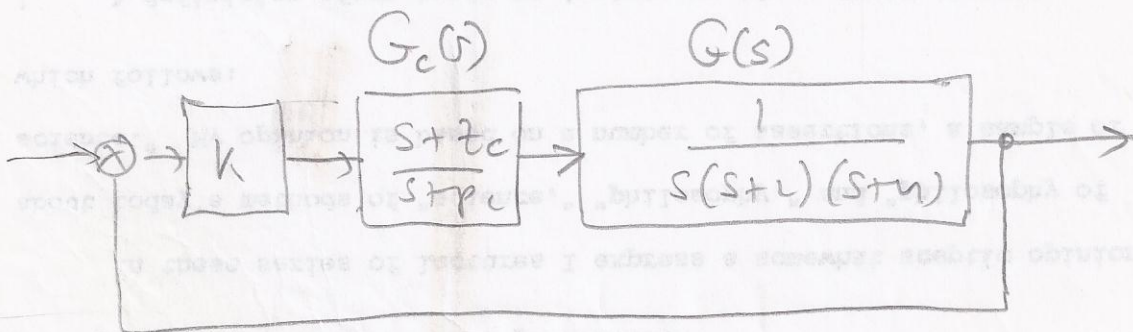
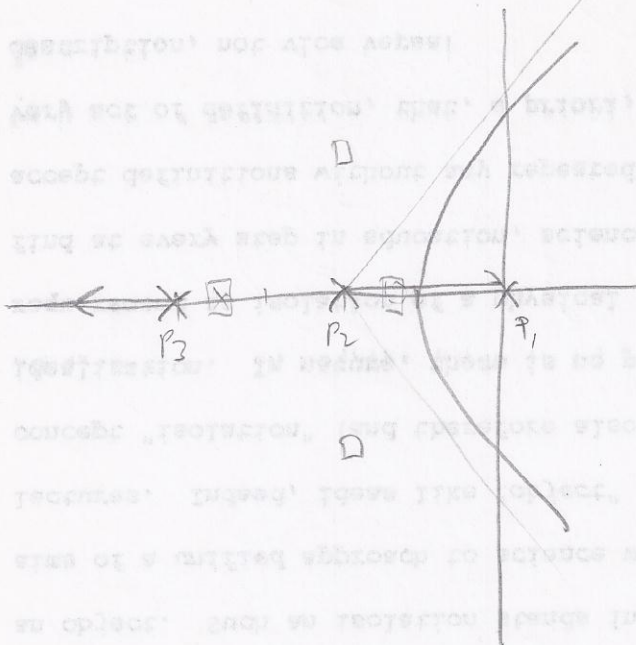


24/5/81

$$G_H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}j \quad (1)$$



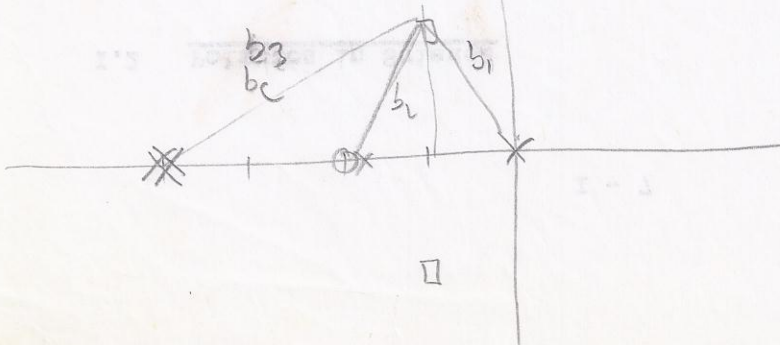
$$\left. \begin{aligned} z_c &= -2 \\ p_c &= -4 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

100% 0.5  
100% 0.5

$$G_H(s) = G_c(s) G(s) = \frac{K(s+2)}{s(s+4)(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$\frac{a_c}{b_c b_1 b_3} \frac{1}{K} \rightarrow K = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 24$$

$$= \frac{K}{s(s+4)^2} = \frac{24}{s(s+4)^2}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{k}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$k_v = 1$$

①

: 1/2/3

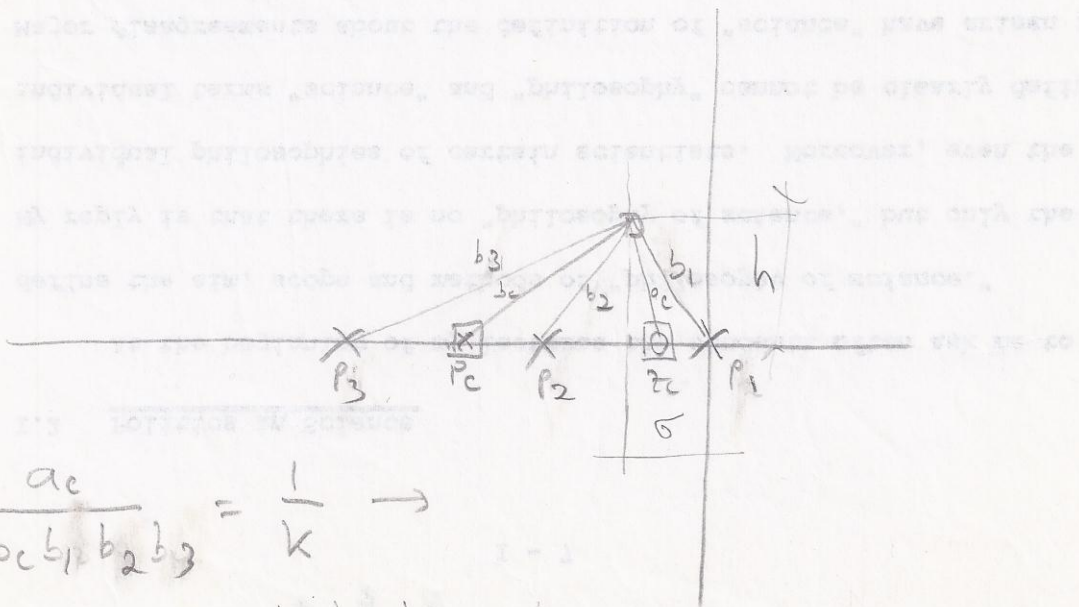
$$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}j$$

②

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} k \frac{s+2c}{s+P_c} \frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+4)} = k \frac{2c}{8P_c} = k_v$$

$$k = k_v \frac{8P_c}{2c}$$

1. Find the value of k



$$\frac{a_c}{b_c b_1 b_2 b_3} = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a_c}{b_c} = \frac{b_1 b_2 b_3}{8k_v}$$

$$\frac{2c}{P_c}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a_c}{b_c} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{8 \cdot 1} \frac{2c}{P_c}$$

$$\frac{a_c}{b_c} = \sqrt{3} \quad \frac{z_c}{p_c} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{z_c}{p_c} = \sqrt{3}}$$

QUESTION: For the system

with the following transfer function, find the steady-state error for the input

$$r(t) = 50 + 17t \quad (2)$$

Assume the system is initially at rest.

Find the steady-state error for the input.

$$\theta_{z_c} = \{\theta_{p_c} + \theta_{p_1} + \theta_{p_2} + \theta_{p_3}\} = -180$$

where,  $\theta_{p_c}$  is the phase of the controller,  $\theta_{p_1}$  is the phase of the first pole,  $\theta_{p_2}$  is the phase of the second pole, and  $\theta_{p_3}$  is the phase of the third pole.

$$(\theta_{z_c} - \theta_{p_c}) - \{120 + 60 + 30\} = -180$$

where,  $\theta_{p_c}$  is the phase of the controller,  $\theta_{p_1}$  is the phase of the first pole,  $\theta_{p_2}$  is the phase of the second pole, and  $\theta_{p_3}$  is the phase of the third pole.

$$\underline{\Phi}_c = -180 + 210 = 30 = 30^\circ$$

where,  $\underline{\Phi}_c$  is the phase margin,  $-180$  is the phase of the system, and  $210$  is the phase of the controller.

where,  $\underline{\Phi}_c$  is the phase margin,  $-180$  is the phase of the system, and  $210$  is the phase of the controller.

$$\boxed{\underline{\Phi}_c = 30^\circ}$$

where,  $\underline{\Phi}_c$  is the phase margin,  $-180$  is the phase of the system, and  $210$  is the phase of the controller.

where,  $\underline{\Phi}_c$  is the phase margin,  $-180$  is the phase of the system, and  $210$  is the phase of the controller.

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{h}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sin \Phi_c}{2 - \cos \Phi_c}\right\}$$

where,  $\alpha$  is the angle,  $c$  is the vertical side,  $h$  is the horizontal side,  $\Phi_c$  is the phase margin, and  $2$  is the gain.

$$\sin \underline{\Phi}_c = \frac{1}{2} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{c}{h} = 30^\circ$$

$$\cos \underline{\Phi}_c = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

where,  $\sin \underline{\Phi}_c$  is the sine of the phase margin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  is the value, and  $\cos \underline{\Phi}_c$  is the cosine of the phase margin.

where,  $\sin \underline{\Phi}_c$  is the sine of the phase margin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  is the value, and  $\cos \underline{\Phi}_c$  is the cosine of the phase margin.

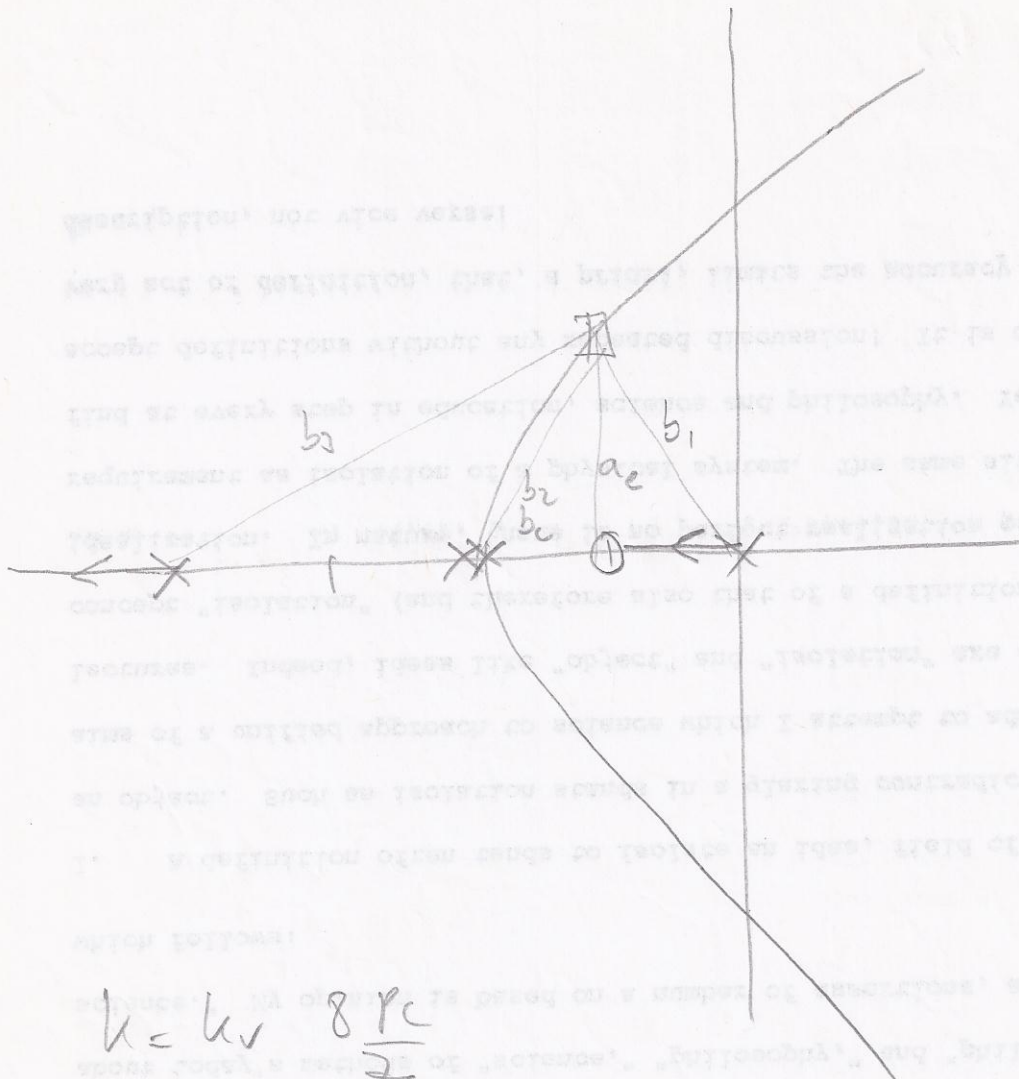
$$\alpha = 30 - \tan^{-1}\left\{\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}\right\}$$

where,  $\alpha$  is the angle,  $30$  is the value, and  $\tan^{-1}$  is the inverse tangent function.

$$\alpha = 30^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right\} = 30^\circ - 30^\circ = 0^\circ$$

where,  $\alpha$  is the angle,  $30^\circ$  is the value, and  $\tan^{-1}$  is the inverse tangent function.

$$\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} z_c = -1 \\ p_c = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$



$$k = k_v \frac{8 p_c}{\pi c}$$

$$k = 1 \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{-2}{-1} = 16$$

$$\boxed{k=16}$$

$$\frac{a_c}{b_c b_1 b_2 b_3} = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow$$

$$k = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 16$$

$$\boxed{k=16}$$

! pool) p'pG,

$$6H' = 16 \frac{H}{S(S+4)(S+4)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} s^2 + 2s + 4 \overline{) s^4 + 8s^3 + 20s^2 + 32s + 16} \quad s^2 + 6s + 4 \\ \underline{s^4 + 2s^3 + 4s^2} \phantom{+ 32s + 16} \\ 6s^3 + 16s^2 + 32s \\ \underline{6s^3 + 12s^2 + 24s} \phantom{+ 16} \\ 4s^2 + 8s + 16 \\ \underline{4s^2 + 8s + 16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 16}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{1} = -3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

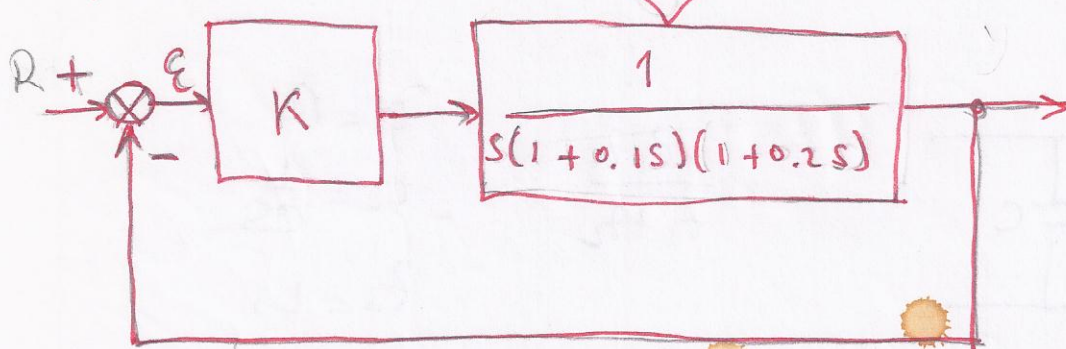
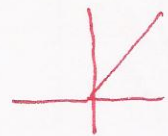
-0.76

$$R(t) = R_0 \cdot t \cdot u(t)$$

31/12/19

1/2/20

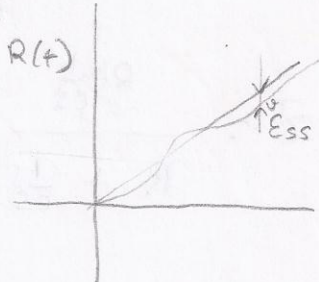
(1)



1/2/20 מלבן 3

(1)

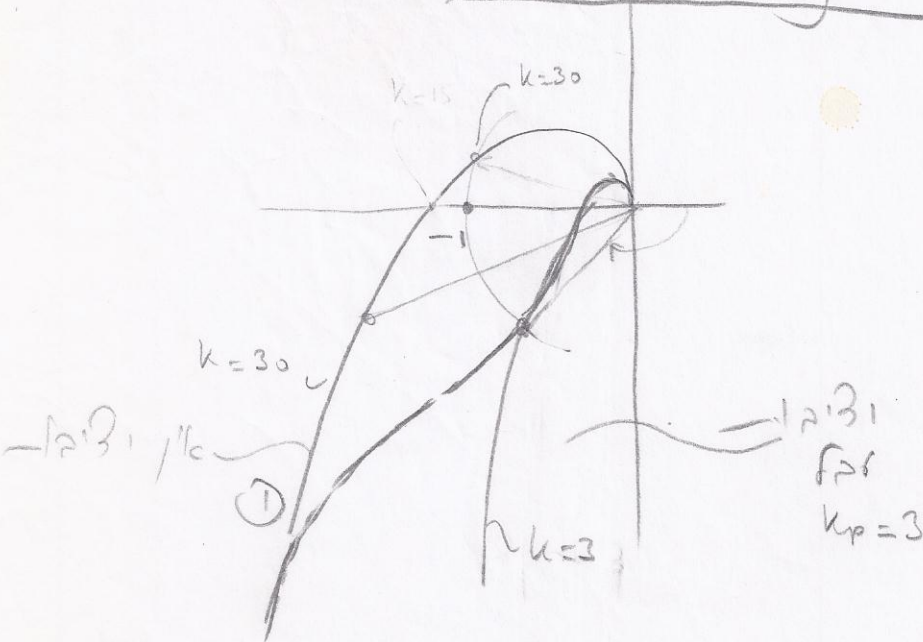
$$\frac{E_{ss}}{R_0} \leq \frac{R_0}{30} \rightarrow k_p = \frac{R_0}{E_{ss}} \geq 30 \rightarrow K \geq 30$$



$$k_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) = K$$

$$R(t) = R_0 t \cdot u(t)$$

P.M. 450 מלבן 3 מלבן 3 (2)



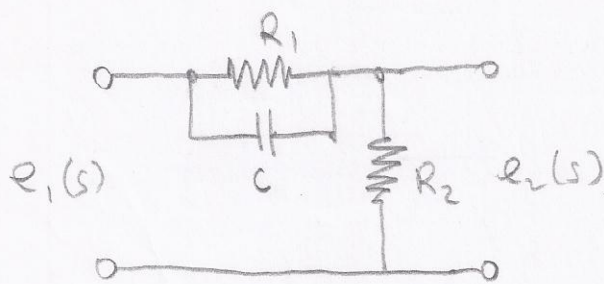
1)  $k=30$  כי  $k_p=30$  זה יהיה P.M. 1/2

2)  $k_p=3$  זה יהיה P.M. 450

3) P.M. 450 !  $k_p=30$  זה יהיה P.M. 1/2

(2)

(b) "iso plot" : do'CN jip > > >



$$\frac{e_2}{e_1} = \frac{R_2}{\left\{ \frac{1}{\frac{R_1}{Cs} + R_2} \right\} + R_2} = \frac{R_2}{\frac{R_1}{R_1 Cs + 1} + R_2} = \frac{R_2 (R_1 Cs + 1)}{R_1 + R_2 (R_1 Cs + 1)}$$

$$\frac{e_2}{e_1} = \frac{R_2 + R_1 R_2 Cs}{(R_1 + R_2) + R_1 R_2 Cs} = \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{R_1 Cs}{R_1 + R_2}}{1 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} Cs}$$

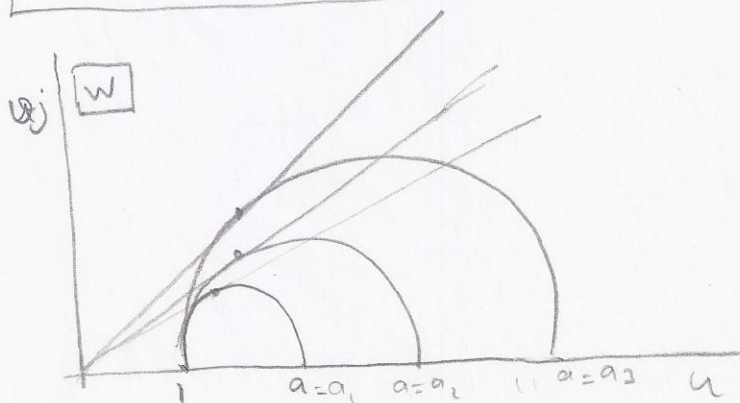
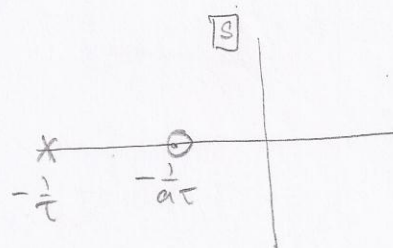
$$a = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}$$

$$T = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} C$$

$$H_c(s) = \frac{e_2(s)}{e_1(s)} = \frac{1}{a} \frac{(1 + aTs)}{(1 + Ts)}$$

iso plot

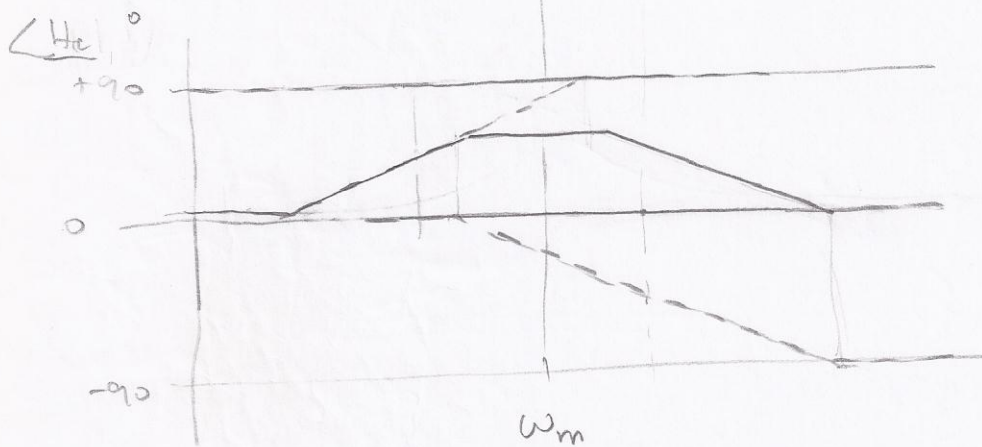
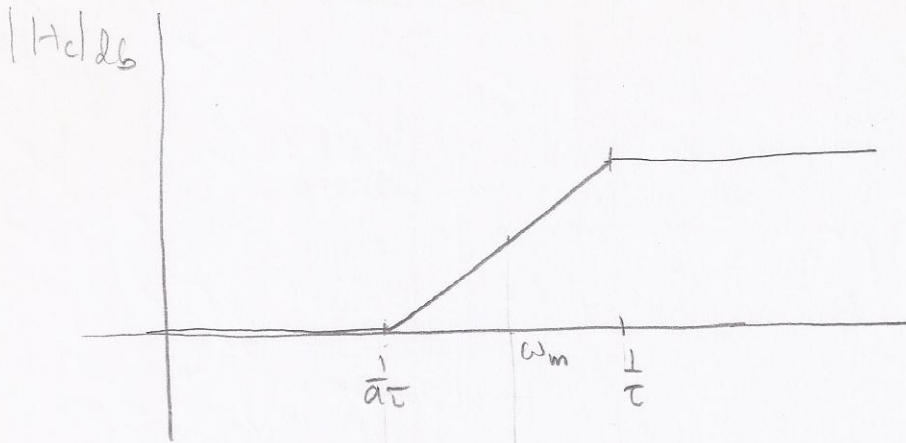
$$a > 1$$



! do'CN : iso : plot , jip a plc

2.2/a p/q8

(3)



2.2/a p/q8  $\omega_m$   $\frac{1}{a\tau}$   $\frac{1}{\tau}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega_m &= \frac{1}{a\tau} \alpha \\ \frac{1}{\tau} &= \omega_m \alpha \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} = \left( \frac{1}{a\tau} \alpha \right) \alpha \rightarrow \alpha^2 = a \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\boxed{\omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \tau}}$$

(4)

$$\angle \frac{e_2}{e_1} = \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(a\tau\omega)}_{\varphi_1} - \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(\tau\omega)}_{\varphi_2}$$

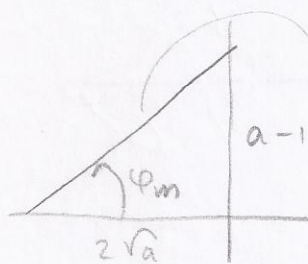
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2}{1 + \tan \varphi_1 \tan \varphi_2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{a\tau\omega - \tau\omega}{1 + a(\tau\omega)^2}$$

for  $\omega = \omega_m$  find  $\varphi_m$

$$\omega = \omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}\tau}$$

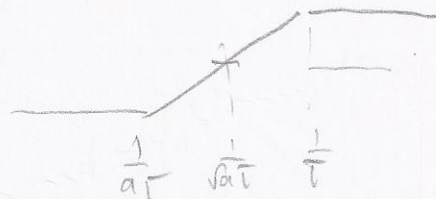
$$\tan \varphi_m = \frac{(a-1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}{1+1} = \frac{a-1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

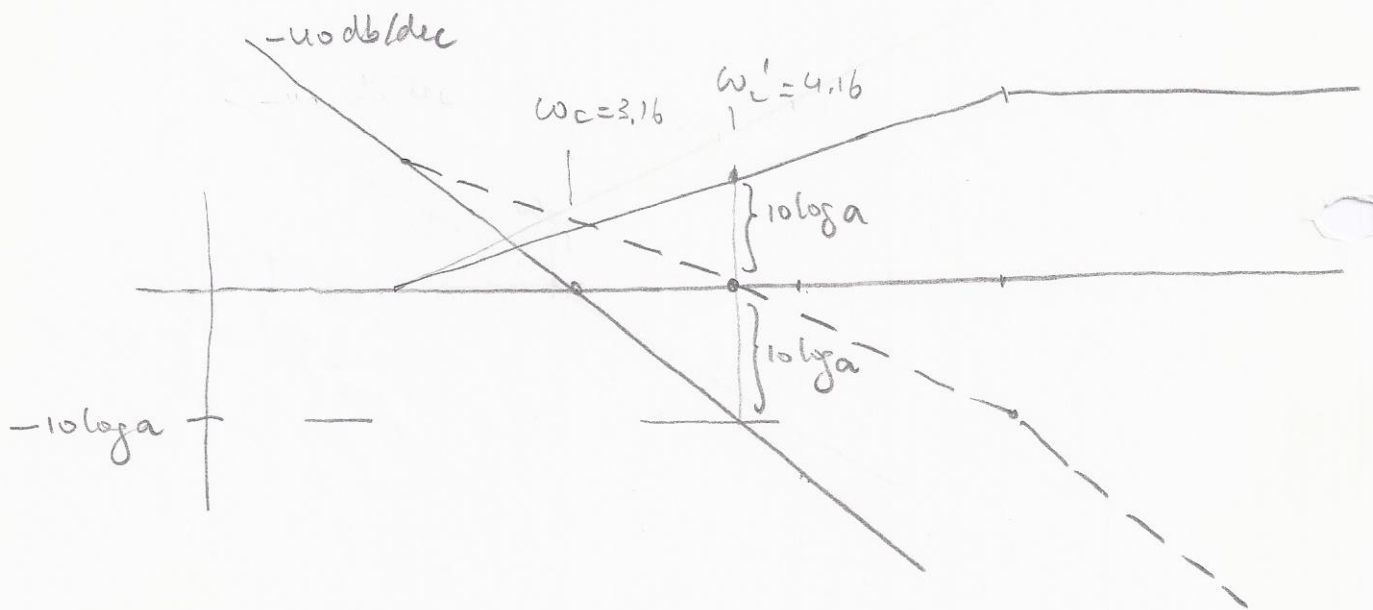


$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(a-1)^2 + 4a} &= \\ \sqrt{a^2 - 2a + 1 + 4a} &= \sqrt{a^2 + 2a + 1} = a+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\sin \varphi_m = \frac{(a-1)}{(a+1)}}$$

$$\frac{1+a\tau\omega}{1+\tau\omega}$$





: 2nd/3

5

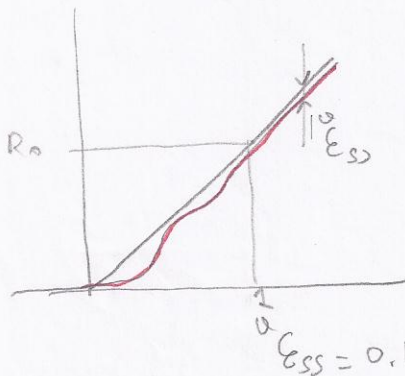
$$G_H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)}$$

: 1st/3

P.M.  $\geq 45^\circ$

: 1 1st/3

: 2 2nd/3



$$R(t) = R_0 \cdot t \cdot u(t)$$

$$E_{ss} = 0.1 R_0 \rightarrow$$

$$K_v \triangleq \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{R_0}{E_{ss}} = 10 = K_0$$

$$K_0 \triangleq \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G_H(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K}{(s+1)} = K \rightarrow \underline{\underline{K=10}}$$

$K=10$  (2nd/3)

$$G_H(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)} \quad f_0 \quad 2.3 \times 10^3$$

(1)

$$\omega_c = 3.16 \quad \text{c} \quad \text{p/sec}$$

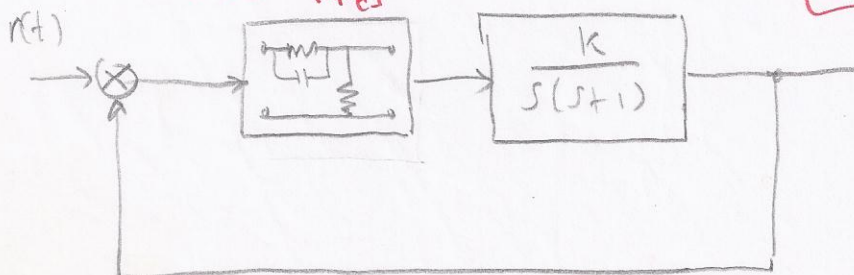
$$\phi.M. = 18^\circ$$

(2)

: 2nd/3 1st/3 2nd/3 3rd/3

$$H_c = \frac{(1+Tas)}{1+Ts}$$

$a > 1$



6

3) סדר גודל של  $\omega_c$

הערה:  $\omega_c$  הוא תדירות קוטבית

הערה:  $\omega_c$  הוא תדירות קוטבית

הערה:  $\omega_c$  הוא תדירות קוטבית

$\phi_m = 30^\circ$  הערה :  $\frac{p}{q}$

$\sin \phi_m = \sin 30^\circ = 0.5 = \frac{a-1}{a+1} \rightarrow$

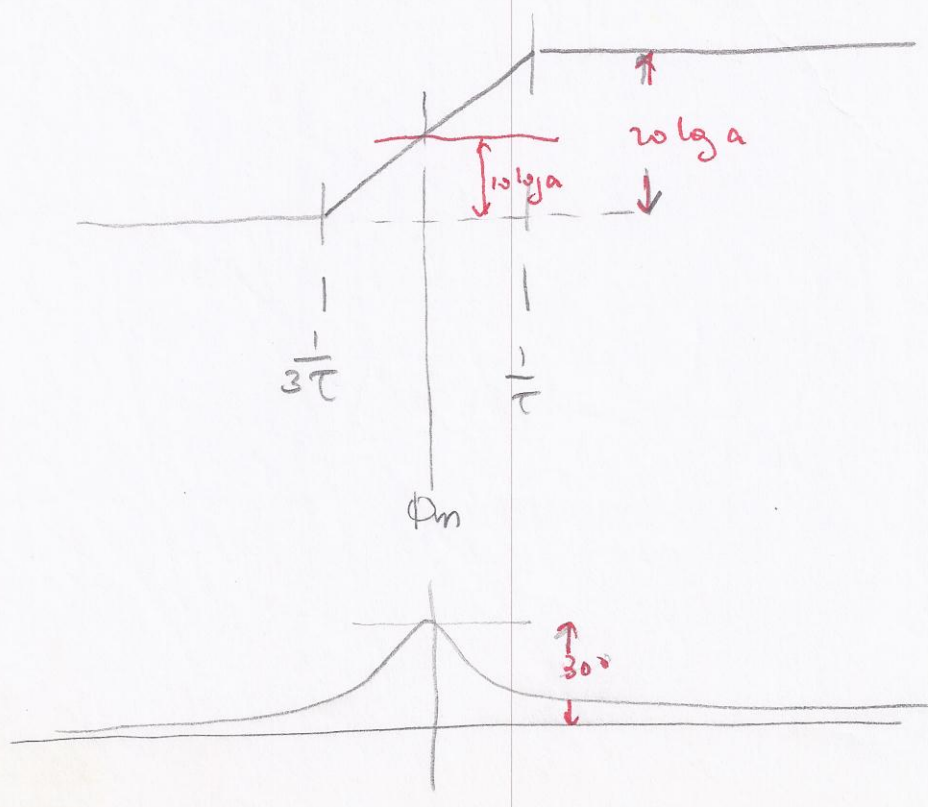
$a+1 = 2a-2 \rightarrow$

$\therefore \boxed{a=3}$

15: NP 6.1

$\frac{C_2}{C_1} =$

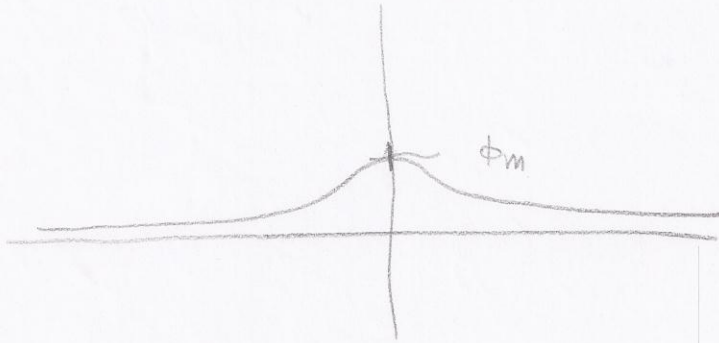
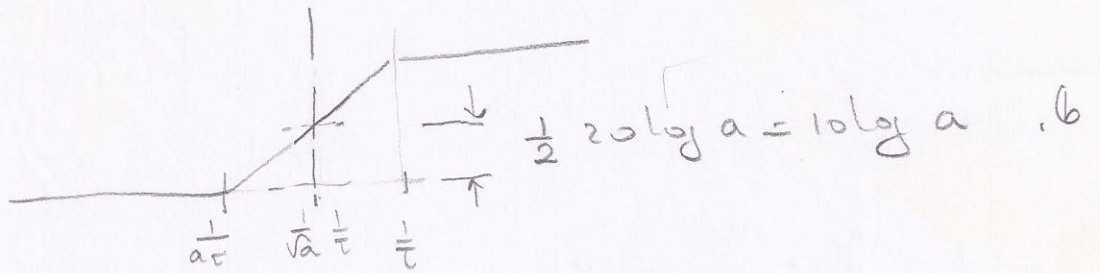
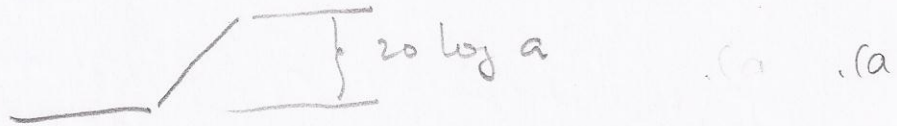
$\frac{1+3Ts}{1+Ts}$



(7)  $\phi_m - e$   $\phi_m$   $\omega_c'$   $\omega_c$

$$\frac{1 + a\tau s}{1 + \tau s} = 1 \quad \text{at } s = 0$$

$$\frac{1 + a\tau s}{1 + \tau s} = a \quad \text{at } s = \infty$$



Q4. *ozone* - 2/1/2020 *Ind. for present*  
- *isloga* .(c)

$\rho_{12}/N \quad \text{Dicht}$        $-10 \log 3 = -4.78 \text{ dB}$   
 $\omega_c' = \omega = 4.16$

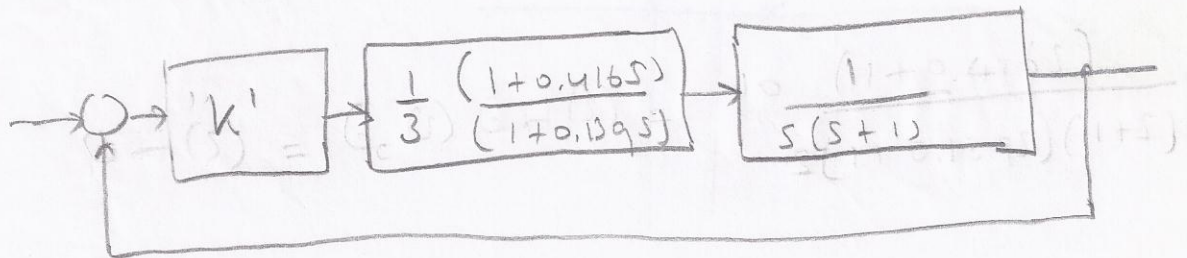
∴  $\omega_c' = \omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \tau}$

$$\omega_c' = \omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \tau} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \omega_m = \sqrt{3} \cdot 4.16 = \underline{\underline{7.2 \text{ rad/sec}}}$$

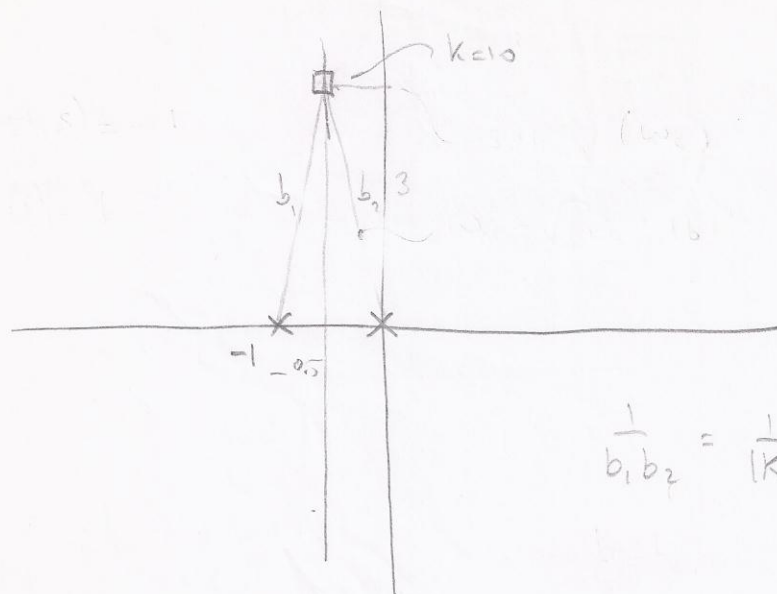
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{a\tau} = \underline{\underline{2.4 \text{ rad/sec}}}$$

$$\frac{e_2(s)}{e_1(s)} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{(1+a\tau s)}{(1+\tau s)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(1+0.416s)}{(1+0.139s)}$$



$$K'K_v = a \cdot \frac{K'}{a} = 10 \Rightarrow K' = a \cdot 10 = 9 \cdot 10 = 90$$

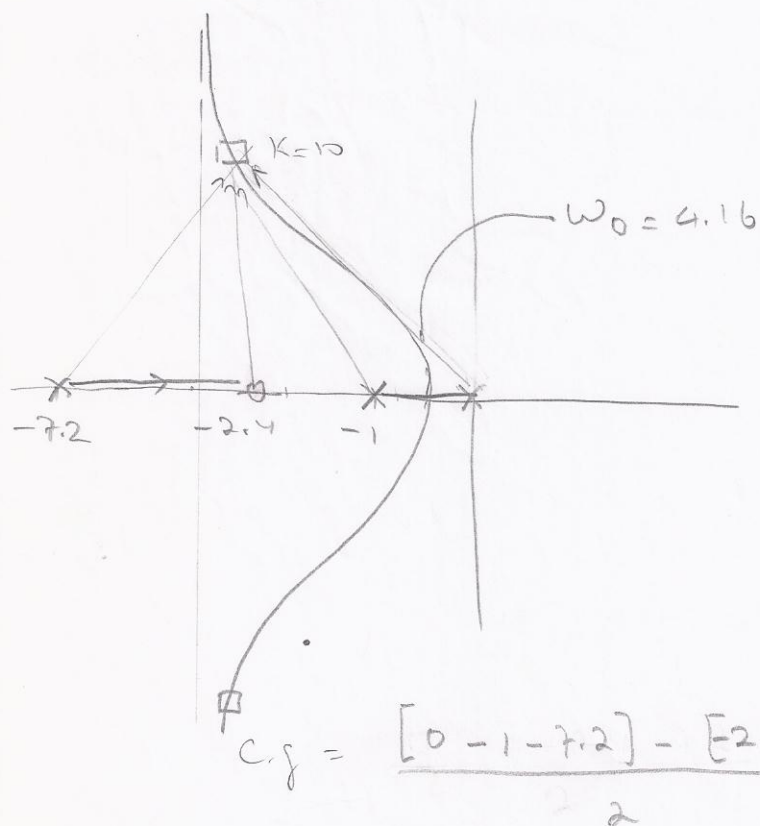
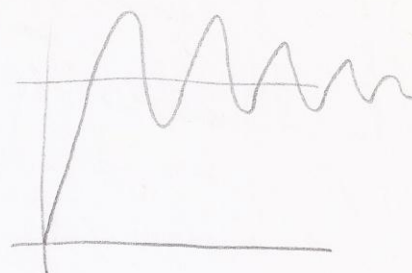
6.7.  $\sqrt{4.47} \approx 2.12$  N  $\sqrt{3d}$  (max gain)  $\sqrt{10} \approx 3.16$

1/2 → 1.58R.L. 2

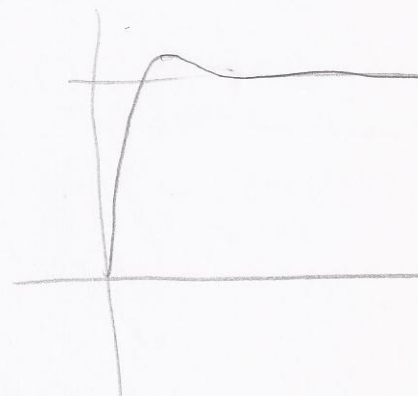
$$\frac{1}{b_1 b_2} = \frac{1}{|K|}$$

$$b_1 b_2 = b^2 = K = 10$$

$$b = \sqrt{10} = 3.16 = \omega_0$$



$$\omega_0 = 4.16$$



$$c.f = \frac{[0 - 1 - 7.2] - [-2.4]}{2} = -2.9$$

גבולות: גבולות "ר" קובץ פסגה ומחלקה

במסלול הגבולות:

1. הדפוס הפסגה במלון החלקי פסקוקר  $\omega$
2. פא דפוס דפוס אורג וזיכרון יחס
3. דפוס אורג פא, P.M. דפוס
4. הפא פסגה דפוס

מילא: מילא:

1. overshoot קל
2. NS מילא: קל

מילא:

1. פא פסגה  $\Phi_m$  דפוס  $a$  דפוס  
מילא דפוס פסגה  $a = k'$  דפוס, הפסגה  
פ. מילא דפוס מילא דפוס

2. פסגה גבולות פסגה  $\omega$  פסגה  $\omega$  פסגה  
פ. P.M. פסגה פסגה פסגה פסגה  
פ. P.M. פסגה פסגה פסגה פסגה  
פ.  $a$  פסגה

we find that  $\rho_1(G) = \rho_2(G) = 1$ .

2.  $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{H}_1$  and  $\omega_2 \in \mathcal{H}_2$

[illegible]

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+0.2s)(1+0.1s)}$$

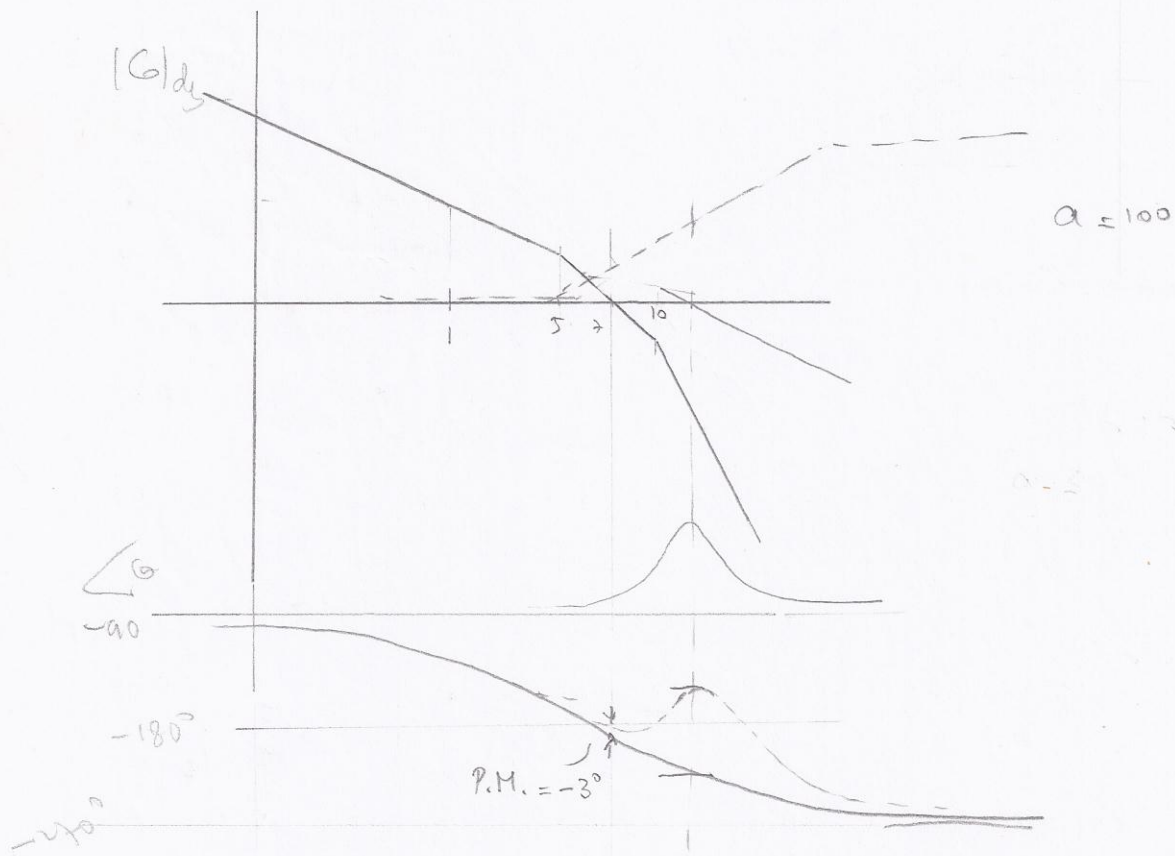
$$k_0 = 10$$

$$\frac{1}{0.1 \times 0.2}$$

$$P.M. = 240^\circ$$

$$\omega_1 = 5, \omega_2 = 10$$

$$\omega_H. \quad \omega_0 = 3 \text{ rad/s}$$



generally  $\alpha_{max} = 15$

## קריטריונים

אמדאזאר:

1. קריטריון פסגה בסביבה  $\omega^*$  (gain crossover)
2. סטייה  $\phi_m$
3. מאפסה  $K_v$  לבין יארי אבאי אולא PM
4. סטייה מאחרי הסטה

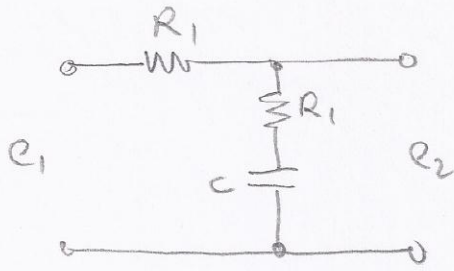
סחנאר:

1. סטייה רעשים אבאי  $a$  לבין
2. לא אפיקאידור לא יא יאוצר פסגה חזקה בסביבה  $\omega^*$
3.  $\phi_{max} > 60^\circ$  לא אבאי



רעג פאלא פסגה

: 50 nV/V

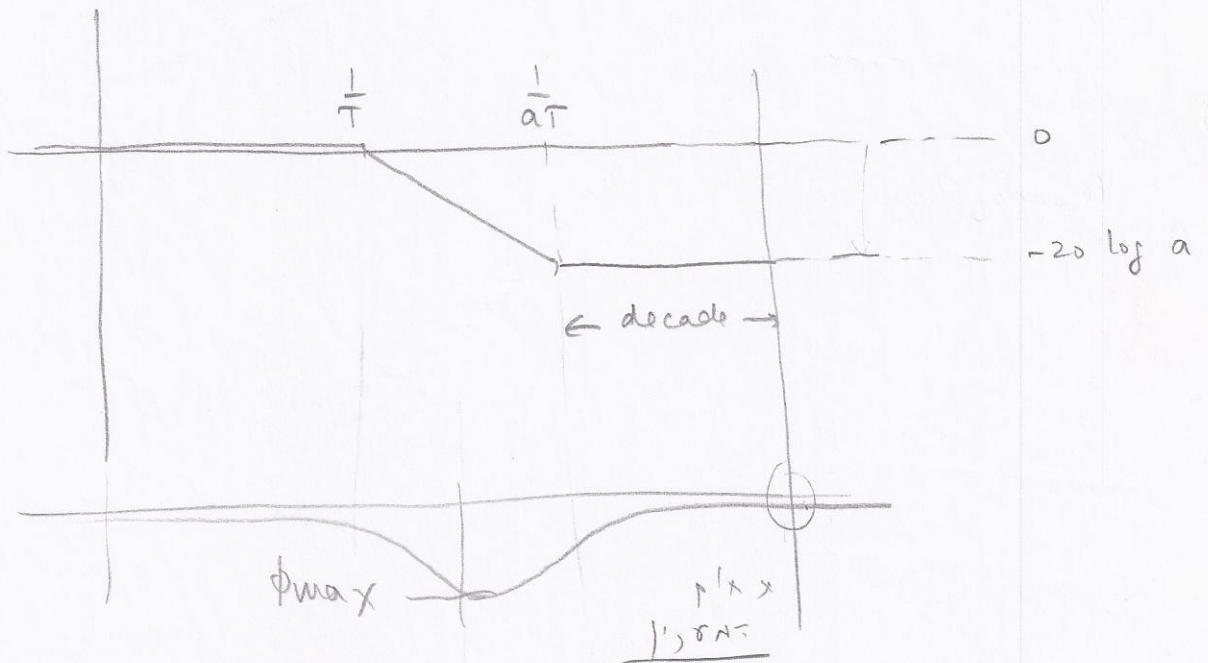
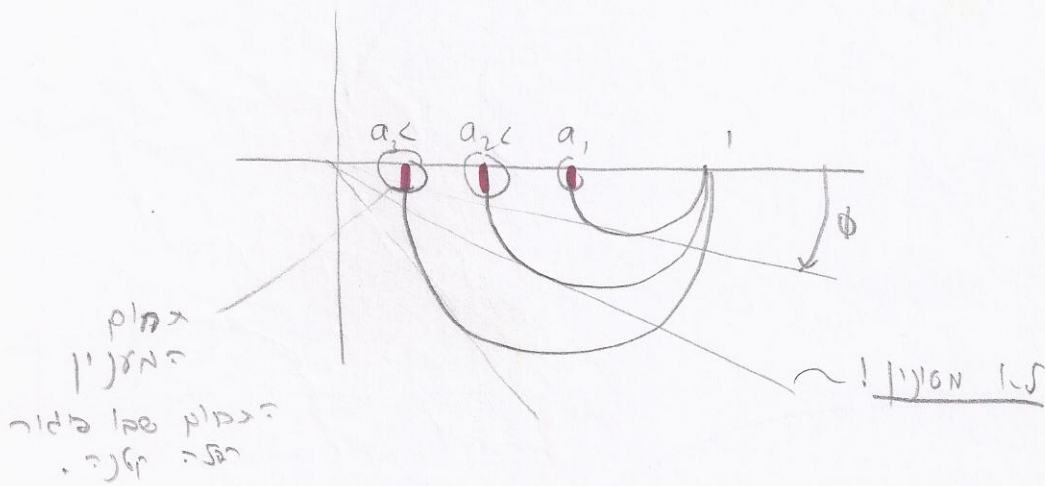
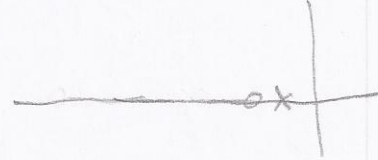


$$\alpha = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\alpha T = R_2 C$$

$\alpha < 1$

$$H_c = \frac{e_2}{e_1} = \frac{1 + \alpha T s}{1 + T s}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.2s)}$$

ע"פ

ע"פ

$$K_0 = 30$$

$$P.M \geq 40^\circ$$

$$K = 30$$

$$K_0 = 30$$

ע"פ

$$\frac{30}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.2s)} : \text{ע"פ} \quad \phi_M = -25^\circ \leftarrow \omega_c = 11$$

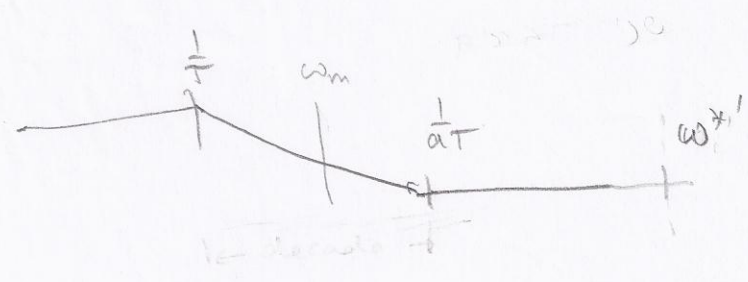
$$\phi.M = 40^\circ \quad \omega = 3.3 \quad \text{ע"פ}$$

$$p.e \quad A = 20 \text{ dB} \leftarrow \omega^{*'} = 3 \quad \text{ע"פ}$$

$$20 \log |G_H'| = 0 \quad \omega^{*'} = 3 \quad \text{ע"פ}$$

$$20 \log |G_H'| = 20 \log |G_H| + 20 \log a = 20 + 20 \log a = 0$$

$$\log a = -1 \quad \underline{\underline{a = 0.1}}$$



$$\omega^{*'} \approx \frac{1}{aT} \quad \text{ע"פ}$$

$$\frac{1}{aT} = \frac{\omega^{*'}}{10} = \frac{3}{10} = \underline{\underline{0.3}}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{a \cdot 0.3} = \frac{1}{0.03} = \underline{\underline{33.3 \text{ sec}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = 0.03$$

$$\frac{C_2}{C_1} = \frac{1 + 0.75s}{1 + 75s} = \frac{1 + 3.33s}{1 + 33.3s}$$

$$G'(s) = G_c(s) G(s) = \frac{30 (1 + 3.33s)}{s(1 + 0.1s)(1 + 0.2s)(1 + 33.3s)}$$

תוצאה:

1.  $K_0$  נמצא על ידי  $\Phi.M.$

2.  $\omega_c$  נמצא על ידי  $\Phi.M.$  ו-  $\omega_{c, \text{max}}$

3.  $\gamma$  נמצא על ידי  $\Phi.M.$