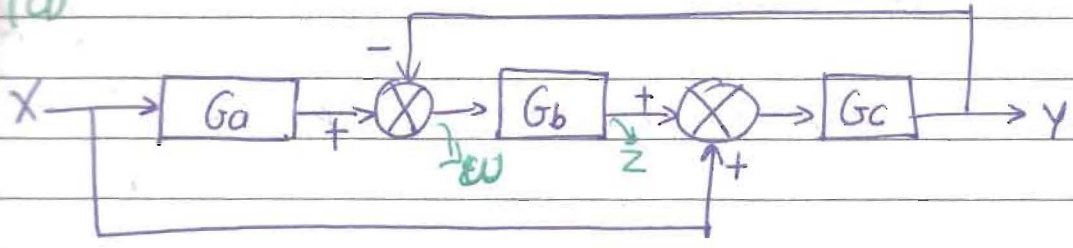


11-1 7/x

(a)



$$Y = G_c(z + X)$$

$$Z = G_b \cdot w$$

$$w = G_a \cdot X - Y$$

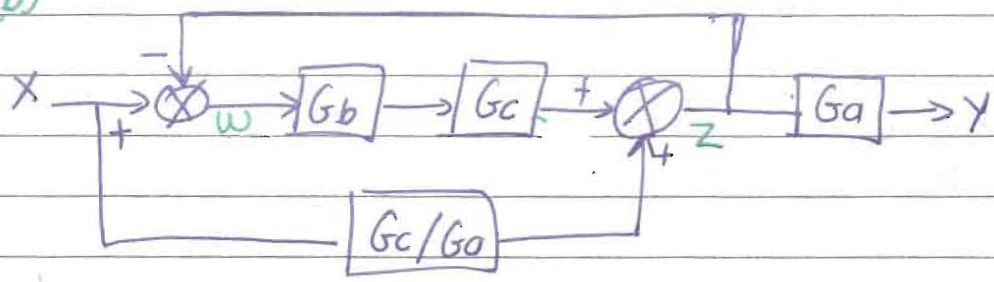
$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z = G_b \cdot w \\ w = G_a \cdot X - Y \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow Z = G_b(G_a \cdot X - Y)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = G_c[G_b(G_a \cdot X - Y) + X]$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = G_c \cdot G_b \cdot G_a \cdot X - G_c \cdot G_b \cdot Y + G_c \cdot X \Rightarrow (1 + G_c \cdot G_b) \cdot Y = G_c \cdot G_b \cdot G_a \cdot X + G_c \cdot X$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{(G_c \cdot G_b \cdot G_a + G_c) X}{1 + G_c \cdot G_b} = \frac{G_c(G_b G_a + 1) \cdot X}{1 + G_c \cdot G_b}$$

(b)



$$Y = G_a \cdot Z$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z = G_c \cdot G_b \cdot w + \frac{G_c}{G_a} \cdot X \\ w = X - Z \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow Z = G_c \cdot G_b (X - Z) + \frac{G_c}{G_a} \cdot X$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = G_c \cdot G_b \cdot X - G_c \cdot G_b \cdot Z + \frac{G_c}{G_a} \cdot X \Rightarrow$$

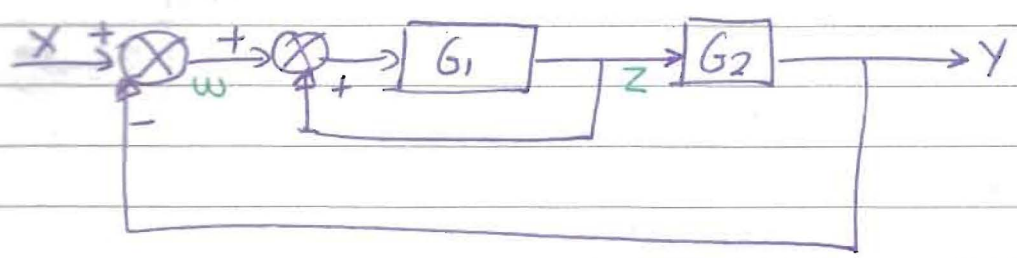
$$\Rightarrow (1 + G_c \cdot G_b) Z = \left(G_c \cdot G_b + \frac{G_c}{G_a} \right) \cdot X \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{G_c \cdot G_b + G_c/G_a}{1 + G_c \cdot G_b} \cdot X$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = G_a \left(\frac{G_c \cdot G_b + G_c/G_a}{1 + G_c \cdot G_b} \right) \cdot X \Rightarrow Y = \frac{G_a \cdot G_c \cdot G_b + G_c}{1 + G_c \cdot G_b} \cdot X$$



11-2



$$G_1 = \frac{1}{T_1 \cdot s + 1} \quad \text{και} \quad G_2 = \frac{0.5}{\frac{T_1 \cdot s}{2} + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= G_2 \cdot Z \\ Z &= G_1(W + Z) \Rightarrow Z - G_1 \cdot Z = G_1 W \Rightarrow Z(1 - G_1) = G_1 W \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} Y &= G_2 \cdot Z \\ Z &= G_1(W + Z) \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow Z = \frac{G_1 W}{1 - G_1}$$

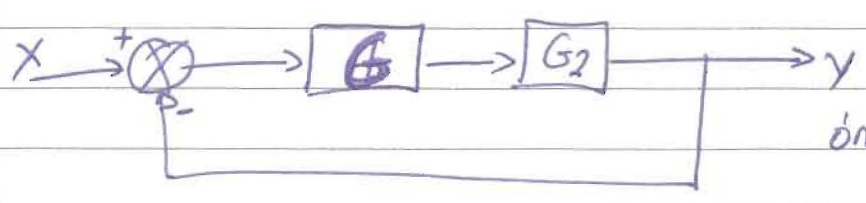
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Y &= G_2 \cdot \frac{G_1 W}{1 - G_1} \\ W &= X - Y \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} Y &= G_2 \cdot \frac{G_1 W}{1 - G_1} \\ W &= X - Y \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow Y = \frac{G_2 \cdot G_1}{1 - G_1} (X - Y) = \frac{G_2 \cdot G_1 \cdot X}{1 - G_1} - \frac{G_2 \cdot G_1}{1 - G_1} \cdot Y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{G_2 \cdot G_1}{1 - G_1}\right) Y = \frac{G_2 \cdot G_1}{1 - G_1} \cdot X \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{G_2 \cdot G_1}{1 - G_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{G_2 \cdot G_1}{1 - G_1}} \cdot X$$

πορίνθε

Το παραπάνω διάγραμμα βαθμίδων θα μπορούσε να αντικατασταθεί με



όπου $G = \frac{G_1}{1 - G_1}$

και έτσι $Y = \frac{G \cdot G_2}{1 + G \cdot G_2} \cdot X$

$$1 - G_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{T_1 \cdot s + 1} = \frac{T_1 \cdot s}{T_1 \cdot s + 1}$$

$$\frac{G_1}{1 - G_1} = \frac{1}{T_1 \cdot s + 1} \cdot \frac{T_1 \cdot s + 1}{T_1 \cdot s} = \frac{1}{T_1 \cdot s}$$

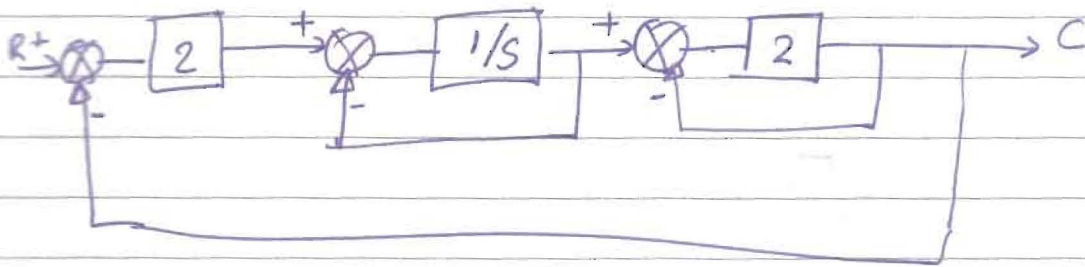
$$\frac{G_2 \cdot G_1}{1 - G_1} = \frac{0.5}{0.5 \cdot T_1 \cdot s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{T_1 \cdot s} = \frac{1}{T_1 \cdot s + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{T_1 \cdot s} = \frac{1}{(T_1 \cdot s)^2 + 2T_1 \cdot s}$$



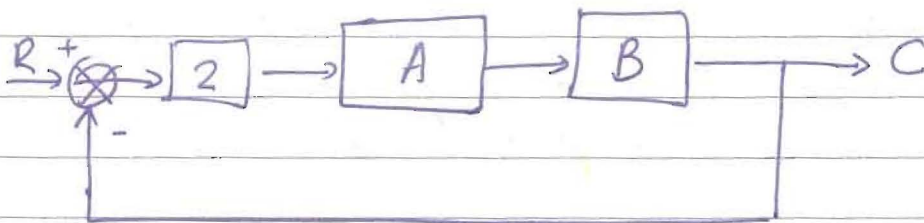
$$1 + \frac{G_2 G_1}{1 - G_1} = 1 + \frac{1}{(T_1 S)^2 + 2T_1 S} = \frac{(T_1 S)^2 + 2T_1 S + 1}{(T_1 S)^2 + 2T_1 S} = \frac{(T_1 S + 1)^2}{(T_1 S)^2 + 2T_1 S}$$

$$\text{Alpa } \gamma = \frac{1}{(T_1 S)^2 + 2T_1 S} \cdot \frac{1}{(T_1 S + 1)^2} \cdot X = \frac{1}{(T_1 S + 1)^2} \cdot X$$

11-3



↓ anyonising



$$A = \frac{1/s}{1 + 1/s} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

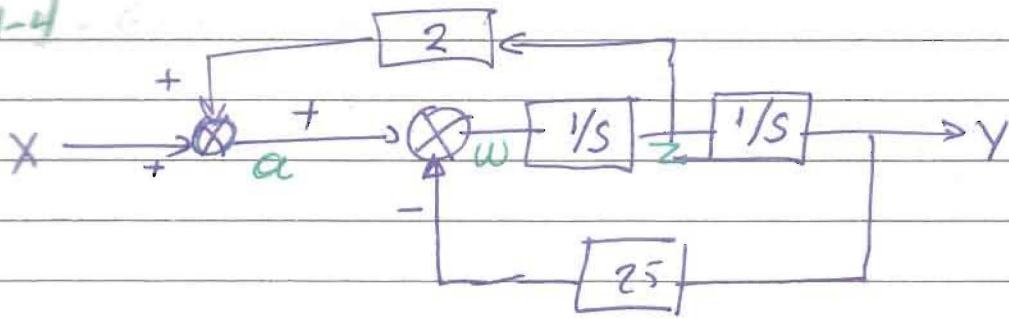
$$B = \frac{2}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Etgi burogira $C = \frac{2 \cdot A \cdot B \cdot R}{1 + 2AB} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot R}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C}{R} = \frac{4/3 \cdot 1/(s+1)}{1 + \frac{4}{3}(s+1)} = \frac{4/3}{(s+1) + 4/3} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}(s+1) + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C}{R} = \frac{1}{0.75 \cdot s + 1.75}$$

11-4



$$Y = 1/s \cdot 1/s \cdot w$$

$$w = a - 25 \cdot Y$$

$$a = X + 2z$$

$$z = 1/s w$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} w = a - 25 \cdot Y \\ a = X + 2z \\ z = 1/s w \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = X + 2 \frac{1}{s} w \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow w = X + \frac{2}{s} w - 25 \cdot Y \Rightarrow w \left(1 - \frac{2}{s}\right) = X - 25 \cdot Y$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{X - 25 \cdot Y}{1 - 2/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{X - 25 \cdot Y}{1 - 2/s} = \frac{X}{s^2 - 25} - \frac{25}{s^2 - 25} \cdot Y \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{25}{s^2 - 25}\right) \cdot Y = \frac{X}{s^2 - 25} \Rightarrow \frac{s^2 - 25 + 25}{s^2 - 25} \cdot Y = \frac{X}{s^2 - 25}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{s^2 - 25 + 25} \cdot X$$

Κεφάλαιο 12

(12-4)

ΣΕΤ 150 βρέγες (6.5) και (6.6)

$$Q_1(s) = \frac{1}{T_1 s + 1} Q(s) \quad T_1 = A_1 \cdot R_1$$

$$A_1 = 2ft^2$$

$$R_1 = \frac{h}{g} = \frac{dh}{dg} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{min}}{ft^2}$$

} $\Rightarrow T_1 = 1 \text{ min}$

$$Q_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} Q(s)$$

$$H_2(s) = \frac{R_2}{T_2 s + 1} Q_1(s) \quad \text{Ομοίως } T_2 = A_2 \cdot R_2$$

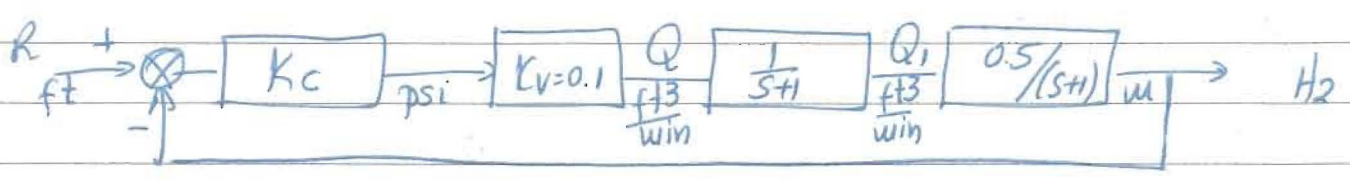
$$A_2 = 2ft^2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{min}}{ft^2}$$

} $\Rightarrow T_2 = 1 \text{ min}$

$$H_2(s) = \frac{0.5}{s+1}$$

(a)



$$(B) \frac{H_2}{R} = \frac{K_c \cdot K_v \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{0.5}{(s+1)}}{1 + K_c K_v \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{0.5}{s+1}} = \frac{K_c \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.5 / (s+1)^2}{1 + K_c \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.5 / (s+1)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{H_2}{R} = \frac{K_c \cdot 0.05}{(s+1)^2 + K_c \cdot 0.05} = \frac{K_c \cdot 0.05}{s^2 + 2s + 1 + K_c \cdot 0.05}$$

Είναι άμεσης τάξης της μορφής $\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{1}{\tau^2 s^2 + 2\tau s + 1}$ (6x. 7.12, 6x. 168)

Θα φέρω την παραπάνω σε αυτή τη μορφή

(δίνωμε το 1 + Kc · 0.05 ώστε να εμφανιστεί το "1" στο αριθμητή του παρανομοζωτή



$$\frac{d_2}{R} = \frac{0.05K_c / (1 + 0.05K_c)}{\frac{1}{1 + 0.05K_c} s^2 + \frac{2}{1 + 0.05K_c} s + 1}$$

Από σύγκριση του παρανομαστή με την $s^2 + 2\zeta s + 1$

πρόκειται $\zeta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + 0.05K_c}}$ (σταθερά χρόνο συστήματος $2^{\text{ος}}$ τάξης)

και $\zeta = \frac{2 / (1 + 0.05K_c)}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1 / (1 + 0.05K_c)}{1 / \sqrt{1 + 0.05K_c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0.05K_c}}$

Για $\zeta = 1$ έχω απόδοση με κρίσιμη απόσβεση (βλ. 171)

$\zeta = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + 0.05K_c} = 1 \Rightarrow K_c = 0$ δηλ. δεν πρέπει να χωριστεί

Από στην περίπτωση αναλογικού πύθιστου δεν μπορεί να γίνει κρίσιμη απόσβεση

(γ) Ξέρω (6.24) βλ. 156

$$\frac{H_2(s)}{Q(s)} = \frac{R_2}{T_1 T_2 s^2 + (T_1 + T_2 + A_1 R_2) s + 1} = \frac{0.5}{1 \cdot 1 \cdot s^2 + (1 + 1 + 2 \cdot 0.5) s + 1}$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{s^2 + 3s + 1}$$

Για το σύστημα κλειστού βρόχου

$$\frac{H_2(s)}{R} = \frac{K_c \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.5 / (s^2 + 3s + 1)}{1 + K_c \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.5 / (s^2 + 3s + 1)} = \frac{0.05K_c}{s^2 + 3s + 1 + 0.05K_c}$$

$$= \frac{0.05K_c / (1 + 0.05K_c)}{\frac{1}{1 + 0.05K_c} s^2 + \frac{3}{1 + 0.05K_c} s + 1}$$

SKAG $\frac{1}{1 + 0.05K_c} + \frac{3}{1 + 0.05K_c} s + 1$

Συγκρίνω τον παρανομοθετή της συνάρτησης μεταφοράς
 με αυτόν ενός συστήματος 2ης τάξης $T^2 S^2 + 2\zeta T S + 1$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+0.05K_c}} \quad \text{και} \quad \zeta = \frac{3/(1+0.05K_c)}{2T} = \frac{3/(1+0.05K_c)}{2/\sqrt{1+0.05K_c}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0.05K_c}}$$

$$\text{Για } \zeta = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+0.05K_c} = 3/2 \Rightarrow 1+0.05K_c = (3/2)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow K_c = \frac{(3/2)^2 - 1}{0.05} = 25 \text{ psi/ft} \quad (\text{από το διάγραμμα βαθμίδων})$$

$$(\delta) \quad K_c = 1.5 \times 25 = 37.5$$

$$\frac{H_2(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{0.05K_c}{s^2 + 3s + 1 + 0.05K_c} = \frac{1.875}{s^2 + 3s + (1+1.875)} = \frac{1.875/2.875}{\frac{1}{2.875}s^2 + \frac{3}{2.875}s + 1}$$

$$= \frac{0.652}{0.348s^2 + 1.043s + 1} = \frac{0.652}{(\sqrt{0.348})^2 + 2 \cdot \zeta \cdot 0.59s + 1}$$

Για τον διατάκτη μεταβολών του R $\leadsto R(s) = 1/s$ δmζ ζ = 0.59
και ζ = 0.884

$$\text{Άρα } H_2(s) = \frac{0.652}{0.348s^2 + 1.043s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

κι εφαρμόζεται η φ.18 με $\zeta = 0.884$ και $\omega_n = 0.59$ με αντικατάσταση

$$H_2(t) = 0.652 \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta t/\tau} \sin \left(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \frac{t}{\tau} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta} \right) \right]$$

$$= 0.652 \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0.884^2}} e^{-\frac{0.884}{0.59} \cdot t} \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-0.884^2}}{0.59} t + \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-0.884^2}}{0.884} \right) \right]$$

$$= 0.652 \left[1 - \frac{1}{0.467} e^{-1.498 \cdot t} \sin (0.79 t + 27.84) \right]$$