

Reglerteknik Ö2



Köp övningshäfte på kårbokhandeln

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6.5 Från diffekv. till överföringsfunktion

a) $y' + 5y = x$

b) $y'' + 3y = 4x$

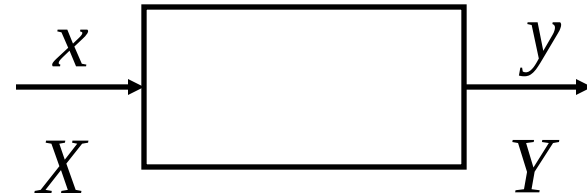
c) $y'' - 5y' + 6y = x$

d) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3x' + x$

e) $\ddot{y} + 3\dot{y} + 2y - \dot{x} + 3x = 0$

f) $4(\ddot{y} + 3\dot{y} + \dot{x}) + 8\ddot{x} = 0$

g) $\ddot{y} + \dot{y} + 3y = 2\dot{x}$



6.5 f lösning, överföringsfunktion

$$f) \quad 4(\ddot{y} + 3\dot{y} + \dot{x}) + 8\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$L[4(\ddot{y} + 3\dot{y} + \dot{x})] = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 4s^2Y + 12sY + 4X = 0$$

$$\frac{Y}{X} = \frac{-8s^2 - 4s}{4s^2 + 12s} = -\frac{2s + 1}{s + 3}$$

Vad betyder ”-” tecknet? Att x eller y är motsatt sin definitionsriktning, inget värre.

6.6 överföringsfunktion

a) $y = x + 5 \int x dt + 2 \dot{x}$ PID-regulator

b) $y = 5x + 3 \int x dt$ PI-regulator

c) $y(t) = x(t - 5)$ Dödtidsprocess

d) $y'(t) + y(t) = 2x(t - 10)$ Dödtidsprocess

6.6 **b** lösning, överföringsfunktion

b) $y = 5x + 3 \int x dt$ PI-regulator

$$L[y] = L\left[5x + 3 \int x dt\right] \Leftrightarrow Y = 5X + \frac{3}{s}X$$

$$\frac{Y}{X} = 5 + \frac{3}{s}$$

6.6 d lösning, överföringsfunktion

d) $y'(t) + y(t) = 2x(t - 10)$ Dödtidsprocess

$$L[y'(t) + y(t)] = L[2x(t - 10)] \Leftrightarrow sY + Y = 2e^{-10s} X$$

$$\frac{Y}{X} = \frac{2e^{-10s}}{s + 1}$$

6.7 från överföringsfunktion till diffekv.

$$\text{a)} \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{3 + s}{s^2 + 4s + 1}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{2e^{-3s}}{5s + 1}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = 3 + 4s$$

$$\text{d)} \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{s + 4}{2s^2 + 3}$$

6.7 **b** lösn. $G(s)$ till diffekv.

$$\text{b)} \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{2e^{-3s}}{5s+1}$$

$$5sY + Y = 2e^{-3s}U \quad \Rightarrow \quad 5y'(t) + y(t) = 2u(t-3)$$

6.7 c, d lösn. $G(s)$ till diffekv.

$$\text{c) } G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = 3 + 4s$$

$$Y = 3U + 4sU \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y = 4\dot{u} + 3u$$

$$\text{d) } G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{s + 4}{2s^2 + 3}$$

$$2s^2Y + 3Y = Us + 4U \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2\ddot{y} + 3y = \dot{u} + 4u$$

6.8 stegsvar från överföringsfunktion

a) $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 16}$

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

b) $G(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 + 9}$

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

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

d) $G(s) = \frac{3}{s}$

Laplacetransformtabell

$$L[f(t)] \longleftrightarrow L^{-1}[F(s)]$$

Laplace transform $F(s)$	Tidsfunktion $f(t)$ för $t > 0$
1	Impulsfunktion $\delta(t)$
$\frac{1}{s}$	Stegfunktion $\sigma(t)$
$\frac{1}{s^2}$	Rampfunktion t
$\frac{1}{s^3}$	$\frac{t^2}{2}$
$\frac{1}{s+a}$	e^{-at}
$\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}$	$\frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{b-a}$
$\frac{1}{s(1+as)}$	$1 - e^{-\frac{t}{a}}$
$\frac{1}{s(1+as)(1+bs)}$	$1 - \frac{a \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{a}}}{a-b} - \frac{b \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{b}}}{b-a}$
$\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)(s+c)}$	$\frac{e^{-at}}{(b-a)(c-a)} + \frac{e^{-bt}}{(c-b)(a-b)} + \frac{e^{-ct}}{(a-c)(b-c)}$
$\frac{s+a}{(s+b)(s+c)}$	$\frac{(a-b)e^{-bt} - (a-c)e^{-ct}}{c-b}$
$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	$t \cdot e^{-at}$
$\frac{1}{s^2+a^2}$	$\frac{1}{a} \cdot \sin at$
$\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$	$\cos at$
$\frac{1}{s(s^2+a^2)}$	$\frac{1}{a^2} [1 - \cos at]$
$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+a^2)}$	$\frac{1}{a^3} [at - \sin at]$
$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+b^2}$	$e^{-at} \cdot \cos bt$
$\frac{b}{(s+a)^2+b^2}$	$e^{-at} \cdot \sin bt$

6.8 **b** lösning stegsvar

$$\text{b) } G(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 + 9}$$
$$L[\text{unitstep}] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$F(s)$	$\Leftrightarrow$	$f(t) \quad t > 0$
$\frac{1}{s}$		Stegfunktion $\sigma(t)$
$\frac{1}{s(s^2 + a^2)}$		$\frac{1}{a^2} [1 - \cos at]$

$$\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{3}{s^2 + 3^2} \Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos 3t)$$

6.8 d lösning stegsvar

$$\text{d) } G(s) = \frac{3}{s}$$
$$L[\text{unitstep}] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$F(s)$	$\Leftrightarrow$	$f(t) \quad t > 0$
$\frac{1}{s}$		Stegfunktion $\sigma(t)$
$\frac{1}{s^2}$		Rampfunktion t

$$\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{3}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{s^2} \Rightarrow y(t) = 3t$$

6.8 f lösning stegsvar

$$f) \quad G(s) = \frac{4}{s(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$L[\text{unitstep}] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$F(s)$	$\Leftrightarrow$	$f(t) \quad t > 0$
$\frac{1}{s}$		Stegfunktion $\sigma(t)$
$\frac{1}{s^2}$		Rampfunktion t
$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + a^2)}$		$\frac{1}{a^3} [at - \sin at]$

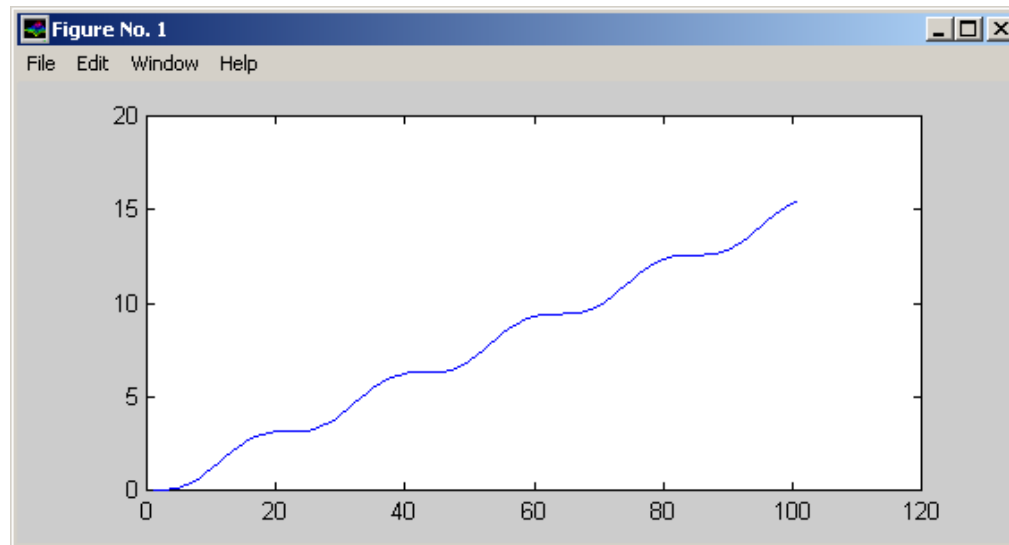
$$\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{4}{s(s^2 + 4)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{s^2(s^2 + 4)} \Rightarrow$$

$$y(t) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} (2t - \sin 2t) = t - 0,5 \sin 2t$$

6.8 f lösning MATLAB

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

```
G1=tf([1],[1, 0]);  
G2=tf([4],[1, 0, 4]);  
G=series(G1,G2);  
plot(step(G));
```



$$y(t) = t - 0,5 \sin 2t$$

6.9 Impulssvar från överföringsfunktion

a) $G(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$

b) $G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 4}$

c) $G(s) = \frac{3}{s+1}$

d) $G(s) = \frac{2}{s(1+5s)}$

6.9 b lösning impulssvar

$$\text{b)} \quad G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+4}$$

$$L[\text{impulse}] = 1$$

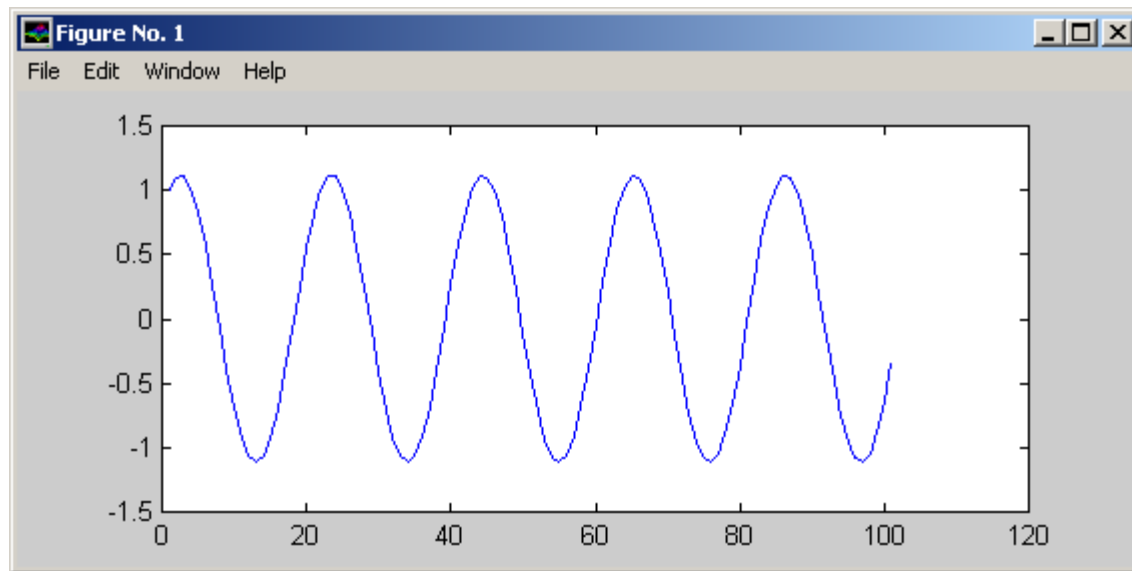
$$\frac{s+1}{s^2+4} = \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{1}{s^2+4}$$

$F(s)$	$\Leftrightarrow$	$f(t) \quad t > 0$
$\frac{1}{s^2+a^2}$		$\frac{1}{a} \cdot \sin at$
$\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$		$\cos at$

$$y(t) = 0,5 \sin 2t + \cos 2t$$

6.9 b lösning MATLAB

b) $G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+4}$ `G=tf([0,1,1],[1,0,4]);`
`plot(impz(G));`



$$y(t) = 0,5\sin 2t + \cos 2t$$

6.9 c,d lösning impulssvar $L[\text{impulse}] = 1$

c) $G(s) = \frac{3}{s+1}$

$$y(t) = 3e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(s) & \Leftrightarrow & f(t) \quad t > 0 \\ \frac{1}{s+a} & & e^{-at} \end{array}$$

d) $G(s) = \frac{2}{s(1+5s)}$

$$y(t) = 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{5}})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(s) & \Leftrightarrow & f(t) \quad t > 0 \\ \frac{1}{s(1+as)} & & 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{a}} \end{array}$$

6.12 Partialbråksuppdelning

$$\text{a)} \quad G(s) = \frac{9-3s}{(s+1)(s+7)}$$

$$\text{e)} \quad G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 5}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad G(s) = \frac{4s+2}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\text{f)} \quad G(s) = \frac{5s+12}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad G(s) = \frac{4s^2 + 7s + 4}{(s+2)(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad G(s) = \frac{3s^2 - 2s + 1}{(s-3)(s-2)(s-1)}$$

6.12 b lösn. metod Handpåläggning

$$\text{b)} \quad G(s) = \frac{4s + 2}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\frac{4s + 2}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{\frac{4 \cdot 0 + 2}{(0+1)(0+2)}}{s} + \frac{\frac{4 \cdot -1 + 2}{-1(-1+2)}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{4 \cdot -2 + 2}{-2(-2+1)}}{s+2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{3}{s+2}$$

6.12 c lösn. metod Partialbråksuppd.

$$c) \quad G(s) = \frac{4s^2 + 7s + 4}{(s+2)(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4s^2 + 7s + 4}{(s+2)(s^2 + s + 1)} &= \frac{a}{s+2} + \frac{bs+c}{s^2 + s + 1} = \\ &= \frac{(a+2b)s^2 + (a+2b+c)s + (a+b)}{(s+2)(s^2 + s + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + 0 = 4 \\ a + 2b + c = 7 \\ a + 0 + 2c = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = 2 \quad c = 1$$

Ekvationssystem med MATLAB:

```
» [1 1 0; 1 2 1; 1 0 2] \ [4 7 4]'
```

```
ans = 2 2 1
```

```
»
```

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

6.12 d lösn. metod Handpåläggning

$$d) \quad G(s) = \frac{3s^2 - 2s + 1}{(s-3)(s-2)(s-1)}$$

$$\frac{3s^2 - 2s + 1}{(s-3)(s-2)(s-1)} = \frac{\frac{22}{2}}{s-3} + \frac{\frac{9}{-1}}{s-2} + \frac{\frac{2}{2}}{s-1} =$$

$$= \frac{11}{s-3} - \frac{9}{s-2} + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

6.12 e lösn. metod Polynomdivision

$$e) \quad G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 5}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

Vi "gissar" att $s = -1$ är rot till nämnarpolynomet.

$$s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s + 2 \quad \{s = -1\}$$

Prövning.

$$-1^3 + 2(-1^2) + 3(-1) + 2 = -1 + 2 - 3 + 2 = 0 \quad \text{Ja, det stämmer.}$$

MATLAB:

```
roots([1, 2, 3, 2])
```

```
ans =
```

```
-0.5000+ 1.3229i
```

```
-0.5000- 1.3229i
```

```
-1.0000
```

Då slipper man gissa!

6.12 e lösn. metod Polynomdivision

”Trappan”

$$\begin{array}{r}
 s^2 + s + 2 \\
 \hline
 s+1 \overline{) s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s + 2} \\
 \underline{-s^3 - s^2} \\
 s^2 + 3s + 2 \\
 \underline{-s^2 - s} \\
 2s + 2 \\
 \underline{-2s - 2} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s + 2 &= \\
 &= (s+1)(s^2 + s + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 5}{(s+1)(s^2 + s + 2)}$$

6.12 e lösn. metod Polynomdivision

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s^2 + 4s + 5}{(s+1)(s^2 + s + 2)} &= \frac{a}{s+1} + \frac{bs+c}{s^2 + s + 2} = \\ &= \frac{(a+b)s^2 + (a+b+c)s + (2a+c)}{(s+1)(s^2 + s + 2)} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ a+b+c=4 \\ 2a+c=5 \end{cases}$$
$$a=1 \quad b=0 \quad c=3$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{3}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

6.12 f lösn. Rötter med pq-formeln

$$\text{f)} \quad G(s) = \frac{5s + 12}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

$$s^2 + 5s + 6 \quad p, q\text{-formeln}$$

$$s = -\frac{5}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 6} \quad s_1 = -2 \quad s_2 = -3$$

handpåläggnig

$$G(s) = \frac{5s + 12}{(s + 2)(s + 3)} = \frac{\frac{2}{1}}{s + 2} + \frac{\frac{-3}{-1}}{s + 3} = \frac{2}{s + 2} + \frac{3}{s + 3}$$

6.14 Diffekv. poler/0-ställen

a) $y'' + 9y' + 14y = 3u$

b) $\ddot{y} + 6\ddot{y} + 11\dot{y} + 14y = \dot{u} + 4u$

c) $y'' + 4y' + 3y = u' + u$

- 1) Överföringsfunktioner
- 2) Poler och 0-ställen
- 3) Statisk förstärkning
- 4) Tidkonstanter

6.14 b lösn. poler/0-ställen MATLAB

b) $\ddot{y} + 6\dot{y} + 11y =$

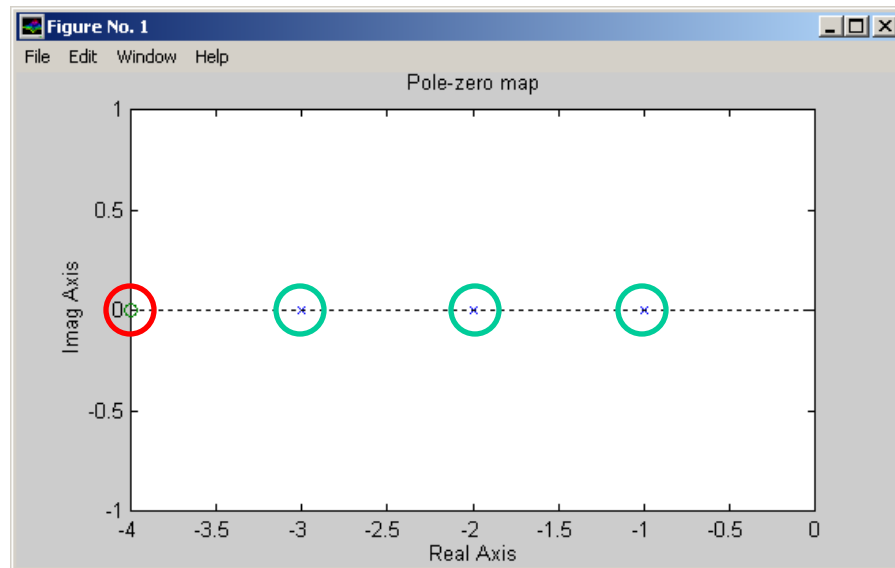
$\dot{u} + 4u \Rightarrow$

$$G(s) = \frac{s + 4}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

```
G=tf([1,4],[1,6,11,6]);  
pzmap(G);
```

0-ställe:

$$s = -4$$



Poler:

$$s = -1$$

$$s = -2$$

$$s = -3$$

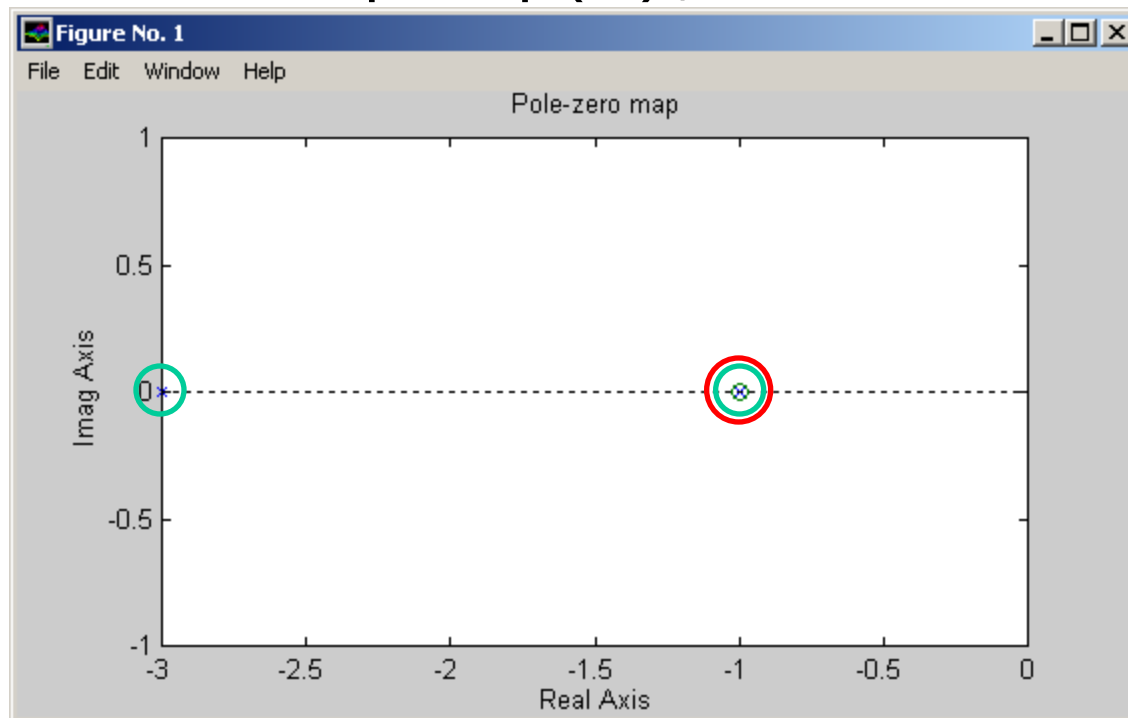
6.14 b lösn. Tidkonstanter, Gain

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{s+4}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} = \frac{s+4}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = \\ &= \frac{s+4}{(\boxed{1}s+1) \cdot 2 \cdot (\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}s+1) \cdot 3 \cdot (\boxed{\frac{1}{3}}s+1)} \quad G(s \rightarrow 0) = \frac{4}{2 \cdot 3} \approx 0,67 \\ \tau_1 &= 1 \quad \tau_2 = 0,5 \quad \tau_3 = 0,33 \quad \text{Gain} \approx 0,67 \end{aligned}$$

6.14 c lösn. poler/0-ställen MATLAB

$$\text{c) } y'' + 4y' + 3y = u' + u \Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 4s + 3}$$

```
G=tf([1,1],[1,4,3]);  
pzmap(G);
```



Poler:

$$s = -1$$

$$s = -3$$

0-ställe:

$$s = -1$$

6.14 c lösn. Tidkonstanter, Gain

$$G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 4s + 3} = \frac{s+1}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{s+1}{(\boxed{1}s+1) \cdot 3 \cdot (\boxed{\frac{1}{3}}s+1)}$$

$$Gain = G(s \rightarrow 0) = \frac{1}{3} \approx 0,67 \quad \tau_1 = 1 \quad \tau_2 = 0,33$$

