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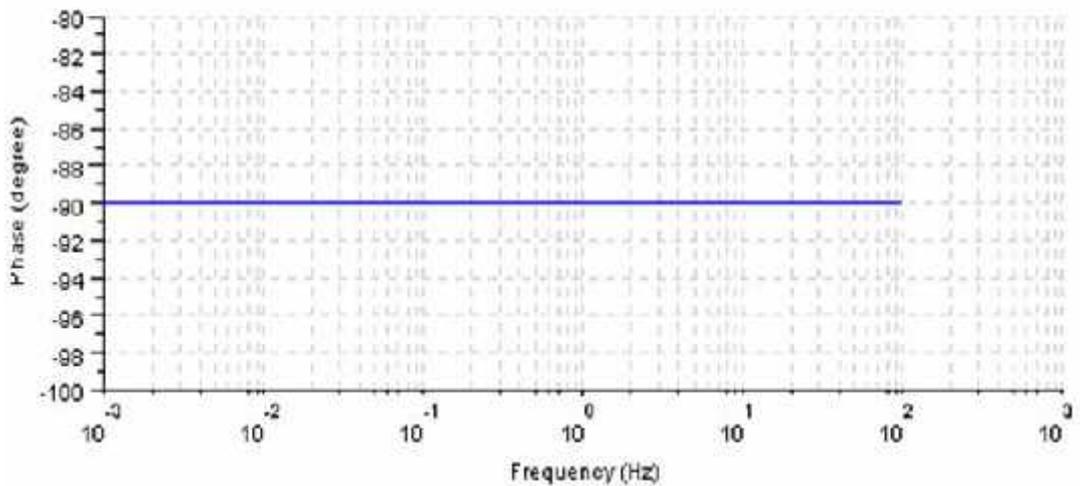
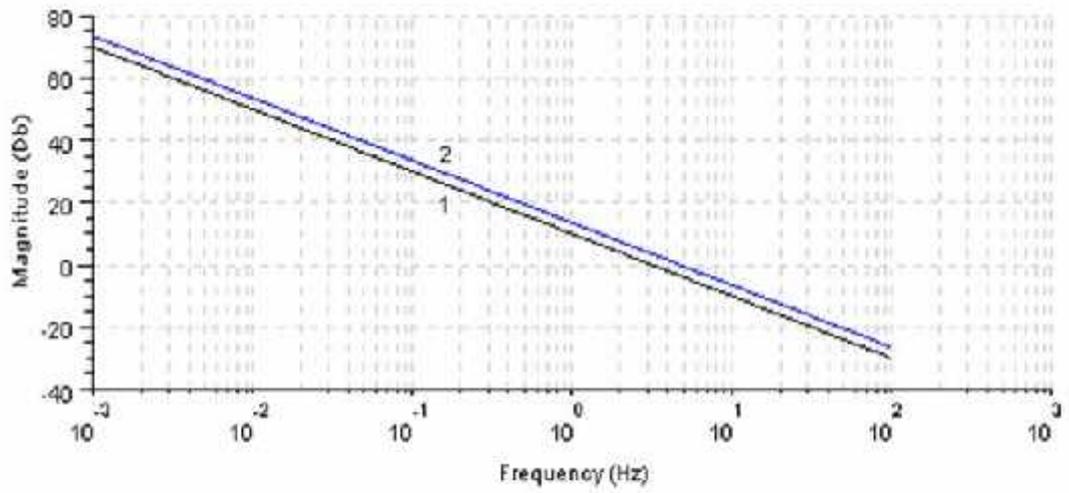


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$$W(p) = \frac{k}{p}$$

[1]: k = 20
[2]: k = 30

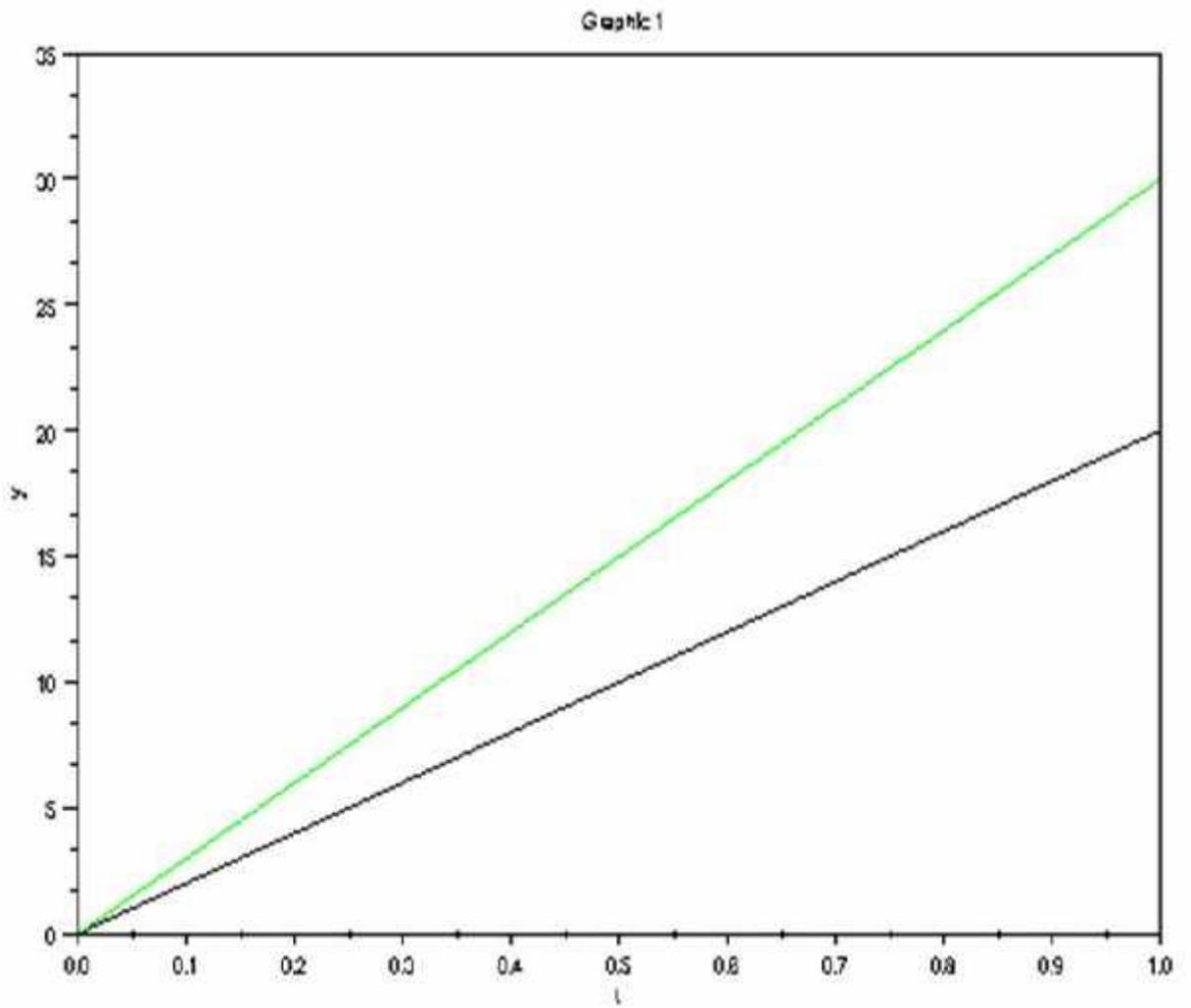


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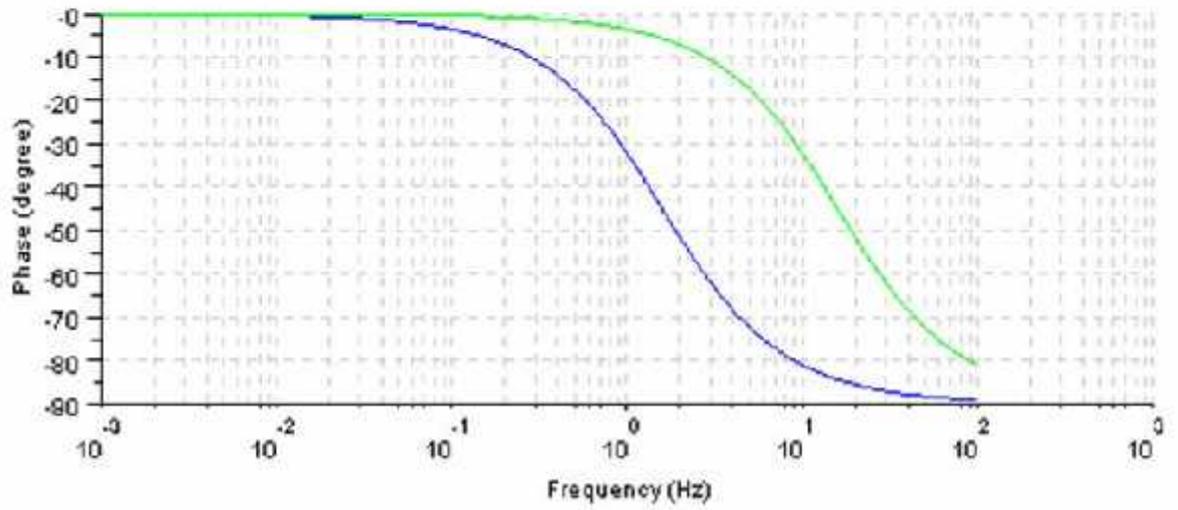
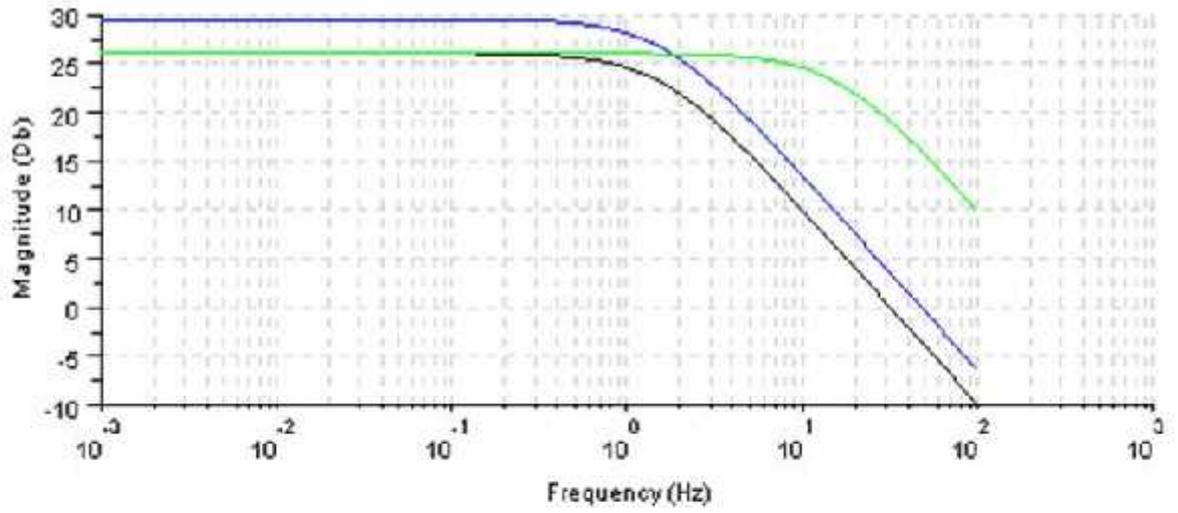


2-

$$W(p) = \frac{k}{1 + Tp}$$

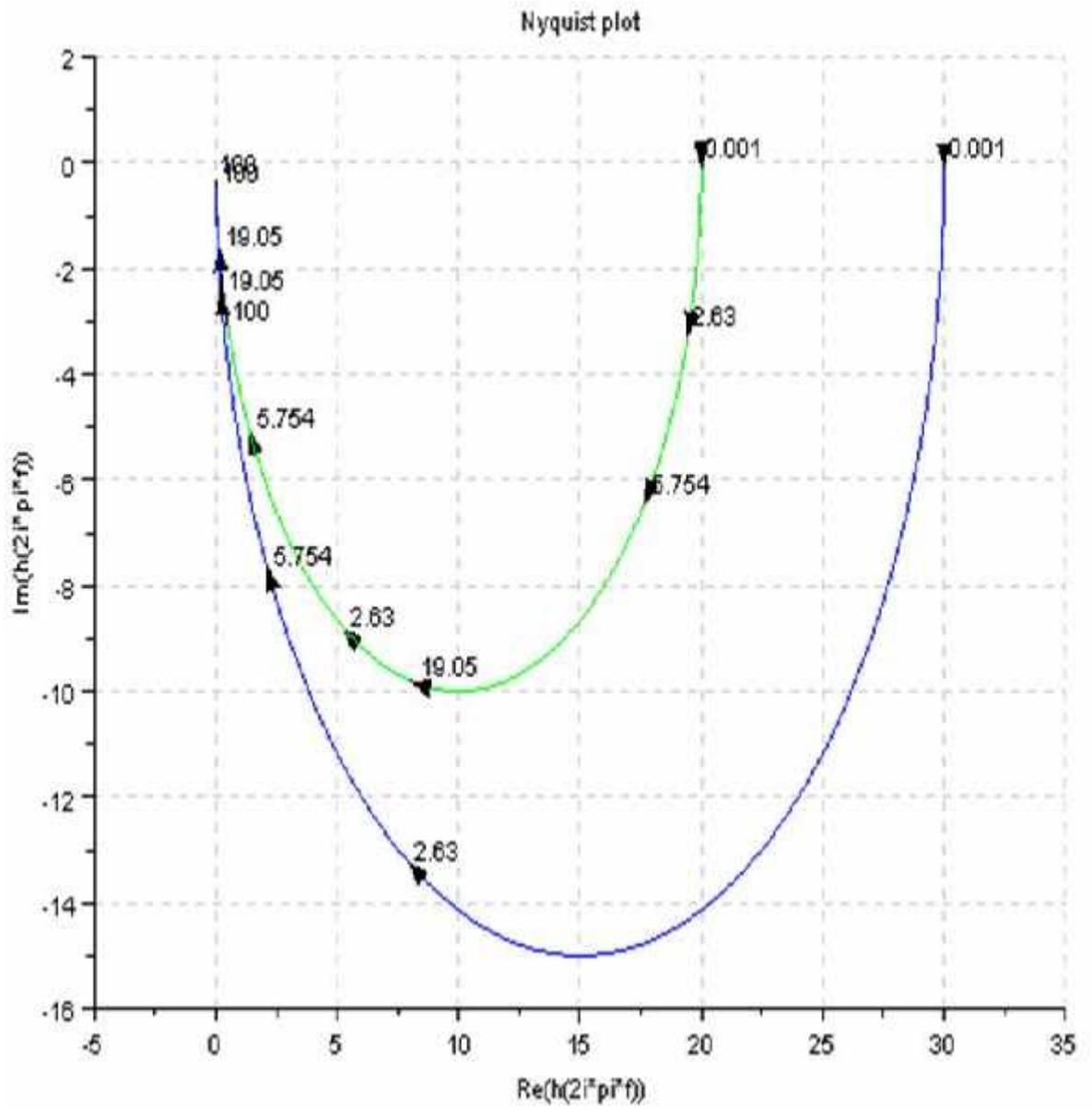
[1]: k = 20; = 0,1;

[2]: k = 30; = 0,1;



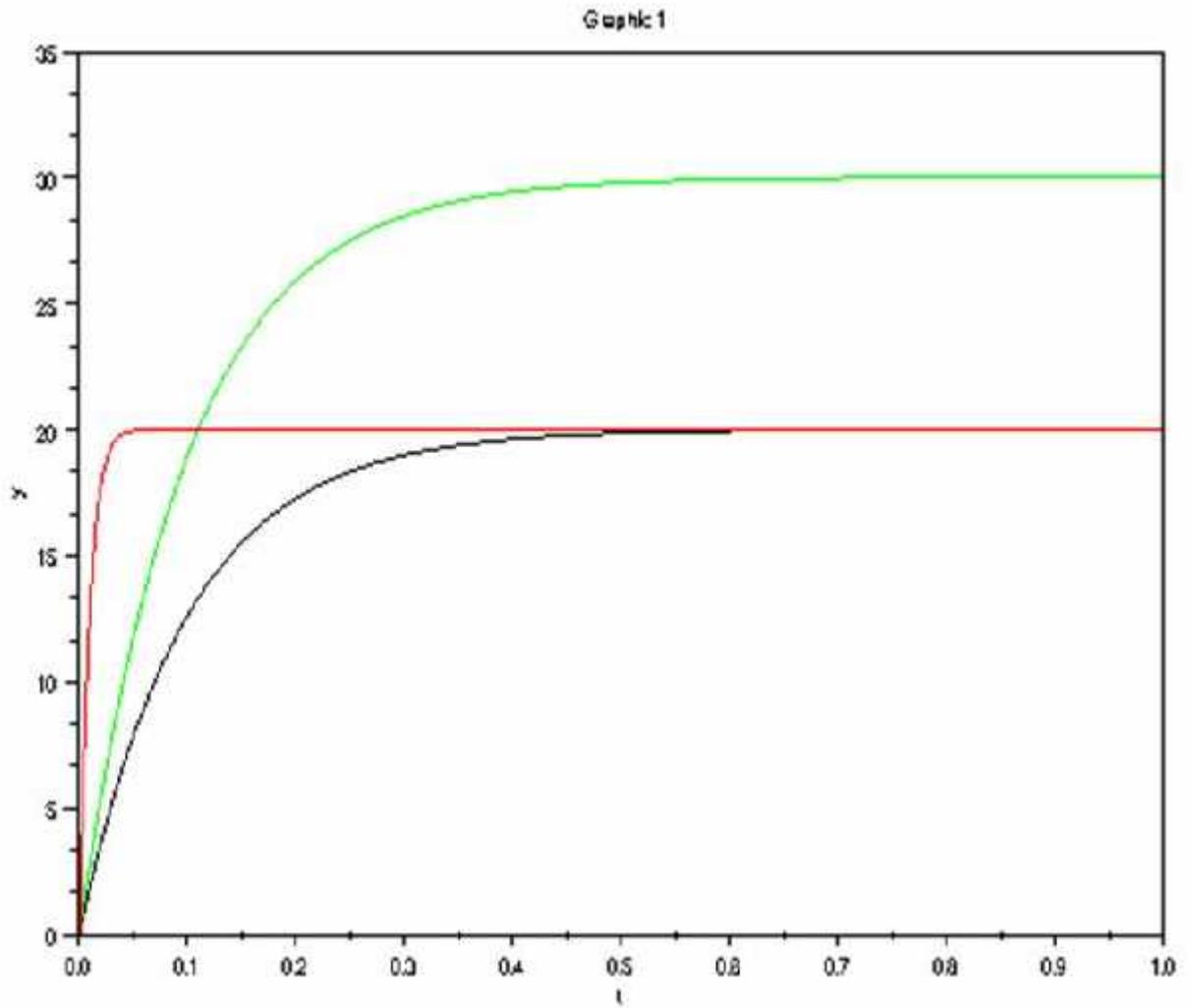
[3]: $k = 20$; $\tau = 0,01$
 $3-$

k



4 -

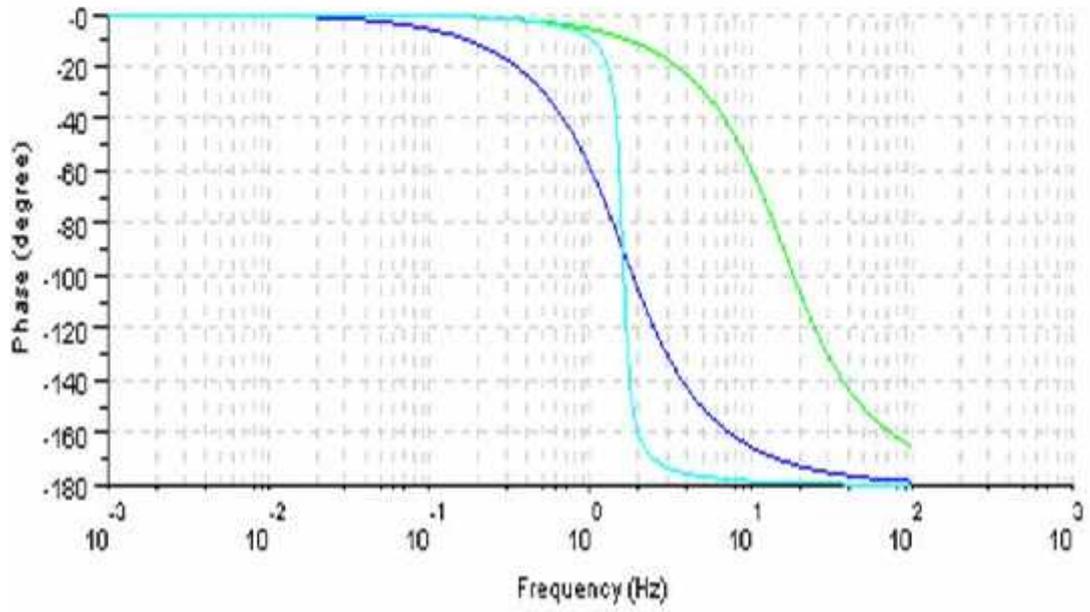
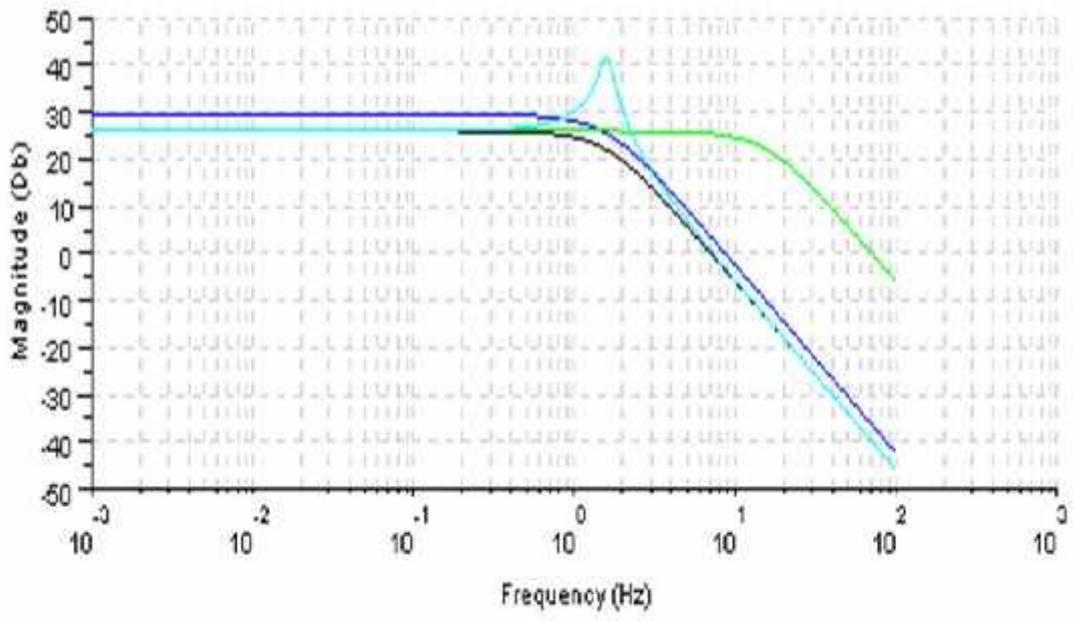
k



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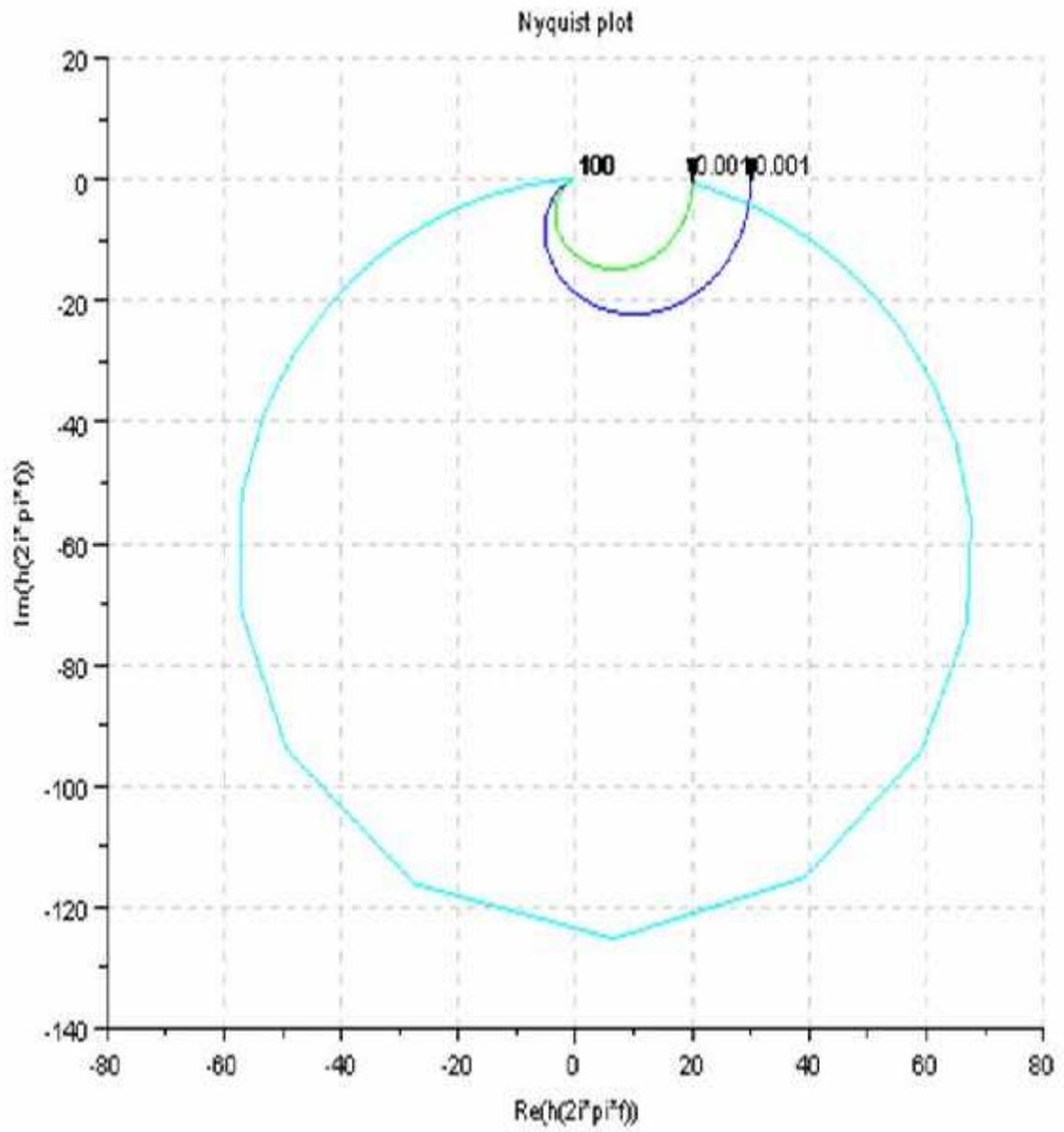
$$W(p) = \frac{k}{1 + 2\zeta T p + T^2 p^2}$$

- [1]: k = 20; = 0,1; x = 0,8;
- [2]: k = 30; = 0,1; x = 0,8;
- [3]: k = 20; = 0,01; x = 0,8;
- [4]: k = 20; = 0,1; x = 0,08



6 -

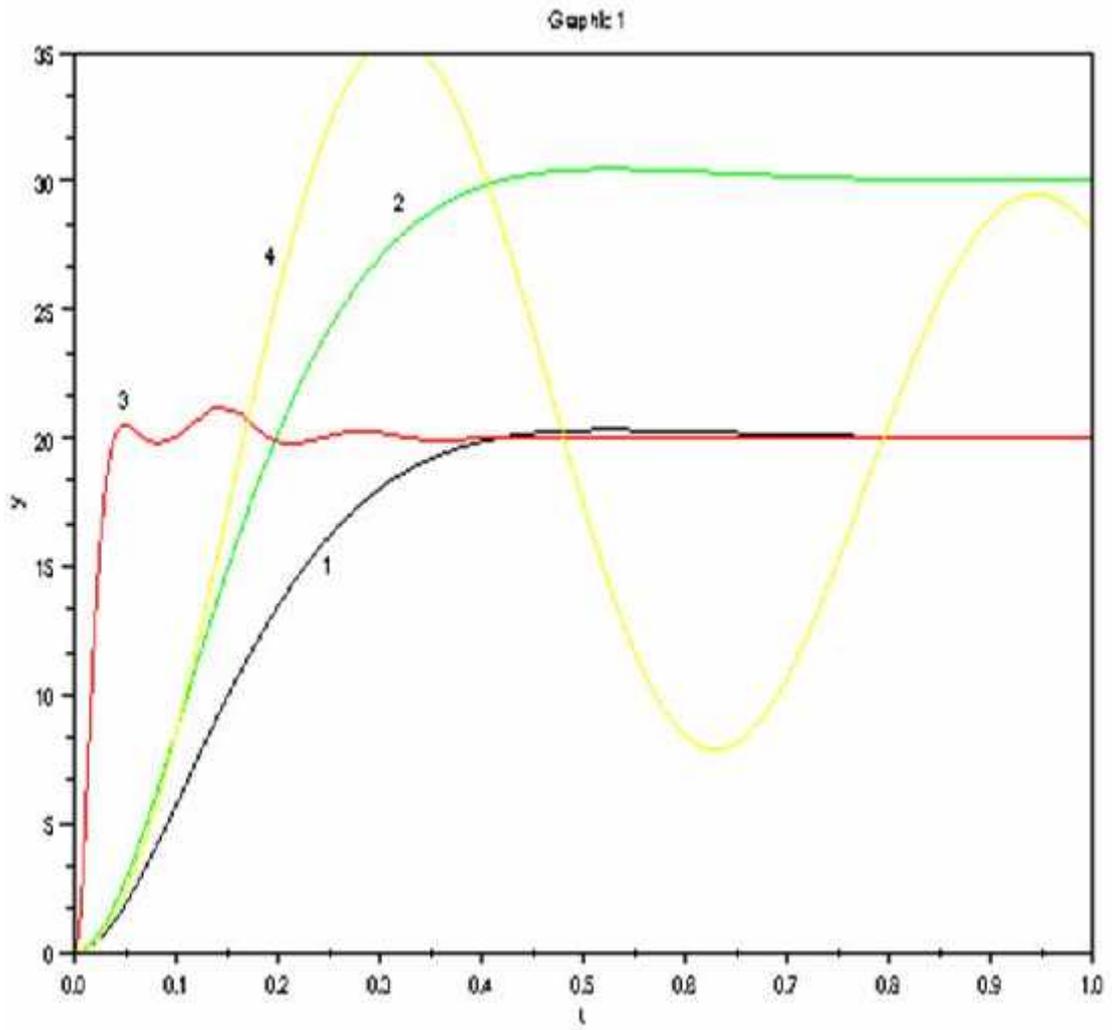
k



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x



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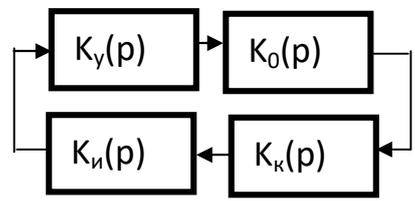
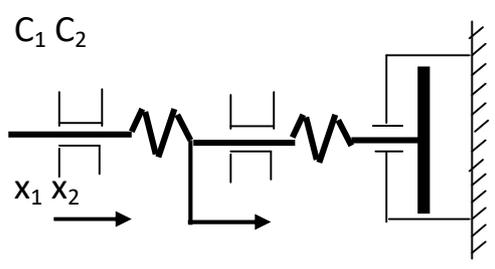
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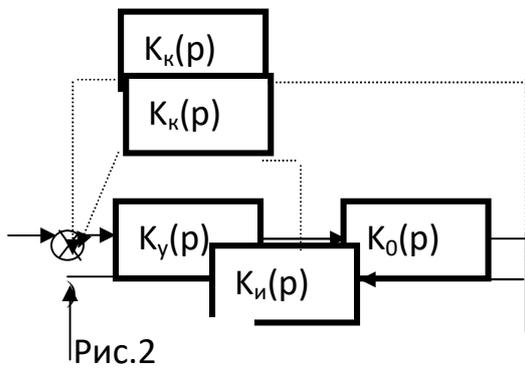
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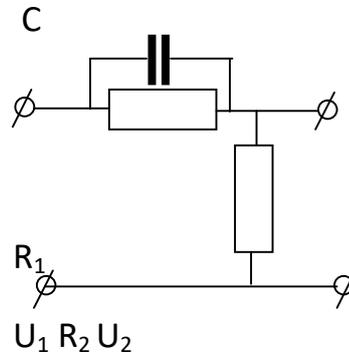


б)

$$K'_p(p) = K_p(p) \cdot K_k(p).$$



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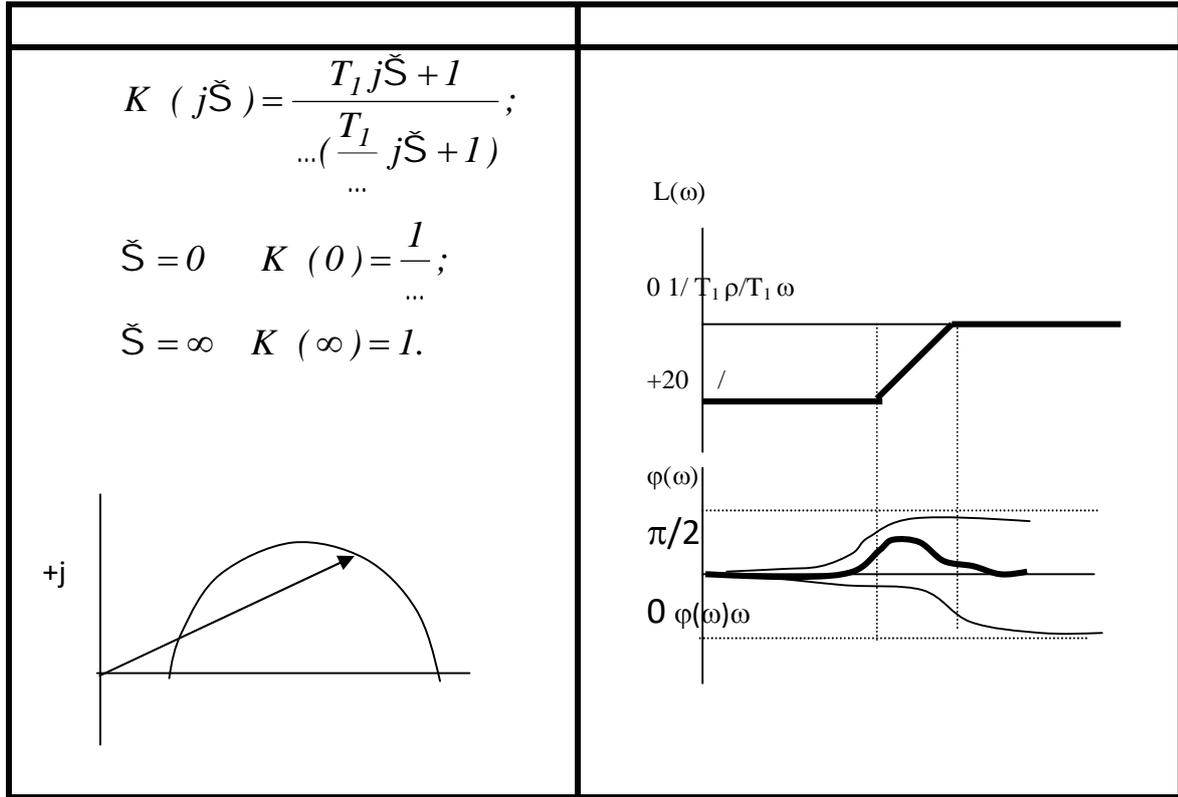


$$K(p) = \frac{U_2(p)}{U_1(p)} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{R_1/Cp}{R_1 + 1/Cp}} = \frac{R_2(R_1Cp + 1)}{R_2(R_1Cp + 1) + R_1} = \frac{1}{\dots} \frac{T_1p + 1}{(\frac{T_1}{\dots}p + 1)}$$

$$T_1 = R_1C; \dots = 1 + R_1/R_2; k = 1/\dots; \dots > 1; k < 1; T_1 > T_1/\dots;$$

k -

1.



.5

$$T_2 = R_2 C; \quad T_3 = (R_1 + R_2) C$$

$$K(p) = \frac{U_2(p)}{U_1(p)} = \frac{R_2 + 1/pC}{R_1 + R_2 + 1/pC} = \frac{R_2 Cp + 1}{(R_1 + R_2) Cp + 1} = \frac{T_2 p + 1}{T_3 p + 1}$$

T2.

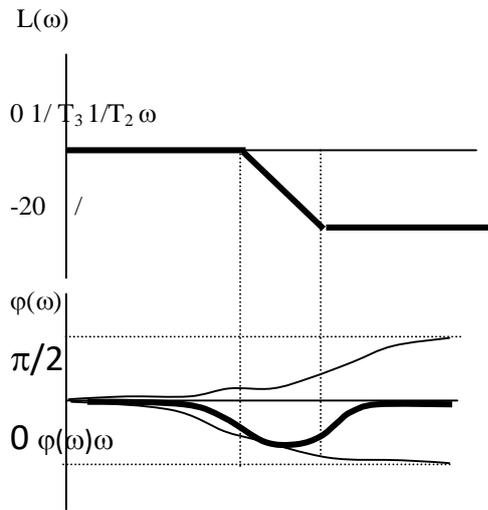
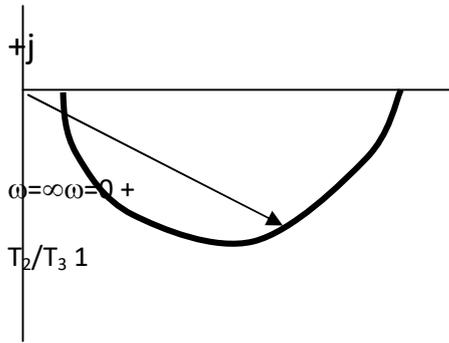
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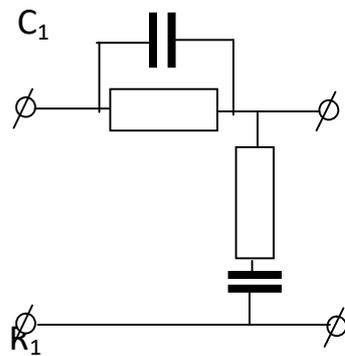
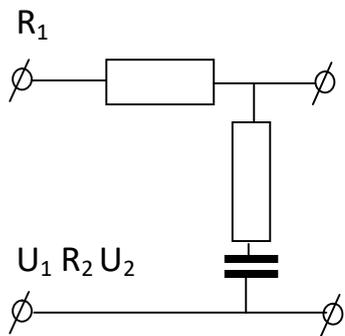


$$K(j\check{S}) = \frac{T_2 j\check{S} + 1}{T_3 j\check{S} + 1};$$

$$\check{S} = 0 \quad K(0) = 1;$$

$$\check{S} = \infty \quad K(\infty) = T_2 / T_3.$$





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$0 \leq \omega \leq 5$ -1; $5 \leq \omega \leq 50$ -1; $50 \leq \omega \leq \infty$ -1).
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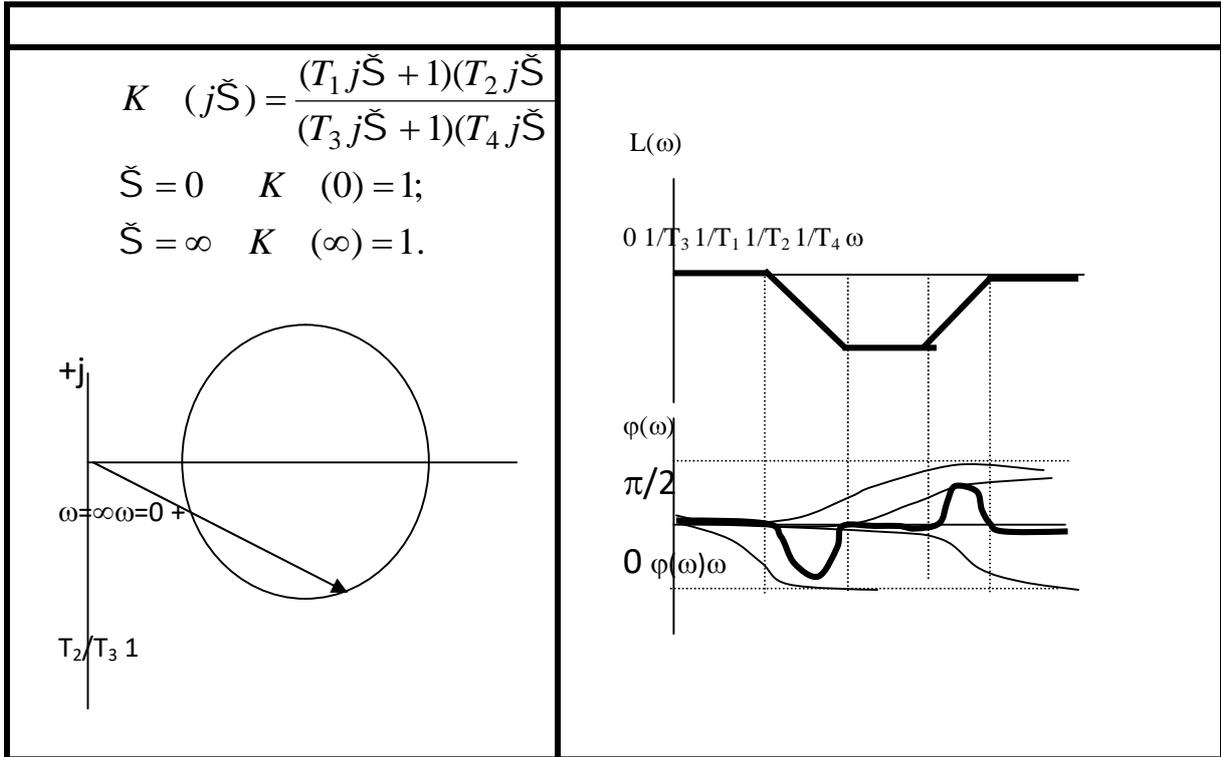
$$\begin{aligned}
 K(p) &= \frac{U_2(p)}{U_1(p)} = \frac{R_2 + 1/pC_2}{R_2 + 1/pC_2 + \frac{R_1/pC_1}{R_1 + 1/pC_1}} = \\
 &= \frac{R_2 C_2 p + 1}{[R_2 C_2 p + 1 + \frac{R_1 C_2 p}{R_1 C_1 p + 1}]} = \frac{(R_1 C_1 p + 1)(R_2 C_2 p + 1)}{(R_1 C_1 p + 1)(R_2 C_2 p + 1) + R_1 C_2 p} = \\
 &= \frac{(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)}{(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1) + T_{12} p} = \frac{(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)}{(T_3 p + 1)(T_4 p + 1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_1 = R_1 C_1; T_2 = R_2 C_2; T_3 = R_3 C_3; T_{12} = R_1 C_2;$$

$$T_1 T_2 p^2 + (T_1 + T_2 + T_{12}) p + 1 = T_3 T_4 p^2 + (T_3 + T_4) p + 1;$$

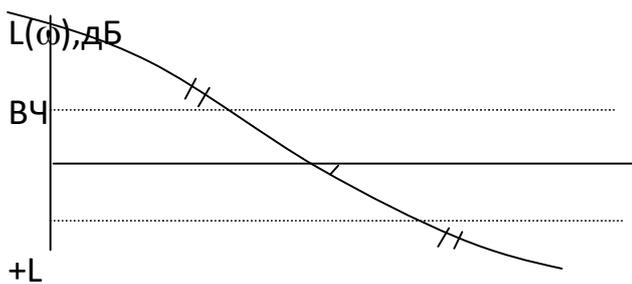
$$\begin{cases} T_3 T_4 = T_1 T_2; \\ T_3 + T_4 = T_1 + T_2 + T_{12}. \end{cases}$$

3.



3.

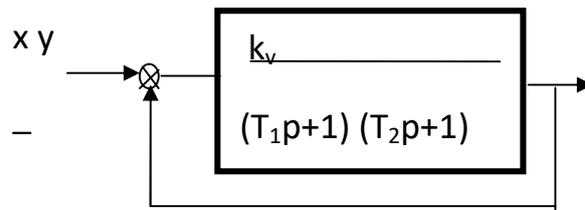
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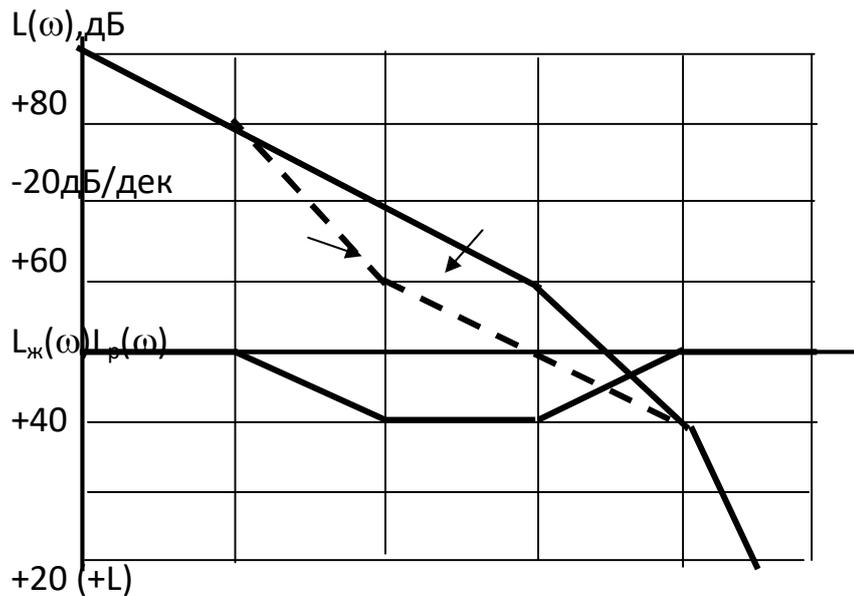
1. $t = f(\omega); t = c/\omega$. N
2. $= f(\alpha)$. $N = 2 \div 3$, $\alpha \approx -20$ / .
3. $-L$. $\sigma\% = f(L)$. $\sigma\% = 20 \div 30$, $L \approx 20$.
- 4.

1. $T_1 = 1$ с, $T_2 = 0,1$ с, $k_v = 10$ с⁻¹. .5.

1. $\varepsilon = 0$.
2. $\omega = 1$ -1. $\sigma\% = 20 \div 30$.
- $N = 2 \div 3$.



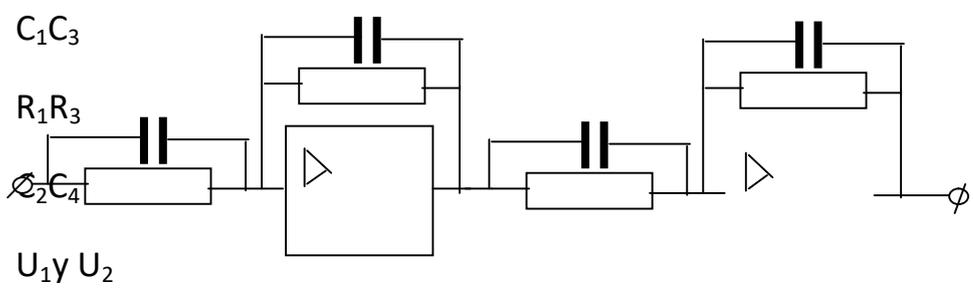
1. () (.6).



- $\omega = 1 - 1.$
- $N = 2 \div 3$
- $\alpha \approx -20 / .$
- $\sigma\% = 20 \div 30$
- $L = \pm 20 .$
- $\varepsilon = 0$
- $-20 / .$
- 3. $L(\omega)$ $L(\omega)$
- 4. $L(\omega)$ $L(\omega),$
 $L(\omega).$
- 5. $L(\omega)$

$$K(p) = \frac{(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)}{(T_3 p + 1)(T_4 p + 1)} = \frac{(10 p + 1)(p + 1)}{(100 p + 1)(0.1 p + 1)}$$

- $0 \leq T_i \leq 10 \text{ c-1}$ RC - (. 3);
- $10 \text{ c-1} \leq T_i \leq 100 \text{ c-1}$ (. 7);
- $T_i > 100 \text{ c-1}$

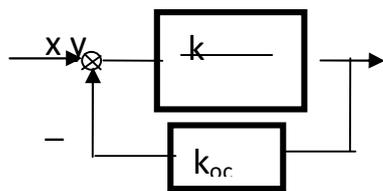


6.

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$$K_{oc}(p) = k_{oc}; \quad K_{oc}(p) = \frac{k_{oc}}{T_{oc}P + 1}.$$

$$K_{oc}(p) = k_{oc}p; \quad K_{oc}(p) = \frac{k_{oc}p}{T_{oc}P + 1}.$$



$$K_3(p) = \frac{k}{(Tp+1) \left[1 + \frac{kk_{oc}}{Tp+1} \right]} = \frac{k}{Tp+1+kk_{oc}} = \frac{k_0}{T_0p+1};$$

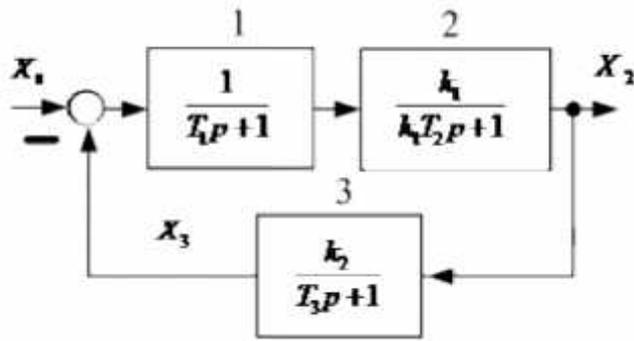
$$k_0 = \frac{k}{(1+kk_{oc})}; \quad T_0 = \frac{T}{1+kk_{oc}}.$$

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$k_1 = 3, k_2 = 1$

	1, c	2, c	3, c
1 - 1 1 - 2 1 - 3	0,104 0,104 0,156	0,10 0,40 0,10	1,540 0,088 0,176
2 - 1 2 - 2 2 - 3	0,412 0,812 0,412	0,025 0,025 0,100	1,540 0,088 0,176
3 - 1 3 - 2 3 - 3	0,208 0,812 0,208	0,05 0,05 0,05	1,540 0,088 0,176
4 - 1 4 - 2 4 - 3	0,208 0,812 0,412	0,05 0,10 0,05	0,740 0,176 0,264



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W1(p)

W2(p)

(. 6) .

$$W_1(j\omega) = A_1(\omega)e^{j\phi_1(\omega)}$$

$$W_2(j\omega) = A_2(\omega)e^{j\phi_2(\omega)}$$

$$L_1(\omega) \quad \phi_1(\omega)$$

$$L_2(\omega) \quad \phi_2(\omega)$$

$$A_2^{-1}(\omega) = 1/A_2(\omega);$$

$$\phi_2^{-1}(\omega) = -\phi_2(\omega);$$

$$L_2^{-1}(\omega) = -L_2(\omega).$$

(lgw).

$$W(p) = \frac{W_1(p)}{1 + W_1(p) \cdot W_2(p)}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$W(j\omega) = A(\omega)e^{j\phi(\omega)} = \frac{W_1(j\omega)}{1 + W_1(j\omega) \cdot W_2(j\omega)} = \frac{A_1(\omega)e^{j\phi_1(\omega)}}{1 + A_1(\omega) \cdot A_2(\omega)e^{j[\phi_1(\omega) + \phi_2(\omega)]}}. \quad (2.2)$$

$$A_p(\omega) = A_1(\omega) \cdot A_2(\omega) < 1, \quad A_2(\omega) = \frac{A_1(\omega)}{A_2^{-1}(\omega)} < 1, \quad L_1(\omega)$$

$$L_2^{-1}(\omega)$$

(2.2)

$$W_p(j\omega) = A(\omega)e^{j\phi(\omega)} = \frac{A_1(\omega)e^{j\phi_1(\omega)}}{1 + A_p(\omega)e^{j\phi_p(\omega)}} \quad (2.3)$$

$$A_p(\omega) = A_1(\omega) \cdot A_2(\omega) > 1, \quad A_p^{-1}(\omega) = \frac{A_2^{-1}(\omega)}{A_1(\omega)} < 1$$

$$L_2^{-1}(\omega)$$

$$L_1(\omega)$$

(2.2)

$$W(j\omega) = A(\omega)e^{j\phi(\omega)} = \frac{A_2^{-1}(\omega)e^{j\phi_2^{-1}(\omega)}}{1 + A_p^{-1}(\omega)e^{j\phi_p^{-1}(\omega)}} \quad (2.4)$$

$$A(\omega) < A_2^{-1}(\omega)$$

$$A_2^{-1}(\omega) < A(\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + A_p(\omega)e^{j\phi_p(\omega)}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + A_p^{-1}(\omega)e^{j\phi_p^{-1}(\omega)}}$$

(2.5)

$$L_1(\omega) \quad L_2^{-1}(\omega)$$

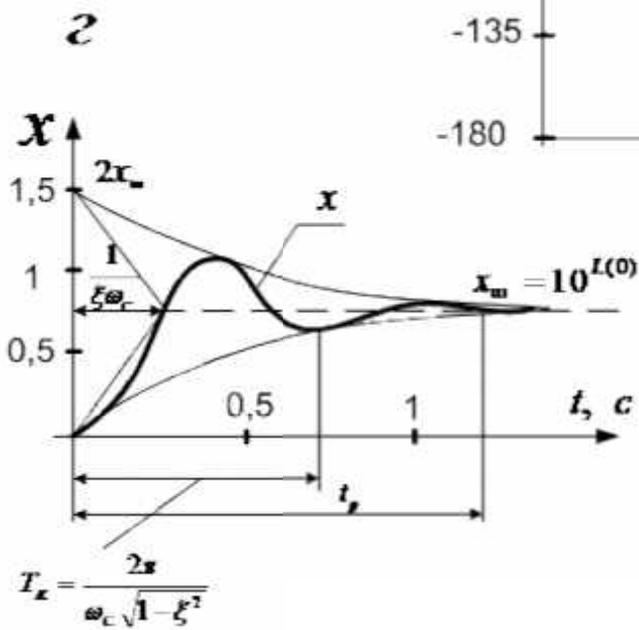
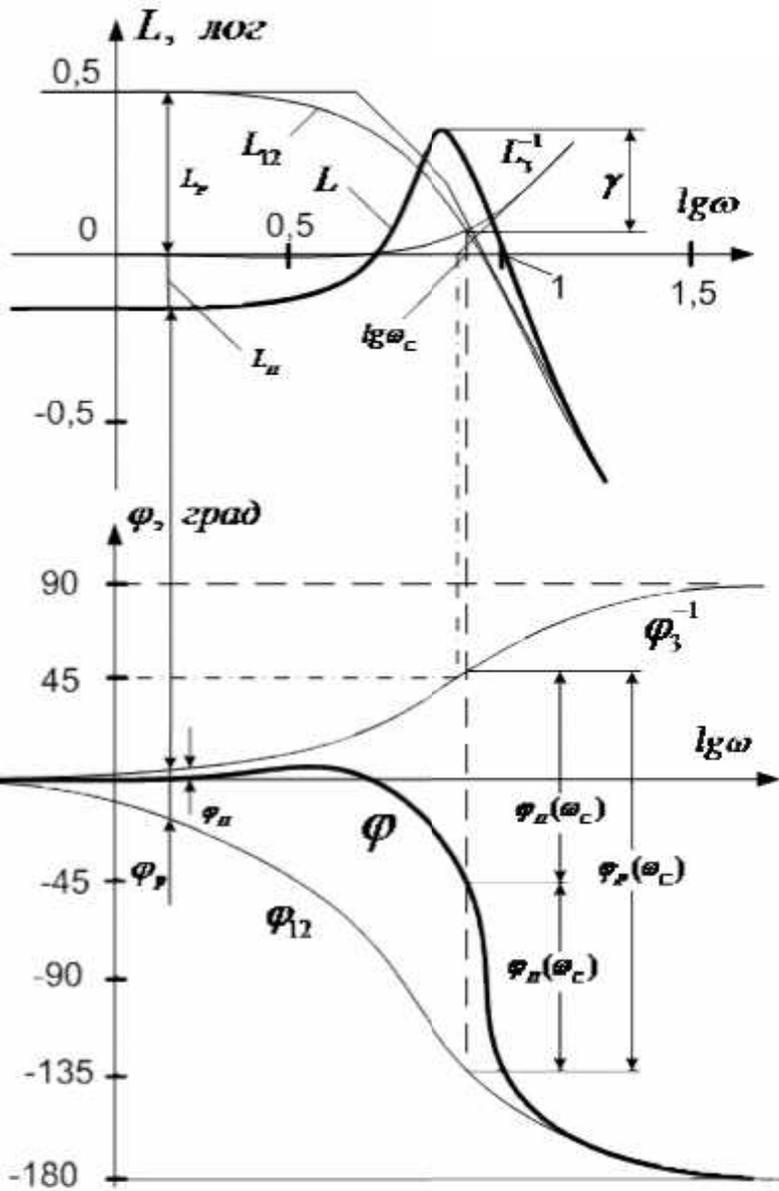
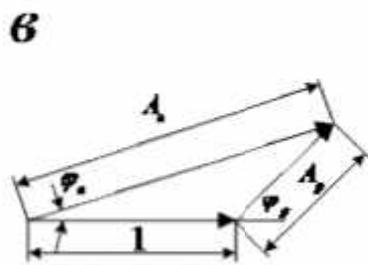
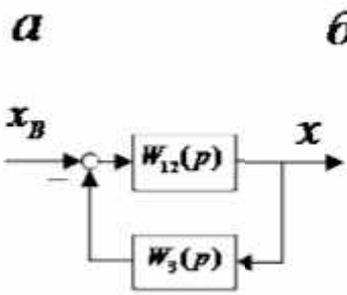
$$L_2^{-1}(\omega) \quad L_1(\omega)$$

$$L(\omega) = L_1(\omega) - L_2(\omega).$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \varphi_1(\omega) - \varphi_2(\omega)$$

или $L(\omega) = L_2^{-1}(\omega) - L_2(\omega),$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \varphi_2^{-1}(\omega) - \varphi_2(\omega).$$



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$$A_H(\omega)e^{j\omega t} = 1 + A_p(\omega)e^{j\omega t} \text{ или } A_H(\omega)e^{j\omega t} = 1 + A_p^{-1}(\omega)e^{j\omega t}, \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6).

$$A_p(A_p^{-1}) = A_H,$$

$$L_p(L_p^{-1}) = L_H.$$

(2.6)

$$L_{12}(\omega), \phi_{12}(\omega)$$

$$L_3^{-1}(\omega), \phi_3^{-1}(\omega)$$

— w_i ,

$$L_p(\omega_i)[L_p^{-1}(\omega_i)]$$

$$L_{12}(\omega_i)$$

$$L_3^{-1}(\omega_i)$$

$$\phi_p(\omega_i)[\phi_p^{-1}(\omega_i)]$$

$\phi_{12}(\omega_i), \phi_3(\omega_i)$ (2.6);

$$L_p(\omega_i)[L_p^{-1}(\omega_i)], \phi_p(\omega_i)[\phi_p^{-1}(\omega_i)]$$

Lp(w)

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; L (w) —

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7);

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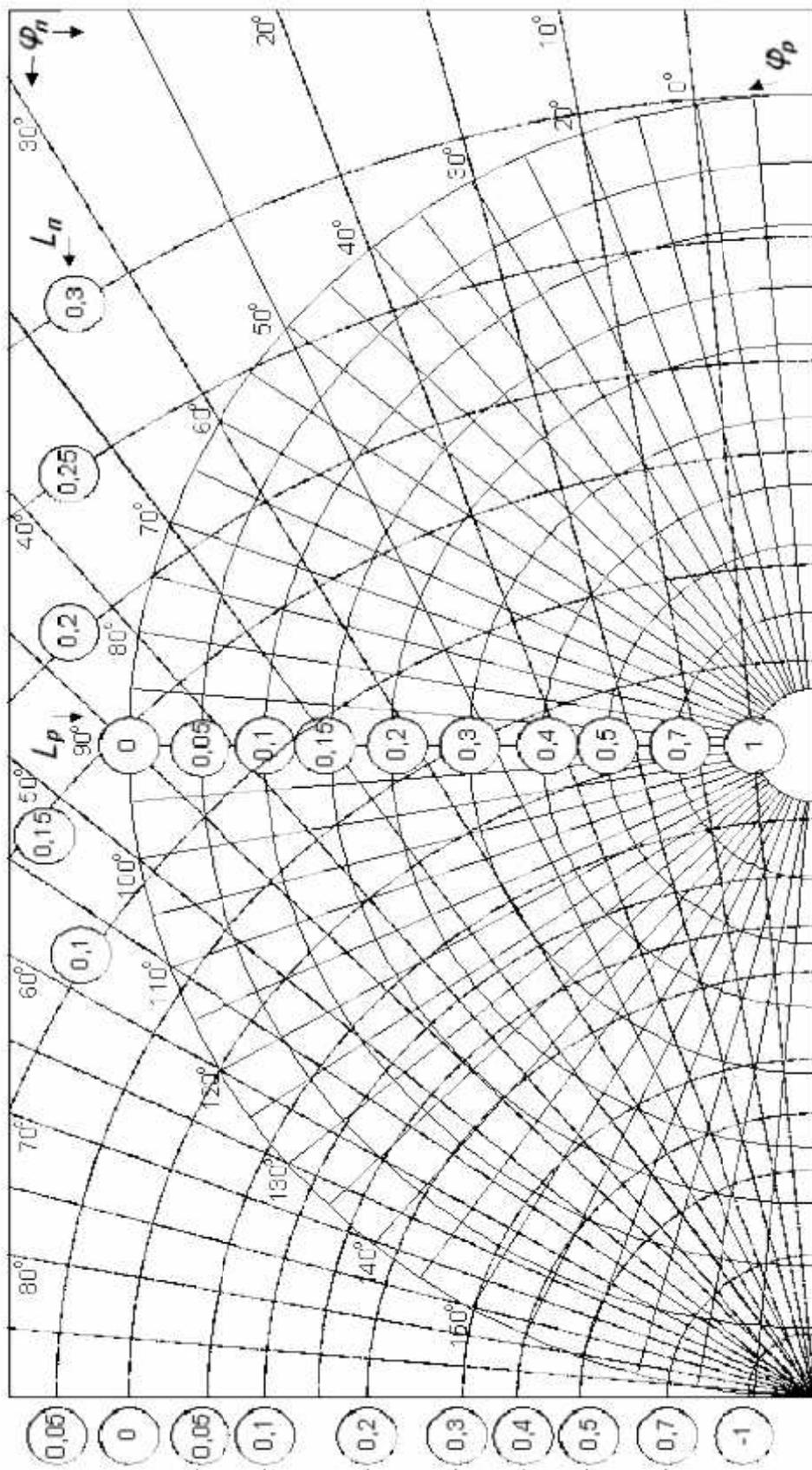
L12(wi) L3(wi),

— j (wi)

. j (wi)

1(w);

j12(w) j3-



$L(w) \quad j(w)$

Рис. 8. Номограмма для построения ЛЧХ при встречно-параллельном соединении звеньев

$$L_2(\omega) \quad L_3^1(\omega)$$

w

$$A_p(\omega_c) = A_p^1(\omega_c) = 1, \quad L_p(\omega_c) = L_p^1(\omega_c) = 0$$

$$\phi_p(\omega_c) \quad |\phi_p(\omega_c)| = 90^\circ$$

0,15 ,

(3)

- 4)/wC. $|\phi_p(\omega_c)| = 120^\circ$

18-25 %

1-2

$$|\phi_p(\omega_c)| = 180^\circ$$

w .

$$L_H = -\omega$$

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(w = 0),

$$L(0) = \lg A(0)$$

(0),

(2.2) w = 0 (

w = 0

(2.1) = 0).

. 2.1.3 (. 4).

$$\omega_x = \omega_c \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \quad (= 2p/wK)$$

x.

$$T_j = \frac{1}{\omega_c \xi}$$

x

g

L (. 7,), . . .
(. 7)

$$\xi = 10^7 / 2$$

Xc

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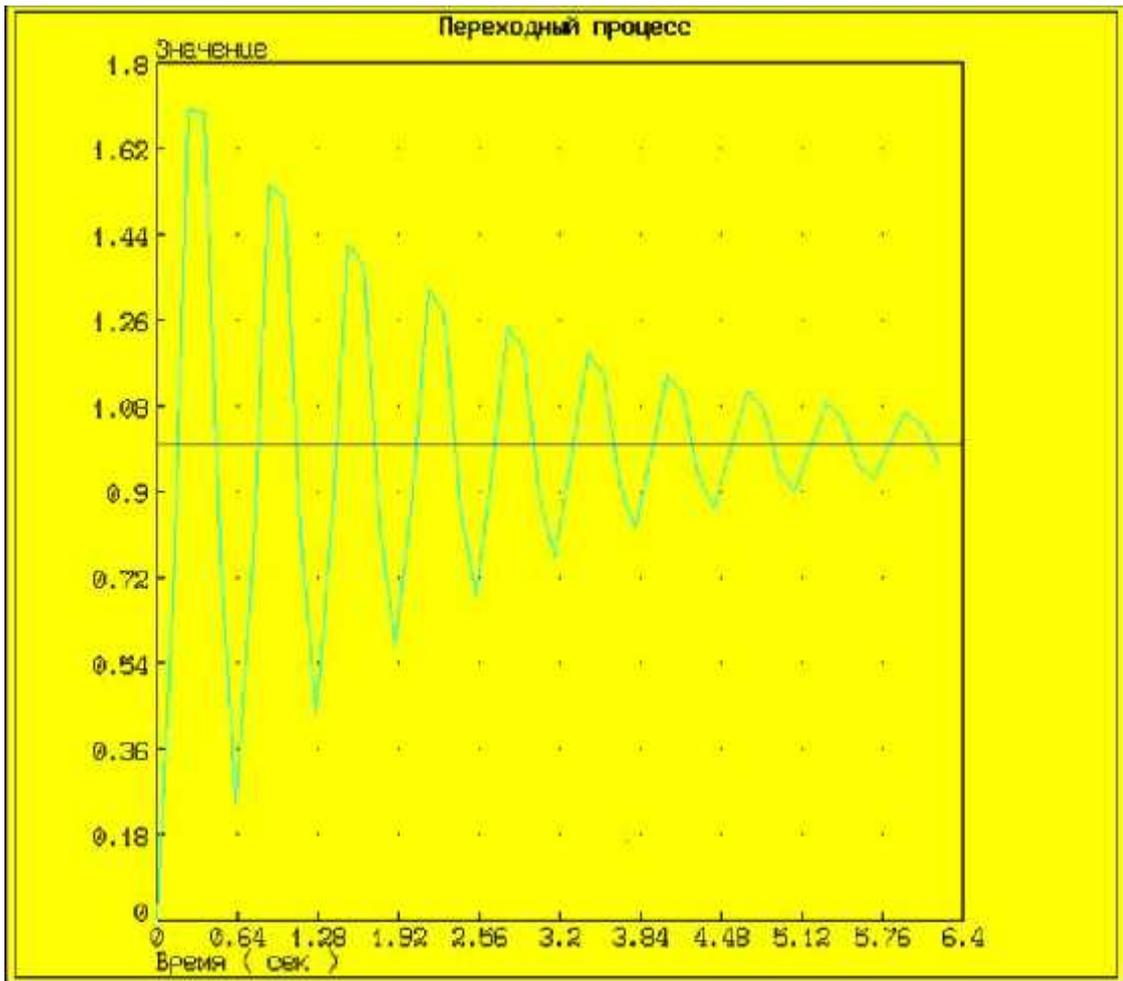
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, 1=1, 2=0.01, 1=100.

100 .

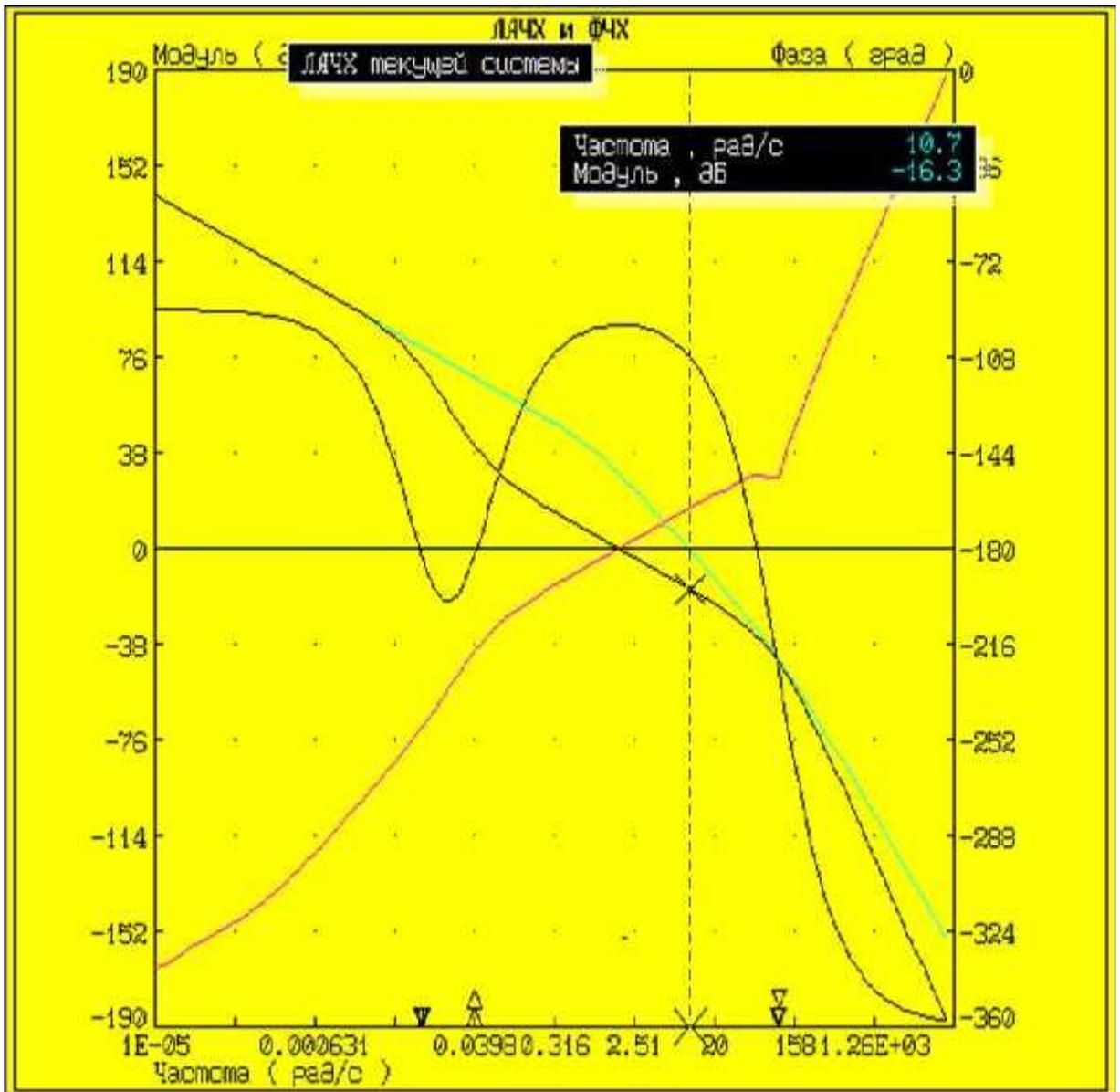
$$W(s)=0.$$

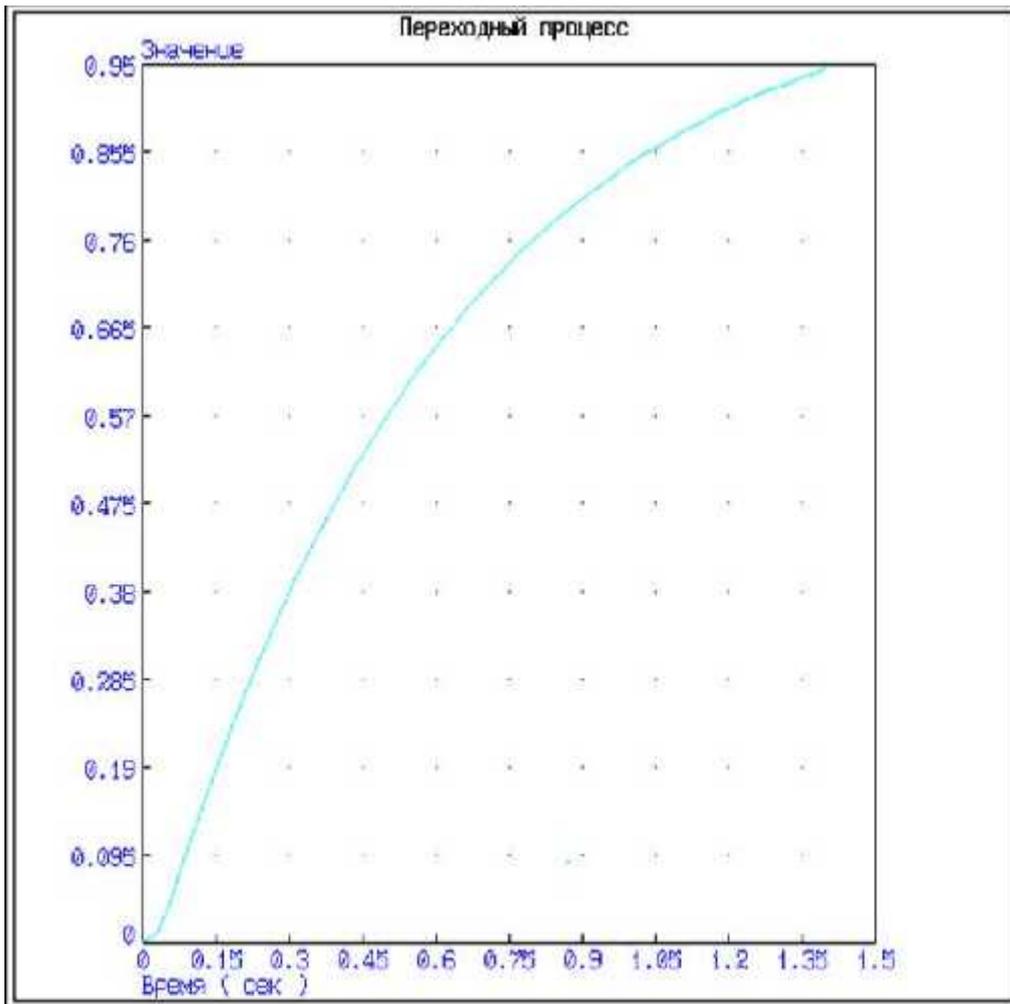




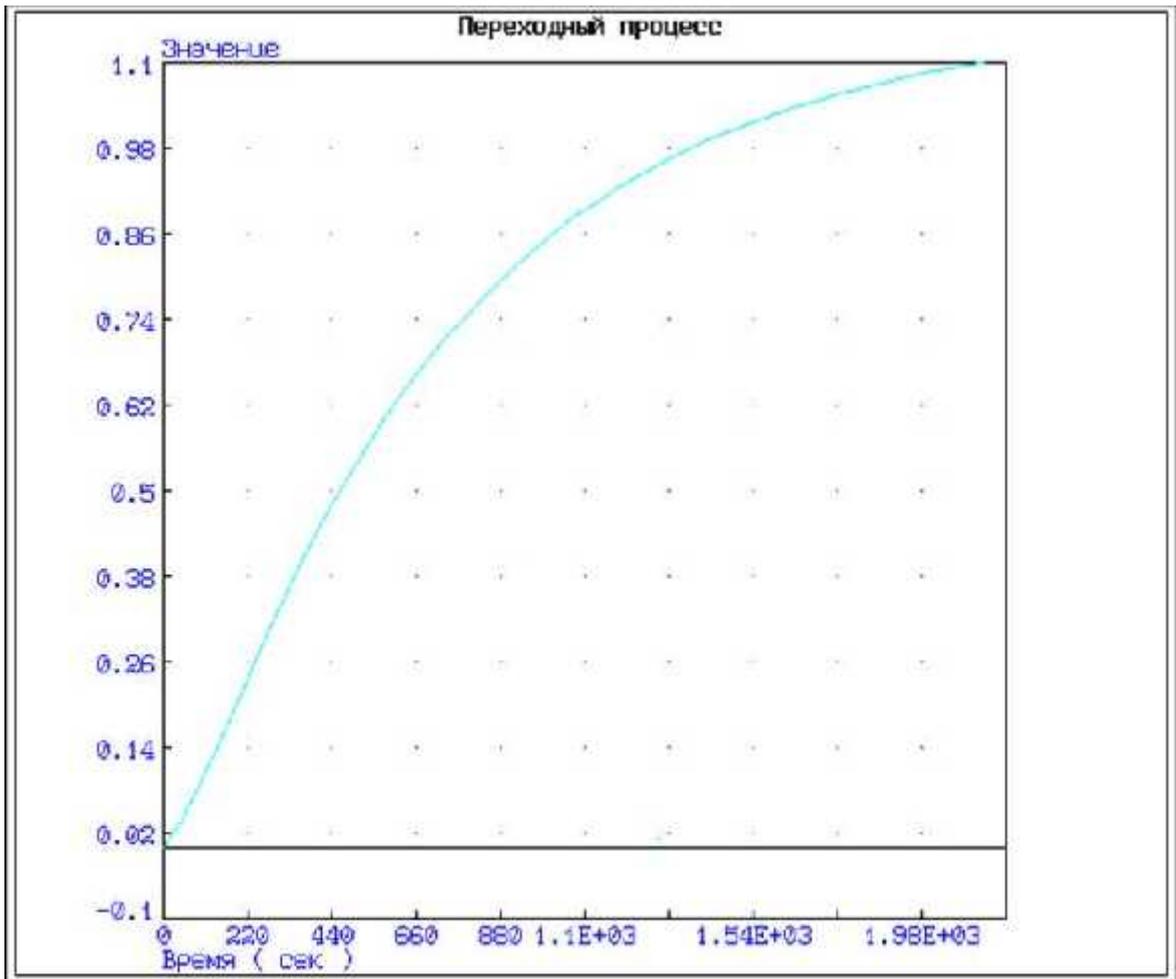
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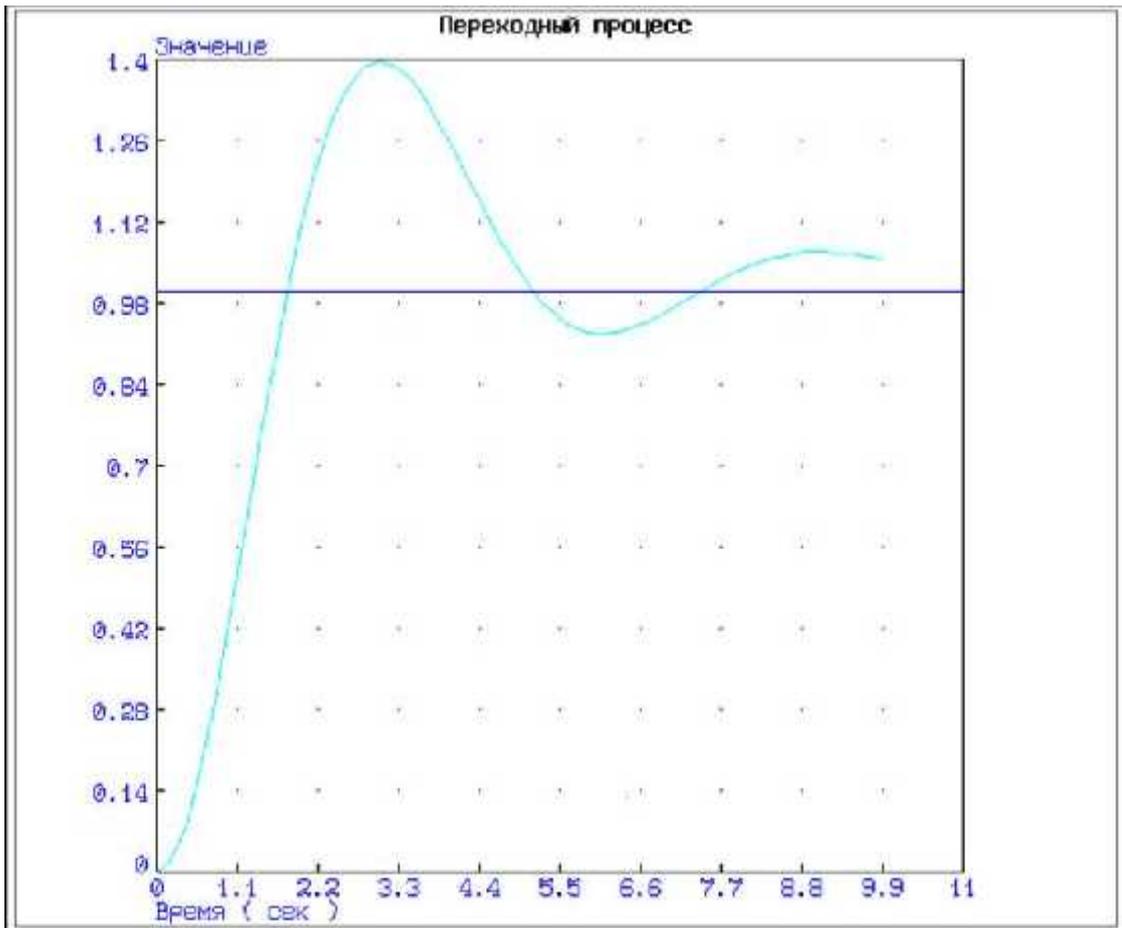




3.



4.



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.1,
 $W(s) = k s^2 / (T s + 1)$.

