

Gegeben: Plot  $\rightarrow$  Bode

Lösung: 
$$P(s) = \frac{(s+1)^2}{(-s+1)(0,01s+1)(0,1s+1)} e^{-0,0001s}$$

Check:  $|P(0)| = \frac{|1|}{|(-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 1|} = 1 = 0 \text{ dB} \checkmark$

$\omega = 1$   $\rightarrow$  Betrag  $+ 20$   $\rightarrow$  Pole  $+ 2$  Null.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Phase} + 270 \\ \text{Inst. Pole} + 2 \text{ Null} \end{array} \right\} \pi_1 = +1 \quad \sum_{1,2} = 1$

$\omega = 10$   $\rightarrow$  Betrag  $- 20$   $\rightarrow$  Pole  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Phase} - 90 \\ \rightarrow \text{stabil. Pole} \end{array} \right\} \pi_2 = 10$

$\omega = 100$   $\rightarrow$  Betrag  $- 20$   $\rightarrow$  Pole  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Phase} - 90 \\ \rightarrow \text{stabil. Pole} \end{array} \right\} \pi_3 = 100$

Was folgt?  $\rightarrow$  Phase  $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  Totzeit

$e^{-Ts}$   $\rightarrow$   $\hat{=}$  Frequenz von  $-57,3^\circ = 1$  nach

Phase?  $+ 90 \rightarrow \hat{=}$   $\rightarrow 90 - 57,3^\circ \cong 33$

$\hat{=} \frac{1}{T} \cong 10000 \rightarrow T = 0,0001$

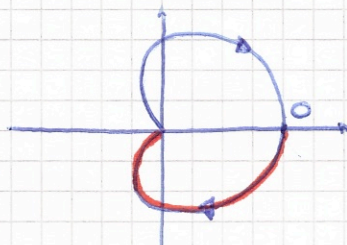
$\Rightarrow P(s) = \frac{(s+1)^2}{(-s+1)(0,01s+1)(0,1s+1)} e^{-0,0001s}$

Gegeben Bode  $\rightarrow$   $\Sigma(s)$ , Nyquist

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

Aus Bode  $\omega = 0$   $|P| = 1$   $\angle(P) = 0 \rightarrow 1$   $\swarrow$  Phase

$\omega = \infty$   $|P| = 0$   $\angle(P) = -90^\circ$



Gegaben

1)  $P(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+2)}$   $\leadsto$  Integrieren

2)  $P(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$   $\leadsto$  ?

3)  $P(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} e^{-s}$   $\leadsto$  Totzeit

4)  $P(s) = \frac{1}{(-s+1)(s+2)}$   $\leadsto$  ?

$$\angle \left( \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \angle \left( \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \left( \angle(1) - \angle(j\omega+1) - \angle(j\omega+2) \right) \\ &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \left( \arctan(0) - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{1}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) \right) \\ &= 0 - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \angle \left( \frac{1}{(-s+1)(s+2)} \right) &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \left( \angle(1) - \angle(-j\omega+1) - \angle(j\omega+2) \right) \\ &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \left( \arctan(0) - \arctan\left(-\frac{\omega}{1}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) \right) \\ &= 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

